

img 3740

I. I. D. E. A.

Sialkot.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. District Magistrate, Sialkot | ... | 1-163 |
| 2. Superintendent Police, Sialkot | ... | 164-259 |

Gujranwala.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. District Magistrate, Gujranwala | ... | 260-345. |
| 2. Superintendent Police, Gujranwala | ... | 346-374. |

Rawalpindi.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. Commissioner, Rawalpindi | ... | 375-399. |
| 2. District Magistrate, Rawalpindi | ... | 400-428. |
| 3. Superintendent Police, Rawalpindi | ... | 429-494. |

vol. II
written statements of
officers
1- Sialkot
2- Gujranwala
3- Rawalpindi

Report on recent (Anti-Ahmedis) Disturbances in the
Sialkot District.
Origin and Development.

The Ahrar movement assumed importance in this District as long as 1931 when Maulvi Mazhar Ali Azhar led a batch of volunteers to Jammu in connection with the Kashmir agitation. Since then they have been gaining ground at Sialkot and established their headquarters here. All Ahrar activities were directed from this centre. On the other hand the Ahmedis also being in sufficient number at Sialkot had an important centre of their activities in this town next to Qadian. The Ahmedis used to hold annual meetings & the Ahrars opposed them tooth and nail. They came into direct conflict when one Ghulam Muhammed Shokh an Ahrar made outrageous speeches against the Ahmadi community and as a result was convicted on 30-11-36 under Section 295-A PPC. The conflict continued in one form or the other between these two sects for some years till 1949. On 26-11-49 a mass Twilight Conference was convened by Ahrars at Sialkot to protest and expose the attitude of the Ahmedis which they adopted at the time of Radcliffe Award. This created resentment in the minds of the Ahmedis who wanted to explain and clear their position to the general public. For this purpose the Ahmedis of Sialkot held a meeting on 15-1-50 which was strongly objected to by the non-Ahmedis, especially Ahrars. While the meeting was in progress the Ahrars started rowdyism which resulted in stabbing of a non-Ahmadi boy. Anyhow the police under the orders of the Magistrate controlled the situation and the flaring up of further trouble was avoided. A case F.I.R. No. 20 dated 15-1-50 under Sections 149, 148, 332 PPC was registered at F.S. City Sialkot. The District Magistrate promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr.P. Code for a week prohibiting all meetings. Leaders of both the parties were also warned to desist from indulging in activities likely to cause a breach of the peace. The Ahmedis again tried to hold their annual session in November, 1951, but in view of the explosive state in Sialkot City they were prevailed upon by the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police to postpone

Special
Police
Report
125-1-50,
D.M.'s
O.No.
S-8, dt.
1-1-50,
Copy sent
to Chief
Secretary
with No.
S-3 of
Memo
to
Appendix
B).

their session. They agreed and accordingly the session was postponed which was again held in February 1952 in the open jalsagah owned by the Ahmadis in Sialkot City. This time again the Ahrars did their best to disturb the peace and indulged into brick-battling etc. Special report by the District Magistrate to that effect is enclosed.

The Ahrars were deadly against the creation of Pakistan and they openly abused the Qaid-i-Azam. After the creation of Pakistan they pretended merger of their party in the Muslim League and kept quiet.

In order to regain the lost strength they found a good opportunity in appealing to the religious sentiments of the Muslims against this sect and they gradually made a capital out of it. By February 1952 they had enlisted a substantial support against the Ahmadis. The movement was thus reshaped by the Ahrars as a movement. The growing intensity and the dimensions of the movement brought innocent people into it step and the stage was set when an All Parties Convention could be formed with a view to gaining primarily the lost political ground. In this district the Convention was formed on 21-7-52 and since then its activities have been stimulated by all shades of public opinion. Since the movement made sentimental appeal in safeguarding the namus of the Holy Prophet even the saner elements of the Public could not dare say anything against it. Sponsors of the movement gradually captured the mosques in the town and every Juma sermon was delivered to provoke the hatred and ill-will against the Ahmadis. Gradually demands were put forth asking the Government to declare the Ahmadis as non-Muslim community, the removal of the Hon'ble Muhammad Zafarullah Khan from the Pakistan Cabinet and other Ahmadis from all the key posts under the Government.

The growing intensity of this movement was further strengthened by the speech made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Mian Muhammad Mumtaz Khan Daultana on the occasion of the District Muslim League Convention held on 20-7-52 at Pسرور in which he declared that he fully endorsed the Khatm-i-Nabuwat movement

provided the law and order was not threatened.

In October 1952 Maulvi Bashir Ahmed Khateeb Jemia Masjid Pasrur, Karamat Ali Shah and Manzur Ahmad of Rangpura Sialkot delivered provocative speeches on the occasion of Gullu Shah Fair. The speeches were found to be actionable under Section 21 of the P.P.S.A. and the case was referred to the Government for launching prosecution against them, but the Government did not agree. A conference under the auspices of All Parties Conference was held on the 9th and 10th November, 1952, in which the above demands against the Ahmadis were reiterated with added vigour.

Policy dealing with Ahrar-Ahmedi controversy before the agitation:-

Till June 1952 the policy with respect to dealing with the Ahrars and the Ahmadis was carried out in accordance with the orders communicated in P.G. D.O.No.10027/51/463-HG dated 24-12-51 and D.O.No.6469-84-BDSB dated 5-6-52. On 19-6-52 a wireless message was received from the Government to the effect that the Ahrars were going to hold anti-Ahmedi meetings in mosques and the District Magistrates were directed to ban all such meetings under section 144 Cr.P.C. accordingly an order under section 144 Cr.P.C. was promulgated on 20-6-52 prohibiting all the meetings in connection with the anti-Ahmedi controversy in any form or shape at any place or places throughout the District for a period of 15 days. Again on 28-6-52 a D.O. letter No.176-St.(HS)-52 dated 28-6-52 was received in which it was desired by the Government that if the order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. was violated by the Ahrars the District Magistrate should proceed only against the prominent members of the Ahrar leadership who may be among the offenders and ignore others of lesser importance or those who do not belong to the Ahrar party. No arrest was made for breach of this order. On the expiry of this

order on 5th July 1952 another order was issued on 8th July 1952 for a period of two months. On 5th July 1952 it was decided at a high level conference presided over by the Chief Secretary that no action should be taken to disperse meetings organised by the Ahrars or the Ahmedis even outside mosques unless it becomes an imperative necessity to do so for the maintenance of law and order. Meetings being held in mosques are in no case to be interfered with in any way and action should be taken regarding all meetings whether inside a place of worship or any other public places by the registration of regular cases against the prominent leaders of the two groups only. The propaganda against the Ahmedis, however, continued, but no interference was made by the District authorities in view of the above mentioned decisions of the Government. This further encouraged Maulvis to continue this unabated propaganda from the pulpits of the mosque without any fear of action against them. The growing intensity of the movement was brought to the notice of Government from time to time through the confidential fortnightly reports.

Account of the movement and the measures adopted to quell it:-

By the beginning of 1953 the movement gained considerable momentum and an Action Committee was formed on the advice of the Central Direct Action Committee, Lahore. The members of All Muslim Parties' Convention Sialkot speeded up their activities against the Ahmedis and enlisted a large number of Razakars and collected funds. The local Majlis-i-Ahrar also enlisted volunteers and obtained pledges for every sacrifice. Public meetings were arranged frequently throughout the district and an extensive touring was done by the members of the Committee to enlist support from the public. Sahibzada Faiz-ul-Hassan, the well known Ahrar leader, took great pains in addressing

a number of meetings in the district in order to mobilise the public opinion in favour of the demands. On 20-2-53 thousands of Muslims of various sects offered Juma prayer in the Jinnah Park where a number of speakers including Maulvi Muhammad Ali Kandhelvi, Professor Khalid Mahmud, Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub and Maulvi Fazl Haq addressed the congregation and delivered very explosive and exciting speeches. Some booklets against the Ahmadis were also exhibited for sale after the prayer, and collected thousands of rupees by the sale of annas eight ticket (one ticket enclosed). In this way a stage was set wherein the public opinion had been thoroughly mobilised in favour of the demands and the Direct Action Day was fixed for 22-2-53. The "Direct Action Day" was, however, postponed to 26th February on which date a decision was taken to send batches of volunteers to Karachi to court arrest.

On 28-2-53 a direction was received from Government that Qazi Manzur Ahmad and Wali Muhammad Jernail should be arrested. Wali Muhammad was arrested. On a perusal of the record it was found that he had left the Ahrar Party since long and had joined the Muslim League. The Home Secretary was contacted on the phone who directed me to take assurance from him. He gave an assurance in writing and was released.

On 1-3-53 a complete hartal was observed throughout the City Sialkot. A mob of about 10,000 collected at the Railway Station to see off the first batch of the volunteers to Karachi. This batch was led by Maulvi Muhammad Yusef, first dictator of the "Direct Action" movement. The mob paraded throughout the City shouting slogans against the Ahmadis, the Government and the then Prime Minister Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din and reached the Railway Station. They were so violent that on the slightest pretext they would have taken a defiant attitude. They

Wireless
message
No. 5/562/
33, dt.
27-2-53
from Home
Secy:
(Appendix
D).

tried to delay the train and also damaged some window-panes. A large number of miscreants boarded the same train alongwith the volunteers and despoiled at Narowal. On their return journey they indulged in continuous stopping of train at different places and looting the vendors at Railway Stations and damaging the sugar-cane crop lying near the Railway track.

Appendix
D)

On 2-3-53 I received a secret D.O. letter No. 2514-29/BDSB dated 28-2-53 intimating the decision of the Government that the movement should be firmly dealt with. I called a Police-Magistrates meeting and after discussing the events occurring on 1-3-53 the following decisions were taken:-

(i) Nine ring leaders of the movement should be arrested under Section 3 of the P.P.S.A. during the night. The Home Secy. was consulted on the telephone and he agreed to it.

(ii) It was decided that the impositions of Section 144 Cr.P.C. should be postponed for 2 or 3 days and after watching the situation the question should again be considered.

(iii) The persons who have to offer their arrests according to the programme on 3-3-53 should be arrested on the spot and taken to some far off place and released there and the effect of this to be watched.

(iv) As there was an imminent danger of a breach of the peace the Military had been asked to stand-by.

Letter
No. 209-C
dated
3-3-53 to
Station
D.O.
Lahore
Sd/-
Copy
enclosed.
Appendix
B).

The senior element of the City was contacted the same day and the previous day's events were discussed with them also. All of them condemned the previous events and agreed to form Peace Committees in their respective wards to impress the public to remain peaceful.

On the night between 2nd and 3rd March, 1953, Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Maulvi Muhammad Ali Kandhelvi,

Muhammad Sadiq S/O Bhola, Maulvi Habib Ahmed, Abdul Ghafur Butt and Bashir Ahmed S/O Chiragh Din were arrested. This was done with a view to stopping the further flow of Jathas to Lahore or Karachi. On the evening of 2nd March, 1953, a mammoth public meeting was held in Ram Tala (Sialkot City) which was addressed by Maulvi Sultan Mahmud, Professor Khalid Mahmud, Maulvi Habib Ahmed and Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub. The tone of the speeches was extremely objectionable and anti-Government. Professor Khalid Mahmud outshone all his previous speeches and sounded a warning that Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din would meet the same fate as Dr. Liaquat Ali Khan. After the meeting an announcement was made that two batches of volunteers would be sent on the following day.

On the morning of 3-3-53 even though the City was being patrolled by the police and one Company of the Army in five carriers under the charge of Col: Khushi Muhammad, small crowds started forming at various places in the City shouting anti-Government slogans. The arrests of the Maulvis on the previous night excited the fury of the public, especially the bad-characters, to the highest pitch. They were uncontrollable and were out to defy the law as they thought that by the arrest of their leaders the Government had put an end to their movement. The effigies of the Prime Minister Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din and some very objectionable placards were exhibited as an indication of the agitated feelings of the hostile mob. The various groups were seen marching towards Jamia Shahabia, Rengpura, Sialkot City, from where they intended to take out a procession of the volunteers scheduled to leave Sialkot for Karachi. The small crowds collected at various spots in the City but were dispersed by the police under the orders of the Magistrates. On receiving information that there was a mob intending to march towards Dar-ush-Shahabia I along with the Superintendent of Police went to Kanak Mandi, but when we reached there the crowd had already proceeded to Dar-ush-Shahabia through

bye-lanes so as to avoid any hindrance by the police. Later on I learnt that this crowd had stopped the Army and Police vehicles, but partly through persuasion by the Additional District Magistrate and partly by a show of force they had been dispersed. They, however, again collected and marched to Dar-ush-Shahabia. I and the Superintendent of Police then immediately rushed to Dar-ush-Shahabia at about 10.15 A.M. and we saw a huge crowd on the roof and inside of the Dar-ush-Shahabia building shouting anti-Government slogans. They were asked to get down and disperse, but they locked the doors of Dar-ush-Shahabia from inside and adopted a defiant attitude. I declared this assembly as unlawful and sent Mr. Khalik-ur-Rehman A.S.P. and Khawaja Iqbal Ahmed Magistrate to disperse the crowd. They entered Dar-ush-Shahabia ~~madriasa~~ with the Police Force from the back door of the building and succeeded in dispersing the unlawful assembly, but when Khalil-ur-Rehman came down from the roof in the courtyard he found that his service revolver had surreptitiously been removed from the scabbard. At this time the four persons wearing garlands were brought under arrest by the A.S.P. and the Magistrate. One of them was Maulvi Muhamma-d Yaqub, who was to be arrested during the preceding night under section 3 P.P.S.A. and had concealed himself to avoid arrest. In the meantime the crowd again got on the roof of Dar-ush-Shahabia and other adjoining buildings and started showering brick-bats on the roofs of the houses and had taken shelter behind the parapets. The onslaught of the attack drove us behind the Military and Police vans which were standing on the road in front of Dar-ush-Shahabia. The showers of brick-bats poured heavily from all sides on the Police and Military officers, the Magistrates and myself. During this brick-battling the S.P., the A.S.P., myself and some other Police Officers received injuries. I signalled to the crowd to stop stoning but with no effect. After shouting a warning to the crowd I ordered the Police to open fire. The crowd on the roofs, however, continued throwing

brick-bats from behind the parapets. In the meantime another crowd coming from behind Dar-ush-Shahabia and suddenly appearing on the road rushed on the Police and the Military throwing heavy brick-bats in showers. I again ordered them to disperse, but they, assuming defiant attitude, continued advancing and brick-batting on the Force and vehicles. I ordered the Police to open fire and as a result the crowd receded and one dead was seen after the firing (21 rounds in all were fired). The dead body was collected by the Police. Immediately after, another wave of the ever swelling mob mixed up with the Police and Military and took away the dead body, and at the same time rescued the arrested persons including Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub. At this juncture the situation being completely out of control, was handed over the Military. Thereafter all the Civil and Police Officers as well as Col. Khushi Muhammad and Lt. Bardul Islam, and a few rankers, were besieged by the mob and driven into a blind lane. At the end of this lane we got a house opened and went on the roof thereof, and there Ghulam Hassan A.S.I. with a stabbed wound in the abdomen and bereft of his revolver was brought by two persons who were taken inside the house. While we were still on the roof the angry mob set fire to the two Police vehicles and my jeep. Municipal Fire Brigade arrived on the scene to put down the fire but the same was also burnt. The mob also tried to set fire to a Military jeep, but the Military personnel saved it. At this moment I learnt that the mob intended to burn District Courts building, Police Office and other public buildings. The S.P. and myself with a Police posse managed to cross over to Pسرur-Sialkot road and stopping a bus coming from Pسرur side, got into it and reached the Police Lines from where guards were deputed to protect the courts, offices, and the State Bank buildings.

While I and the S.P. were dealing with the mob in front of Dar-ush-Shahabia another hostile crowd was encountered by the City Inspector and the City Magistrate near Chak Sent

Sing, Rongpura, heading towards Dar-ush-Shahbia. The mob was stopped by the police, but it became violent and started brick-battling as a result of which the City Magistrate, the City Inspector, A.S.I. Sana Ullah and a Head Constable received injuries. All the Officers would have been killed if some personnel of the army had not been present at the spot.

By mid-day the crowd had swollen and the mob fury was let loose on every isolated Traffic Constable who came on their way. They formed into a procession and paraded the streets of the City carrying the corpse of the person shot at Dar-ush-Shahbia. The Office of the City Muslim League was raided by the same procession. The Library was looted and Khawaja Muhammad Saifur, M.L.A., President of City Muslim League was ferretted out of the Office and was paraded in the streets after blackening his face. When I was in the Police Lines I learnt on the phone that Khawaja Muhammad Saifur was taken away. I contacted the Station Staff Officer to inform the Military incharge immediately to pursue the mob and rescue him. Fortunately Col: Khushi Muhammad reached in time when the angry mob was about to kill Khawaja Muhammad Saifur with daggers and rescued him. The procession then marched to Jinnah Park with the dead body where about 50,000 persons offered the funeral prayers. The namaz-i-jinaze was led by Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub, who made a very inflammatory speech exhorting the public to collect funds in support of the movement and vindicate the honour of the Holy Prophet. The false rumours and exaggerated versions of the incidents were carried far and wide by the miscreants on the same day.

The Additional District Magistrate assisted by the Police and the Army remained in Chawk Rongpura till evening and continued persuading the defiant mob to be pacified.

The same day I informed the Commissioner Lahore Division of the situation on telephone, and he arrived the same evening. Prior to that I had imposed 24 hours curfew from 1 P.M. on

3rd to 1 P.M. on the 4th, but as this order could not be enforced owing to the short strength of police and the Military (the whole Division being away to Pindi Bhattian for manœuvres, which reached next day) the Commissioner after having discussed the situation and having a round of the City, suggested that the curfew should be imposed during the night time only within a limited area bounded by the Circular Road which was accordingly done and enforced between 10 P.M. to 4-30 A.M. The same evening a mob beleaguered one Abdul Hafeez Qureshi a non-Muslim, tried to set fire to and ran-sacked his house simply because he had come out to help the police and dissuaded the mob not to indulge in such subversive activities.

On 4-3-53 section 144 Cr.P.C. banning meetings and processions etc. was enforced from 4th to 12th March which was further extended to 27th March. The same day the centre of the Direct Action Committee was shifted from Dar-ush-Shahabia to the mosque of Abdulvi Nur Hussain situated near the Tehsil and Police Station Saddar buildings. Having received information that a procession was heading towards the aforesaid mosque, all the Officers including the Commissioner, the Police Force and the Military rushed to the spot and found a large procession there. Under the direction of the Commissioner I ordered the procession to stop and disperse within 5 minutes, but they rushed at us. I ordered the Police to lathi charge, but the very moment a shower of brick-bats started from both sides of the houses like the previous day. The L.S.P. Mr. Khalik-ur-Rehman sustained a serious head wound and a Police van was also badly damaged. The situation was then handed over to the Military. They opened fire and brick-bats continued being showered from the tops of the houses behind the parapets and the firing continued till the brick-betting stopped.

The situation ceased for a while but later on the mob reassembled in front of the mosque in the street and started shouting slogans. The Military Officers explained to them the disadvantages of breaking the law and repeatedly requested them to disperse but with no effect. The Military put a rope across the bazar asking the mob not to advance beyond that, but in the meantime some women and small boys were brought in by the mob, and some persons came armed with swords and knives, danced before the Military and started advancing. The Military again opened fire under the orders of Brigadier A.K. Akbar crossing the rope, and as a result 4 persons were found dead and 10 injured. The crowd collected on the morning of 4-3-53 were shouting anti-Police and anti-Administration slogans and were attempting to win over the Army by calling them as their brothers and inviting them openly to join hands with them.

In the afternoon an A.S.I. and a constable leaving for Pearur were mobbed near Railway Station. The revolver of the A.S.I. and the rifle of the Constable were snatched away and their uniform were burnt down. Both of them took refuge in the adjoining houses. The City Magistrate assisted by the Army went to their rescue, but they had already left the place in disguise. Another Foot Constable who was carrying case property was also beleaguered and was relieved of the case property. It was also learnt that two Ahmadis were stabbed and the houses of 3 Ahmadis were looted by the mob on the same day.

At about 2 P.M. Maulvi Muhammad Hussain contacted the Commissioner on behalf of Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub, Professor Khelid Mahmud and Maulvi Sultan Mahmud the leaders of the movement, who wanted to see the Commissioner. They held discussion with the Commissioner, who appealed to them that they should pacify the mob and exhort them not to break law. But the Maulvis on the other hand

demanding the immediate transfer and suspension of the Distt. Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police to which the Commissioner did not agree. It was settled that the Maulvis should court arrest peacefully in batches of 5 and would not break law. In pursuance of this settlement 25 persons were arrested, who were detained till evening and then let off at night.

Curfew was imposed as usual from 10 P.M. to 4-30 A.M. A complete hartal was observed on the 4th and 5th of March as a protest against firing.

In the evening Mr. S.N. Alam, D.I.G. Police, Lahore Range, arrived and addressed the Police who had become demoralised on account of the incidents of 3rd and 4th March. By that time sufficient Army had arrived and were posted at strategic points throughout the City to assist the district authorities. The Military also shifted their Brigade Headquarters in the City Kotwali where the district authorities had already established their headquarters. Every morning a meeting between the Major-General, the Brigadier and his staff and the Superintendent of Police and myself were used to be held to discuss the daily situation and to decide the action to be taken.

On 5th March the Army had a Flag March throughout the City and intensive patrolling was done which had some effect on the public. Small processions headed by few garlanded volunteers were taken out in various localities. On receipt of information the Magistrate and the Police assisted by Military cordoned the procession and arrested the volunteers after dispersing the processionists. Section 144 Cr.P.C. was enforced. Twenty-five volunteers in all were arrested on that day.

The Committee of Action sent emissaries to the rural area, who induced the villagers to court arrest

at Sialkot. Accordingly volunteers came pouring in the City from all parts of the District. In this way the movement spread to every nook and corner of the district and the movement was intensified.

Appendix D) On the 6th March, 1953, an appeal from Mian Muhammad Khan Daultana the then Chief Minister of the Punjab was broadcasted and a wireless message was sent to districts for wide publicity. The public gathered impression that the Government was incapable of suppressing the movement and had surrendered to the public demands. This had an adverse effect and the district officers were put in an awkward position. A regular campaign was started by the Maulvis and a large number of volunteers came to court arrest.

From the 7th onwards the angry mob again started going out in big processions in defiance of section 144 Cr.P.C. The same day Professor Khalid Mahmud and Fazl Haq made speeches in which they called upon the Police and the Army to lay down arms and exhorted the other Government employees to strike their work and join hands with the sponsors of the movement. The people were called upon to pick up the jails and the campaign was launched for the collection of funds. Even the saner people from amongst the public were afraid of counter-balancing the excited public opinion and consequently remained in the back ground. After the appeal the number of arrests increased and on 7th, 8th and 9th March, 98, 121 and 149 volunteers were arrested respectively which indicated how this appeal affected the public mind.

The agitation drifted on in this fashion till the 10th of March when a wireless message from the Chief Secretary was received directing the district authorities to use all possible force to put down lawlessness. This message was given wide publicity and was also broadcasted.

Chief Secy's Message No. GS/582 dated the 9-3-53 (Appendix D)

This made the public to realise that the Government would now be very firm and would not tolerate any lawlessness. During all this time Section 144 Cr.P.C. was firmly enforced. The back-ground of the agitation as indicated by the Central Government in their Press communiques was made widely known to the public through Appendix F) the publicity Unit, Police and Military announcers, loud-speaker fixed on lorry and Military vehicles etc. Daily appeals exhorting the people to remain peaceful and not to break law were announced continuously from the 4th March onwards. This proved very helpful in the counter propaganda.

Professor Khalid Mahmud, Fazl Haq and Maulvi Sultan Mahmud and others were still taking shelter in the mosque from where they issued orders and directed the movement through loud-speakers fixed in the mosque and secret messengers. It was not possible to arrest them in the mosque as that would have injured the religious sentiments of the already excited public. Warrants of arrest under Section 3 P.P.S., against these Maulvis had been issued, but they could not be executed in mosque. Proceedings under Sections 87/88 Cr.P.Code were taken and it was announced on the loud-speakers that their property would be forfeited if they did not surrender for arrest. This achieved the desired object and these Maulvis came out of the mosque and courted arrest on 12-3-53. This left the movement without any responsible leader and there was practically no dictator to lead them openly. The arrests continued till the 15th of March and the people continued coming from the quaffail for arrest. On the 15th a procession was ordered near the courts and they were ordered by the Magistrate on duty in the presence of Military to disperse, but they did not obey, so the severe lathi charge was made. This had a salutary effect and all the volunteers who were putting up in different

mosques and came from mufassil vanished away and the news about the lathi charge was carried throughout the district by these volunteers and all those who wanted to come to Sialkot for arrest gave up the idea.

By this time harkats had become more frequent. To check this trouble I personally went round the City exhorting the people to return to normal work and remain peaceful. The allotments of some shopkeepers were cancelled. This had a good effect and steadily all business returned to normal. Besides this arms licenses of several licensees who had taken active part in the agitation were cancelled.

A perfect peace and tranquillity was restored in the City after 16th of March. I then along with the Superintendent of Police toured throughout the district as the reports of the Magistrates posted in the mufassil indicated that the movement in the rural areas particularly at Daska and Peerur was still smothering. This touring proved very effective and the law and order was soon restored in the rural areas as well.

All the ring leaders were arrested under Section 3 P.P.S.A. An extensive drive of rounding up of Goondas was carried out during the agitation and most of them were put behind the bar under Section 21 P.P.S.A. The processionists and other miscreants were hauled up under section 188 and 143 P.P.C. Besides this, regular cases under the P.P.C. were registered against those who were found committing violent acts. A detail of these cases is enclosed in Appendix G.

The trial of majority of these cases was very prompt resulting in the conviction of a great number of the offenders.

Sd/- G.S. Khan,
Sialkot, District Magistrate, Sialkot.
Dated the 11th July, 1953.

A P P E N D I X - A.

Daily Situation Reports.

Wireless Message.

From

Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.

No. 2126-S.B.,

Dated 3-3-1953.

ON SECOND NIGHT A WELL ATTENDED MEETING HELD IN RUM-TALAI PARK WAS ADDRESSED BY SEVERAL MAULVIS REITERATING THE USUAL ANTI-AHMADIA DEMANDS(.) PROFESSOR KHALID MAHMOOD OF MURRAY COLLEGE MADE A BIT INTEMPERATE SPEECH CONDEMNING H.P.M.(.)

SIMULTANEOUS RAIDS CARRIED OUT ON NIGHT BETWEEN 2/3-3-1953 AND SIX RING LEADERS ROUNDED UP UNDER P.P.S.A.(.) THE SITUATION IN CITY AND ELSEWHERE IS NORMAL UPTO 0900 HRS AND BUSINESS QUARTERS OPEN(.) A JATHA OF FIVE UNDER SUFI ABDUL RASHID ROUNDED UP FOR ATTEMPTING TO PROCEED TO LAHORE FOR CIVIL RESISTANCE(.) MILITARY AND POLICE PATROLLING CITY(.)

No. 2133-2134-S.B.

Dated 3-3-1953.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot and Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot for information.

Sd/-

for Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot. 3-3-1953.

Wireless Signal.

From Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.
To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.

No.2144-S.B.(.) The situation worsened after nine A.M. today when police tried to disperse a crowd shouting slogans at Dar-ul-Shahabia(.). The huge mob that had collected there pelted the police with stones and brick-bats, as a result of which several officers and men were injured(.). The violent mob attacked police vehicles and damaged them(.). Under orders of district Magistrate police opened fire and one person was killed(.). The troops are patrolling(.). Shopkeepers closed their shops not as a sympathy with the mischief-mongers but with a view to avoid their wrath(.). Curfew has been imposed from 1-0 P.M. today to 1-0 P.M. on 4-3-1953(.). A detailed report follows(.).

At Chawinda, Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Head Master, District Board High School, Chawinda has been appointed dictator to pursue movement(.). He will be succeeded by his son Anwar Khan and Maulvi Muhammad Abdullah, Imam respectively(.).

A Rest Jadam Committee has been formed at Shakergarh with Master Muhammad Suleman, Head Master, Islamic High School Shakergarh, as its President and Sheikh Abdul Ghani and Haji Lal Din as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

A procession of about 200 persons was taken out in Pسرur today shouting usual Anti-Mirzai slogans(.). Eleven arrests were made(.).

A procession of about 500 persons at Daska gave a send off to a Jatha of five to Sialkot this morning(.).

The situation in other towns is normal(.).

No. 2145-2146-S.B.

Dated 3rd March, 1953.

Copies forwarded for information to the Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot and (2) Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- A.S.P.
for Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

Confidential.

arrests of following 6 ring leaders of all convention parties namely:-

1. Maulvi Muhammad Hussain of Chah Jattan.
2. Maulvi Muhammad Ali Kandhalvi.
3. Muhammad Saddique son of Sain Bhole, Kashmiri of Arazi Yakub.
4. Maulvi Habib Ahmad of Puren Nagar.
5. Abdul Ghafoor Butt son of Abdul Samad Kashmiri of Mori Gate.
6. Muhammad Bashir son of Chiragh Din, Mughal of Hajipur.

were made during night of 2nd/3rd March, 1953 between 3 to 4 A.M. Later, early in the morning Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Rahim of Arazi Yakub and Ali Muhammad son of Ali Gauhar of Arazi Yakub were also arrested. One company of Military and Police were patrolling in the City from 6 A.M. this morning. Some Volunteers came in batches in Rengpur at Darul-Shahabia and small mobs were found in the City which were dispersed by the Police. I and the S.P. got information that there was a mob of 600 persons in Kanak Mendi. We went there at 10 A.M. but the mob was not there. They had proceeded to Darul Shahabia through the back lanes. We learnt that they had not allowed the Army and Police vehicles to proceed further and on the persuasion of A.D.M. and by lathi charge they were dispersed and Police and Army vehicles proceeded. I and the S.P. reached Darul Shahabia at about 10-15 A.M. and we saw a crowd of about 1000 persons on the roof and inside of Darul Shahabia and they were shouting slogans. They were asked to get down and disperse but they locked the doors of Darul Shahabia. I declared this assembly as unlawful and sent Mr. Khelil-ur-Rehman Khan A.S.P. and Kh: Iqbal Ahmad Magistrate to disperse the crowd. Alama Muhammad Yakub was to be arrested during the night. Alama Muhammad Yakub and three others had come from the back side of Darul Shahabia and were found by the A.S.P. and the Magistrate inside Darul Shahabia in garlands for starting as a Jatha to Lahore or Karachi. The crowd in Darul Shahabia was dispersed by the said Magistrate and A.S.P.

and these leaders were brought under arrest through the lane before the D.C. and S.P. in front of Darul Shahabia where the Police van and military carriers were standing. When they were brought on the road the crowd again went on the roof of Darul Shahabia and all other adjoining buildings and started brick batting. We took shelter behind the Military and Police vans. But the showers of brick-bats started coming from all sides and being in the open the D.C. and S.P. and other Police Officers received injuries. The D.C. and other Officers by shouting and with hand signals tried to dissuade the public from brick-batting. This however produced no effect. After the warning the D.C. ordered the Police to open fire a number of times as the men on the top of the houses were throwing brick-bats from behind the parapet walls. In the meantime a fresh huge crowd coming from behind Darul Shahabia and suddenly appearing on the road rushed on the Police and the Military throwing brick bats in a shower. The D.C. again ordered them to disperse but on their assuming defiant attitude and continuing the advance by throwing brick bats on the force and the vehicles he ordered the Police to open fire. As a result the crowd receded and one dead was seen after the firing. The police collected the dead body promptly. The mob appearing from another direction through a mosque mixed with the Police and Military and took away the dead body and rescued the arrested persons. We were pushed back into the lane by brick-batting inspite of repeated warnings. At that time the situation was handed over to it. Qamar Islam and the Col. of the Army Unit was also present there. We got down from the back side of a house and proceeded towards the road from Pserur to Sialkot and by stopping a lorry came to the Police Lines as there were reports that the crowd might set fire to the court building, Police Office and Public buildings. When we reached Police Lines

we learnt that the crowd have burnt my jeep, 2 Police vans and one fire brigade lorry. We also learnt at Police Lines that the mob had threatened Kh. Muhammad Saeed, President City Muslim League, Mr. Shafi Rashid, Secretary City Muslim League and Agha Zulfikar Ali Khan and they forcibly took Mr. Muhammad Saeed and two Police Constables on traffic duty towards the City Hospital and later on tried to set fire to the Petrol Pump of Shahrullah Butt. The S.P. immediately deputed guards from available force to protect the courts, offices, police lines and State Bank. The two Police constables have since been rescued. Curfew for 24 hours from 1 P.M. on 3-3-53 to 1 p.m. on 4-3-53 has been ordered but the Army Commander expresses his inability to fully impose it due to shortage of force at his disposal.

One A.S.I. Ghulam Hussain Waleh was beaten by the mob and his pistol was snatched and he was brought from the mob in a very serious condition. Revolver of Mr. Khalil-ul-Rehman A.S.P. was found missing when he was bringing Ameer Muhammad Yekub and others after arrest and the crowd had rushed on the Police party at 10-30 A.M.

The detail of the Officers who were injured would be sent after they have been medically examined. The Police force fired 21 rounds in all, on the spot. In all 10 empty cases could be collected.

I had asked the S.P. for tear gas but he said that it was not available.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.
Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

P.T.C.

No. 147-C

Dated 4-3-1953.

Copy for information to:-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.
2. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
3. Deputy Inspector General, C.I.D., Punjab.
4. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
5. Inspector General of Police, Punjab.
6. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.
7. Headquarters 14 Para Brigade, Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

WIRELESS SIGNAL.

From Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., LAHORE.

No. 2147-S.B. NO FURTHER INCIDENT REPORTED UPTO
0800 HRS THIS MORNING(.) SITUATION, HOWEVER, IS TENSE(.)
HARTAL CONTINUES(.)

A JATHA OF SIX UNDER MAULVI ABDUL QAYUM, FIRST
DICTATOR, IS JATHA TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT IN PROCESSION
IN CHAWINDA THIS MORNING(.) THE JATHA WILL COURT ARREST(.)
CHAWINDA OBSERVED HARTAL ON 2.3. AND AGAIN IN THE AFTERNOON
OF 3-3-53 ALL SHOPS WERE CLOSED PROBABLY AS A PROTEST
AGAINST THE SIALKOT CITY HAPPENINGS(.)

THE MAJLIS-I-ISLAM, PASRUR IS HOLDING A MEETING
IN MOHALLAH KHEFTAN, SHERAT HAJI MUHAMMAD R. FIQ,
KHAIB OF THE AHL-I-HADIS MOSQUE, WILL ANNOUNCE THEIR
FUTURE PROGRAMME OF ACTION(.)

Sd/-

for Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.
4-3-1953.

Wireless Message.

From Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.

No.2152-S.B. Dated 4-3-1953() The situation took a serious turn after 8 0 A M When a large procession shouting objectionable slogans collected in Tehsil Bazar, Sialkot City() When ordered to disperse, it refused to do so and started pelting stones and brickbats on Police and Military () Fire had to be opened by them army and Police () Four Casualties are reported, though it needs confirmation () Two persons, including a woman, reported to be Mirzas, were stabbed () One A S I and a Constable were mobbed by rioters and a revolver and a musket were snatched () Both took shelter in neighbouring houses and escaped injuries()

As Chawinda a hartal was observed today () a procession which saw off a Jatha, reported earlier, paraded the town and particularly the localities inhabited by Ahmadis()

Desks also observed hartal after despatching a Jatha of five Civil resisters under Muhammad Hanif to Sialkot()

No. 2153-55-SB dated 4th March, 1953.

Copies forwarded for information to:-

DIG, CID, Lahore.
Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
Group Officer, CID, Sialkot.

WIRELESS SIGNAL.

From Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R. Lahore.

No. 2156-57-S.B. NO CHANGE IN SITUATION UPTO 0800 HRS
ON 5-3-1953(.) ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO ATTACK SOME MIRZAI
HOUSES YESTERDAY(.) THREE MIRZAI FAMILIES GAVE UP
MIRZAIISM LAST NIGHT WHOM PUBLIC CONTEMPLATES TAKING OUT
IN PROCESSION TODAY(.) POLICE AND MILITARY PATROLLING(.)
ONE MUHAMMAD RAFIQ ADDRESSING 200 PERSONS AT
PASROH ON 4-3-1953 ADVOCATED SOCIAL BOYCOT OF MIRZAIS(.)
HE PREACHED TREATMENT LIKE KHAWAJA SAFDAR TO THOSE
CAPITALISTS WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN PROCESSION
ON 5-3-53(.)

No. 2158-59-S.B. dated 5th March, 1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

1. The Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/-

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

Wireless Message.

From Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 2162-2163-S.B. Continuation of this morning Wireless Signal(.) There was no defiance of orders under section 144 Cr.P.C. there were rumours that a procession was being organised(.) The Commissioner, the Station Commander, the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police proceeded to the spot; but found nothing of the kind(.) All these officers then had a round of the city and found that the situation was quiet(.) Military had a flag march which had a further salutary effect(.) In the afternoon 25 persons in Batches of 5, offered for arrest and were taken in custody(.) Maulvi Muhammad Yakub was one of them(.) A rumour went around in the City that Nekowal, a village in state territory and situated near our B.P. post Umaranwali, P.S. Phillaura had been taken over by Indian Army(.)

In Pسرur a huge procession was taken out this afternoon which raised usual Anti-Mirzai slogans(.) Another procession is expected again in Pسرur after Juma prayers on 6-3-1953(.) No arrests were offered or made(.)

No. 2164-65-S.B. Dated 5th March, 1953.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. The Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. The Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/-

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS SIGNAL.

From

Superintendent of Police,
Lahore.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.H., Lahore.

NO: -S.B., SITUATION AT SIALKOT IS NORMAL
AND UNDER CONTROL(.) NO INCIDENT HAS BEEN REPORTED(.)
FORTY SEVEN PERSONS COURTED ARRESTS(.)

No: -S.B., dated 6th March, 1953.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. G.O., C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/-

L/11-7-53.

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

NO: 2166-2167-S.B. SITUATION HERE UPTO 0800 HRS
ON 6-3-1953 IS NORMAL(.) ONE ABUDL QAYUM KHAN SON OF
SHER KHAN, A RETIRED RAILWAY EMPLOYEE ON COLLEGE ROAD,
SIALKOT, WITH HIS FAMILY GAVE UP QADIANISM AND SENT A
DECLARATION TO THAT EFFECT TO FAZAL HAQ, DICTATOR,
KHATAM-I-NABUWAT MOVEMENT(.)

Sd/- Qaim Hussain.
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
SIALKOT. 6-3-1953.

No. 2168-2169-S.B. 6-3-1953.

Copies to :-

1. Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/-
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WINDHROD SPECIAL.

From

Superintendent of Police,
Windhoek.

To

S.I.O., Windhoek, & Swakop.
S.I.O., Luderburg, & Gibeon.

NO: 2200-10-53. An inspection of law-abiding
citizenship, and of the law-abiding citizens of
Windhoek, belonging to the total to 98 POLICE(.) ALL
SHOPS ARE OPEN AND THE SITUATION IS UNDER CONTROL(.)
ON 7-3-1953, HOWEVER, BEEN INFORMED FROM 10 P.M. ON
7-3-1953 TO 4-30 A.M. ON 8-3-53(.) SWAKOPOLICE OBSERVED
NORMAL POLICE(.)

NO: 2213-11-53, dated 7-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. Deputy Commissioner, Swakop.
2. Group Officer, S.I.O., Windhoek.

36/- ?

For Superintendent of Police,
Windhoek.
7-3-1953.

L/11-7-53.

WIRELESS SIGNAL.

From Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 2228-29-SB. FAZAL AHMAD HAQ DICTATOR AND PROFESSOR
KHALID MAHMOOD HARANGUED MUSLIMS ON EVENING OF 7-3-1953
IN ABDUL HAKIM MOSQUE TO OBSERVE HARTAL ON EIGHT AND
NINTH AND WANTED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS TO STAY AWAY FROM
WORK FOR TWO DAYS TO SYMPATHISE WITH LAHORE VICTIMS(.)
SIALKOT OBSERVING HARTAL TODAY(.) SITUATION UPTO 9-0 A.M.
ON 8-3-1953, HOWEVER, IS UNDER CONTROL(.)

NO: 2230-31-S.B., dated 8-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. G.O., C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.
8-3-1953.

WIRELESS SIGNAL.

From

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 2192-SB. 47 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED ON 6-3-1953 AND
2193
LET OFF AT NIGHT(.) PROFESSOR KHALID ALHMOOD ADDRESSED
AN AUDIENCE IN ABDUL HAKIM MOSQUE WHERE EXCEPTION WAS
TAKEN TO WORD GOONDAS USED IN MARTIAL LAW CHIEF
ADMINISTRATOR DECLARATION(.)

26 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN COURT PREMISES THIS
MORNING UNDER SECTION 188 P.P.C.(.) LIFE IN CITY
CONTINUES TO BE NORMAL(.)

HARTAL OBSERVED AT SHAKARGARH AND PROCESSIONS
WERE TAKEN OUT AT NAROWAL AND DASKA ON 6-3-53(.) THE
MOVEMENT IS BEING PUSHED ON PEACEFUL LINES FOR(.)

No. 2194-95-S.B., dated 7th March, 1953.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.
7-3-53.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 2262-63-S.B.

dated 8-3-1953(.)

REFERENCE THIS MORNING SIGNAL(.) 121 VOLUNTEERS
IN ALL COURTED ARRESTS TODAY(.) SITUATION UNDER CONTROL(.)
IN SHAKARGARH ON NIGHT OF 7-3-1953 SOMEONE TRIED TO SET
FIRE TO THE OUTER GATE OF BUNGALOW OF DR. FAZAL KARIM
WHICH IS SHARED BY THE ADDITIONAL NAIB TEHSILDAR, BOTH
MIRZAS(.) CASE UNDER SECTION 435/511 REGISTERED(.)
CHAWINDA OBSERVED HARTALS WHILST SHOPS IN SHAKARGARH
OPENED FROM 1.0 P.M.(.)

No. 2264-65-S.B. dated 8-3-1953.

Copy for information to :-

1. Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. G.O., C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- .

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.
8-3-1953.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No:- 2276-77-S.B.

Dated 9-3-1953(.)

Hartal being observed in Sialkot today(.)
Some youngmen reported dissuading tonga-drivers to
join strikers(.) The workmen of the Ordinance Clothing
Factory, Sialkot Cantonment abstained from duty and
shouted usual slogans(.) Sixteen volunteers courted
arrest upto 9.45 A.M. today(.) Government Offices,
Post Offices are open and Railway Staff working(.)

The Movement is spreading to villages, from-
where a disquieting reports are pouring in(.) People from
Ghalotian Khurd, Ghalotian Kelen, Manoke, Gokhal of
P.S. Deska Merhans, Dhirke, Chianwali, Begewali and
Khandwali in Satrah police station joined a huge
procession at Deska on 8-3-1953(.) They raised slogans
against H.P.U., Sir Zafarullah and General Azam Khan and
demanded acceptance of their demands immediately(.)

No. 2278-79-S.B. Dated 8-3-1953.

WIRELESS MESSAGE

From Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

NO:- 2280-81 -S.B. Continuation of this morning signal(.) 149 persons arrested today bringing total number to 445 including 11 detained under P.F.S...(.) Crowd following the persons who court arrest occasionally becomes threatening and disperses only after great persuasion(.) The troops were induced by public by means of manuscript posters and writings on walls to refrain taking any action(.) Khalid Mahmood addressed a meeting in Do Darwaza mosque today asking public to continue agitation(.) Report of hold-ups of three railway trains between Sialkot and Samberial were received this evening(.)

Processions were taken out at Daske and Pسرur and partial hartal at Pسرur only(.) Four Ahmedi families of Daske gave up Qadianism today(.) The movement continues to spread in rural areas(.)

No.2282-83-S.B., dated 9th March, 1953.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.

D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No:- 2286-87-S.B.

Dated 10-3-1953.

Strike called off in Sialkot and all Shops opened this morning(.) Cyclo Styled Posters containing usual anti-Ahmadi demands and accusing Government of repression have come to notice here(.)

Processions were taken out in Narowal, Zafferwal, Daske and Nikkoki on 9-3-1953 and on persuasion dispersed(.)

No. 2288-89-S.B.

Dated 10-3-1953.

Copies for information to :-

1. Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. G.O., C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- -

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No: 2291-2292-S.B. Reference morning wireless(.)155 volunteers arrested today, bringing the total arrests upto date to 600, including 11 detained under PPSA(.) About 50 old women moved about in City shouting anti-Ahmadi slogans this morning(.) No notice was taken and they eventually dispersed (.) Fazel Haq, Dictator addressed a meeting in Arazi Yaqub Mosque, this evening, asking audience not to listen to Deputy Commissioner and other officials, and to continue the agitation till orders from their High Command were received(.) He added that Police and Military had become Murtad(.)

A procession of three thousand strong moved about in Daska today shouting anti-Government and Anti-Ahmadi slogans(.) A procession followed by a meeting was taken out in Shakargah on 9-3-1953(.) Speeches were delivered asking public to continue the agitation(.) Chewinda also witnessed a procession in which about 28 women also participated today(.)

No.2293-2294-SB., dated 10-3-1953.

Copies for information to :-

1. Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. G.O., C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/-
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.
10-3-1953.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.
To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 2295-96-S.B.

No incident reported upto 0830 hours on 11-3-53 in City Sialkot(.) Shops and business premises are open(.)

A batch of 16 volunteers, who left Narowal for Sialkot to court arrest were earlier taken out in procession at Narowal on 10-3-53(.) Situation at Qila Sobha Singh, Faisalpur, Zaffarwal, Shikargarh and Phillaur reported under control(.)

No.2297-98-S.B. Dated 11-3-1953.

Copies for information to:-

1. Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. G.O., C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

WIRELESS SIGNAL.

From

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 50-51-S.B. Reference this morning Sign-1(.) 109 volunteers arrested today, bringing total to 709(.) All shops and business quarters remained opened and normal business transacted(.) Civil registers courted arrests peacefully(.) Fazal Ahmed Haq and Khalid Mahmood addressed about 200 persons in Mosque Tehsil Bazar this evening, criticising the latest statement of H.C.M. that Movement would be crushed(.)

At Daska a large procession was taken out again today, which paraded the town shouting usual anti-Ahmedi slogans(.) Reports from other rural police stations are satisfactory, because neither processions nor meetings are reported to have been held(.)

No. 52-53-S.B. Dated 11-3-1953.

Copies for information to :-

1. Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
2. Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

WIRELESS SIGNAL.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 56-57-S.B. No incident report upto 0900 hours on
12-3-1953(.) All shops open and business quarters
functioning in Sialkot City(.)

No reports have been received from rural
police stations of any meetings or processions so far(.)

No. 58-59-S.B. Dated 12-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

for D.C. & S.P. Sialkot.
12-3-1953.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 129-S.B. Reference this morning signal(.)
Seventy five persons, including Professor Khalid
Mahmood, Fazal Ahmad Haq, Dictator and Hafiz Muhammed
Sadiq, sponsors of the movement were arrested today,
bringing total number of arrests to 784(.) Shops and
commercial houses remained open and normal business
transacted(.)

At a huge meeting in Daska on the evening of
eleventh, social boycott of Ahmedis was urged(.) No
incident has been reported from outside police station(.)

No. 170-31-S.B. Dated 12th March, 1953.

Copy to Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot for
information.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Sd/- ?

Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot. Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No: 2365-66-S.B. No incident reported upto 0830 hours on
13-3-1953(.) Except fruit, milk, vegetable, betel and some
miscellaneous shops, other are closed in Sialkot partly due
to appeal from the Khatem-i-Mabuwat Movement leaders and
partly on account of Fridays under the Trade Employees Act(.)

A procession of 500 persons gave a send off to
eleven volunteers at Chawinda Railway Station on evening of
12-3-1953(.) Thereafter processionists paraded the town
shouting usual slogans and later on dispersed peacefully(.)
No incident has been reported from any other maffasil Police
Station, except Pسرur, where a public meeting is expected
after Jumm Prayers today(.)

No: -S.B. Dated 13th March, 1953.

Copy forwarded for information to the Group
Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan. Sd/- ?
Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot. Sialkot.

13-3-1953.

L/11-7-53.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 152-53-S.B.(.) Reference this morning signal(.)
Ninety two persons arrested today, SULTAN MAHMOOD Son of
Raza Muhammad Khatib of Abbot Road, Mosque, Sialkot
arrested under sec. 3 F.P.S.A.(.) Total number of arrests
upto date is 869(.) Earlier Sultan Mahmood addressed
about 200 persons in Nur Hassan Mosque, asking them to
continue agitation(.)

Hartal was observed for only two hours at
Narowal today(.) No reports of any incidents have come
from any other outside stations(.) Daska observed
hartal today(.)

No. 154-S.B.

Dated 13-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to the Group
Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- Qaim Hussain.

Sd/- G.S. Khan. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.
Deputy Commissioner,
Sialkot.

L/11-7-1953.

WIRELESS MESSAGE:

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 56-57-S.B. ALL SHOPS AND BUSINESS PREMISES AT
SIALKOT ARE OPEN(.) NO INCIDENT REPORTED UPTO 9.30 A.M.
ON 14-3-1953(.) BESIDES 869 ARRESTS MADE UNDER SECTION 188
P.P.C. AND P.P.S.A UPTO EVENING OF 13-3-1953, FIFTY SEVEN
AGITATORS AND INCITERS HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP UNDER SECTION
21 P.P.S.A. UPTILL NOW(1) TWO ARRESTED PERSONS HAVE
SUBMITTED WRITTEN APOLOGIES, WHICH ARE BEING CONSIDERED(.)

MAULVI MUHAMMAD RAFIQ OF PASHUR HAD DECLARED TO
LEAD A JATHA TO COURT ARREST AT SIALKOT ON 13-3-1953,
BUT NONE CAME FORWARD TO ACCOMPANY HIM(.) MAULVI
MUHAMMAD SHAFI ADDRESSED JUM CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER
AT NARGHAL AND ASKED FOR CONTINUANCE OF THE MOVEMENT(.)

No. 58-59-S.B. dated 14-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to the Group
Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?
for Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No: 161-162-S.B.(.) Continuation of this morning signal(.)
Kh: Zia-ud-Din, the new Dictator harangued to the audience
of about 300 persons in Do Dargah mosque on the afternoon
of 14-3-1953(.). He wanted people to continue agitation and
predicted early victory for them(.). He accused Government
of repression and urged social boycott of Mahmedis(.).
Sixty two volunteers arrested to day bringing the total
to 931, including 15 arrested under section 4 PFS A (.).
Two more agitators and incitors arrested to day, bringing
total number of arrests under section 21 P.F.S.A.(.)
This number is separate from 931(.). The artists who
collected funds under compulsion for the furtherance of
the movement have surrendered Rs.420/- to Government
today.

The attempt of some boys from Marawal to effect
hartal at Baddomalhi today was foiled by the local Police(.).
No incident has been reported from other mufassil police
station(.).

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 170-171-S.B.(.) No incident has been reported upto
0830 hours today(.) Business Premises and shops are
open and normal life going on (.)

No report of any incident has been received
from the rural areas as well(.)

No. 172-173-S.B. Dated 15-3-1953.

Copies for information to:-
Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- Sd/- G.S. Khan.
Superintendent of Police, District Magistrate, Sialkot.
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 203-204-S.B.(.) Continuation of this morning signal(.)
Maulvi Manzur Ahmed Khatib, Darul-Shahabia addressed an
audience of about 200 persons in Do Dervaza Mosque on
the afternoon of 15-3-1953(.) Criticising the local
authorities(.) He urged the audience to observe complete
strike(Hartal) on 16-3-1953(.) 67 volunteers arrested
today out of which 65 tendered apologies and were
released(.) This brings the total number of arrests
u/s 21 P.P.S.A. to 69(.) This number is separate from 933(.)
Saraf Association of the City has declined to observe
the Hartal(.)

Procession was taken out in Shokargarh today(.)
7 Razakars left Shokargarh for Marowal(.) No incident
has been reported from other Muffasil Police Station(.)

No.205-206-SB. dated 15-3-1953.

Copy for information to :-
Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.
District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/- Qaim Hussain
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.A., Lahore.

No. 207-208-SB.(.) The people have turned a deaf ear to the appeal for observing Hartal today(.). The business premises and shop are open and normal life is going on(.).

A batch of 22 men has started from Shokargarh to court arrest at Sialkot(.). No other report of any incident has been received from the rural area(.).

No. 209-210-S.B. Dated 16-3-1953.

Copy for information to:-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Sd/- ?

District Magistrate, Sialkot. Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

Re: 222-223-S.B.(.) Continuation of this morning
signal(.) Business premises and shops remained open
throughout the day and normal life is going on(.)
Inpite of persuasion of Maulvies no one volunteered
to court arrest today(.) 4 agitators were arrested
bringing the total number of arrests under sec. 21
FPSA to 73(.) 92 arrested persons were released on
tendering apologies(.) This decreases the total
number of persons under arrest to 841(.)

Processions were taken out at Daska and Shekargarh
but no volunteers Arrived Sialkot to court arrest(.)
No other report of my incident has been received from
the maffasil police stations(.)

No.224-225-SB. dated 16-3-1953.

Copy for information,cc:-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S.Khan.
District Magistrate.
Sialkot.

Sd/-
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No.226-227-S.B.(.) Situation in Sialkot is completely
under control(.) No procession or volunteers come out (.)
Movement has veered out and normal life going on in the
City(.) No report of any incident has been received
from the maffasil police stations but situation is being
watched(.)

No.228-229-S.B. Dated 17-3-1953.

Copy for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Sd/- ?

for District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

for Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

-51-

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No: 269-270-S.B.(.) Continuation of this morning signal(.)
Situation is completely normal(.) Life is in full swing
in City Sialkot(.) No arrest has been made under any
section today(.)

No report of any incident has been received from
the maffasil police stations(.)

No. 271-272-S.B. Dated 18-3-1953.

Copy for information to :-
Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan. Sd/- ?
District Magistrate, Sialkot. Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

L/11-7-53.

EXTRACT FROM THE DAILY SITUATION REPORT:

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

19-3-1953. Situation is quite in hand, 3 persons namely Ferose Din son of Muhammed Din, Jarrah of Bazar Khan, Sikander Khan Agha son of Muhammed Riaz Khan Mughal, Trunk Bazar and Muhammed Ramzan son of Sharaf Din, Mughal, Mughal Cycle Works Railway Road Sialkot have been arrested under section 3 P.P.S.A. In addition one arrest has been made U/S 21 P.P.S.A. At Shakergerh sponsors of the agitation announced that the agitation has been called off.

3 agitators have been arrested U/s 21 P.P.S.A.

20-3-1953. Situation is normal. No arrest has been made under any section. 42 persons were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment U/S 188 P.P.C. 217 persons have apologized and were released.

25-3-1953. Situation is normal throughout the district. 6 persons have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

Moulvi Muhammed Ismail son of Mehr Din caste Kashmiri of village, Ban Bajwa, Sufi Muhammed Shafi S/o Chiragh Din caste Rajput of Fesarur, Moulvi Muhammed Yasin son of Muhammed Ramzan caste Meo Rajput of village Bhodon Khani, P.S. Qila Sobha Singh and Ata Muhammed Son of Inam Din caste Kashmiri of Qila Sobha Singh have been arrested u/s 3 P.P.S.A. in addition 8 persons have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

26-3-1953. Muhammed Amin son of Ghulam Muhammed caste Kakezai of Semberial and Muhammed Ashraf Professor Murray College Sialkot have been arrested u/s 3 P.P.S. In addition 4 persons including a woman have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

2 persons U/S 21 P.P.S.A. have been arrested today. Ghulam Ahmad son of Chiragh Caste Qureshi resident of Merhans P.S. Sotrah and Muhammed Siddique son of Noor Muhammed Tarkhan of village Chianwali, P.S., Sotrah, district have also been arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A.

~~27-3-1953~~. 1 agitator has been rounded up today U/S 21 P.P.S.A. Karamat Ali Shah s/o Asghar Ali Shah Syed R/o village Jhulki, P.S. Pesarur and Inayat Ullah s/o Muhammad Jan Kashmiri of village Ghis, P.S. Qila Sobha Singh have been arrested under section 21 P.P.S.A.

~~28-3-1953~~. Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor Hassan s/o Abdul Sattar Sheikh President of Mchallah Kashmiri Gali Chumaron has been arrested under 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act today at 0400 hours. Documents relating to organization, accounts books etc. seized.

Maulvi Muhammad Ali Muzaffari s/o Ahmed Din caste Khokhar Rajput R/o Deaka District Sialkot has been arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A. In addition 3 persons were rounded up and arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

~~29-3-1953~~. 3 agitators have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

~~2-4-1953~~. 4 agitators have been rounded up under section 21 P.P.S.A.

~~4-4-1953~~. Only one arrest under section 21 P.P.S.A. has been made.

~~5-4-1953~~. Two persons have been rounded up and arrested under section 21 P.P.S.A.

~~7-4-1953~~. One Muhammad Ibrahim son of Muhammad Abdullah Qureshi resident of Mchallah Haji Pur, Sialkot City has been arrested under section 3 P.P.S.A.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 2698-2699-S.B. Dated 21-3-1953(.)

Continuation^{of} this morning signal(.) Situation is
normal throughout the district(.)

No arrest under any section has been made.

No. 2700-2701-S.B. Dated 21-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

L/11-7-53.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From D.C. & S.P. Sialkot.
To D.I.G.; C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G.; L.R., Lahore.

No.2655-2656-S.B. Dated 21-3-53(.) Situation is normal throughout the district(.) No arrest under any section has been effected upto 08-00 hours today(.)

Nothing concerning agitation was mentioned in the Juma prayers in all Mosques of the Sialkot City(.)

No.2657-2658 Dated 21-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/-

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.

D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 2723-2724-S.B. Dated 22-3-1953(.) Situation is
normal throughout the district(.) No arrest has been
effected today(.)

No. 2725-2726-S.B. Dated 22-3-1953(.)

Copy forwarded to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No.2709-27-10-S.B.

Dated 22-3-1953(.)

Situation is normal throughout the district(.)
One arrest under section 21 P.P.S.A. has been made(.)

88 persons have been convicted to different
terms of imprisonment under section 188 P.P.C. and
130 were released on tendering apologies(.)

No.2711-2712-S.B.

Dated 22-3-1953(.)

Copies forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Sd/- ?

District Magistrate, Sialkot. Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WITNESS MESSAGE,

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No.2729-2730-S.B. Dated 23-3-1953(.) Situation is
normal throughout the district(.) No arrest has been
made today under any section(.)

No.2731-2732. Dated 23-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 2759-2760-S.B.

Dated 24-3-1953.

Reference morning signal(.) Situation is
normal throughout the district(.) 27 persons have
been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment
under section 188 P.F.C.(.) 21 persons have been
arrested under section 21 P.P.S.A. today(.)

Sd/- G.S. Khan,
Deputy Commissioner,
Sialkot.

Sd/- ?
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot,
24-3-1953.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 2752-2753-S.B. Dated 24-3-1953(.) Situation
is normal throughout the district(.) No arrest under
any section has been made upto 08.00 hours today(.)

No. 2754-2755-S.B. Dated 24-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.
District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/-
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No.2922-2923-S.B.

Dated 30-3-1953.

Continuation of this morning Signal(.,)

Situation is normal throughout the district(.,) No arrest
under any section has been reported today(.,) 20 agitators
were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment under
section 188 P.P.C.(.,)

No.2924-2925-S.B. Dated 30-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore,
D.I.G., L.A., Lahore.

No. 2927-2928-S.B.

Dated 31-3-1953(.)

Situation is normal throughout the district(.)

Three agitators have been rounded up under Section 21

P.P.S.A.(.)

No. 2929-2930-S.B. Dated 31-3-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore..
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore..

No. 2970-2971-S.B. Dated 1-4-1953(.) Situation is
normal throughout the district(.) 4 agitators have been
rounded up and arrested under section 21 P.P.S.A.(.)

No. 2972-S.B. Dated 1-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 3122-3123-S.B.

Dated 6-4-1953(.)

Situation is normal throughout the district(.)

No arrest under any section has been made today(.)

No. 3124-S.B.

Dated 6-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Sd/-

District Magistrate, Sialkot.

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 3205-3206-S.B.

Dated 8-4-1953(.)

Situation is normal throughout the district(.)

No arrest has been made under any section today(.)

No.3207-S.B,

Dated 8-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/- ?

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

L/11-7-53,

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 3225-3226-S.B.

Dated 9-4-1953(.)

SITUATION IS NORMAL THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT(.)

NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE UNDER ANY SECTION TODAY(.)

No. 3227-S.B.

Dated 9-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Sd/-

District Magistrate, Sialkot.

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 3270-3271-S.B. Dated 10-4-1953(.)

Situation is normal throughout the district(.)

No arrest has been made today under any section(.)

No. 3272-S.B. Dated 10-4-1953.

Copy forwarded to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.
District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/-
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 3303-3304-S.B.

Dated 11-4-1953(.)

SITUATION IS NORMAL THROUGHOUT THE
DISTRICT(.) NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE UNDER ANY
SECTION TODAY(.)

No. 3305-S.B.

Dated 11-4-1953.

Copy forwarded to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/-

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 3351-3352-S.B.

Dated 12-4-1953(.)

SITUATION IS NORMAL THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT(.)

NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE UNDER ANY SECTION TODAY(.)

No. 3352-S.B.

Dated 12-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Sd/-

District Magistrate, Sialkot.

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 3406-3407-S.B.

Dated 13-4-1953.

SITUATION IS NORMAL THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT(.)
NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE UNDER ANY SECTION TODAY(.)

No. 3408-S.B.

Dated 13-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/-

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 3447-3448-S.B.

Dated 14-4-1953.

SITUATION IS NORMAL THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT(.)

NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE UNDER ANY SECTION TODAY(.)

No.3449-S.B.

Dated 14-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Sd/-

District Magistrate, Sialkot.

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No.3550-3551-S.B.

Dated 15-4-1953(.)

SITUATION IS NORMAL THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT(.)

NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE UNDER ANY SECTION TODAY(.)

No.3552-S.B.

Dated 15-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Sd/-

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 3566-3567-S.B.

Dated 16th April, 1953.

SITUATION IS NORMAL THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT(.)

NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE UNDER ANY SECTION TODAY(.)

No. 3568-S.B. Dated 16-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/-

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R., Lahore.

No. 3582-83-S.B.

Dated 17-4-1953(.)

SITUATION IS NORMAL THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT(.)

NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE UNDER ANY SECTION TODAY(.)

No. 3584-S.B. Dated 17-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to the:-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Sd/-

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

The Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.R. Lahore.

No. 3619-3620-SB.

Dated 18-4-1953(.)

SITUATION IS NORMAL THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT(.)

NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE UNDER ANY SECTION TODAY(.)

No. 3621-SB.

Dated 18-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Sd/-

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Deputy Commissioner and
Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

To

D.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
D.I.G., L.H., Lahore.

No. 3633-3634-S.B.

Dated 19-4-1953(.)

SITUATION IS NORMAL THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT(.)

NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE UNDER ANY SECTION TODAY(.)

No. 3635-S.B.

Dated 19-4-1953.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

Group Officer, C.I.D., Sialkot.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

Sd/-

District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

Superintendent of Police,
Sialkot.

APPENDIX - B.

FORM NO. 24-14.

Police Department.

Sialkot District.

SPECIAL REPORT OF AN OFFENCE.

No. 3. Part III 1950.

Dated 15-1-1950.

1. Description of offence and section of law offended against; also distance and direction of place from Police Station and name of Sub Inspector in Charge.

Rioting u/s 148/332/307 I.P.C. Near Minerva Sialkot, 3 furlongs East of P.S. City Sialkot.

Aghe Irshad Ahmed Khan City Inspector in-charge.

2. No. of Persons arrested.)

4

Statement of the case, conduct of the Police, steps taken by them.

Date of occurrence:- 15-1-1950, 11-15 A.M.

Report to Police:- 15-1-50, 12 noon.

F.I.R. No.20 dated 15-1-50.

On 26-11-49 a mass Tablighi Conference was convened by ahmads at Sialkot to protest and expose the attitude of the Ahmadies which they adopted at the time of the Redcliffe Award. This had created resentment in the minds of Ahmadies who wanted to explain and clear their position to the general public. Accordingly a meeting was advertised by the Ahmadi Community to be held at Sialkot on the 15th of January, 1950 in which the General public was specially invited by means of posters and otherwise publicity. The general public expressed their willingness to attend this meeting by means a counter poster. According a meeting was held by Ahmadies as previously announced at about 10-30 this morning in City Sialkot. The gathering was about 15,00. Adequate police arrangements were made and the City Magistrate also in attendance. Some non-ahmadies also joined this meeting and for the first few minutes they listened quietly. When Maulvi Allah Ditta(Ahmadi) began to speak in praise of their Hazret Sahib on platform, considerable

resentment and tension developed and soon after there was a pandemonium all over in the meeting. Chairs were thrown at each other and the mob became unruly. The police had cordoned off the meeting area, but people standing far away as spectators began to throw brick-bats on those who were attending the meeting. In order to save the situation the local police under the orders of the City Magistrate had to resort to a mild lathi charge as a result of which the unruly mob was dispersed and the meeting again allowed to resume. The mob, however, began to swell in, but was kept at bay at a distance of about 60 yards from the meeting area. The District Magistrate was away toward Head Quarters in connection with another duty and was immediately informed by telephone as the situation was getting worse. Pir Karam Shah A.D.M. was at once sent for and we both arrived on the scene immediately. By that time the City Inspector had managed to arrest the following persons who were considered to be mainly responsible for this unruly attitude in the meeting:-

1. Abdul Ghafur s/o Abdus Samad.
2. Abdul Majid S/o Muhammad Din.
3. Muhammad Sadiq s/o Allah Bakh.
4. Muhammad Bashir s/o Chiragh Din.

In the general confusion in the meeting one Abdul Latif a non-Ahmadi was stabbed and had to be removed to the Hospital immediately. F.C. Wilayat Khan No.671 received a brick-bat injury on his forehead and so was a Jamadar (Zia-ud-Din) of the C.M.H. also hit. One Khair Din was also hit in the same way. As the meeting was going on, another shower of brick-bats came from the mob standing around the meeting and extra police had to be sent toward off this nuisance. Meanwhile somebody threw a country-made cracker at those who were sitting

in the meeting, but fortunately it hit none although it created a bit of confusion again as the mob of non-Ahmedis was found adamant in their attempts to create rowdyism, the conveners of the meeting were requested to cut short their proceedings and accordingly the meeting terminated at 1.45 p.m. By that time the mob outside had also brought a microphone and loud-speaker and started another meeting of non-Ahmedis on the roadside. They were persuaded to stop this nuisance and after considerable difficulty and arguments, the mob was quietly dispersed. The Ahmedis who feared isolatory attacks by the public in the streets were escorted back to their places safely. Under the orders of the A.D.M. Section 144 Cr.P.C. was immediately promulgated banning all the processions in the Municipal limits of Sialkot City for a period of 7 days. Petrolling was started all around to check any individual attempt of mischief. Soon after this the Ahrars announced a public meeting in City at 7 p.m. as a counter-blast to this morning's happening. The Ahrar leaders were sent for and were advised to remain quiet and to hold no meeting. Accordingly the meeting was announced cancelled. The District Magistrate arrived at 3 p.m. from Head Quarters, had a talk with the citizens and looked round to all arrangements. A case under section 148/332/307 I.P.C. has been registered and is under investigation. Police patrol continues in the City. The atmosphere is still not clear, but efforts are being made to prevail sense amongst both the communities. The injured persons are being attended to in the hospital. The posters issued by Ahmedies inviting general public to their meeting are enclosed (D.I.G/C.I.D. and D.I.G/L.R.only). Detailed notes taken of the meeting will be

sent to C.I.D. shortly.

Sd/- Na'im-ud-Din,
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.
15-1-1950.

Copies to :-

1. D.M. Sialkot.
2. D.I.G./L.R.
3. D.I.G./C.I.D.
4. City Inspector.
5. Reader to S.P.
6. C/C.

- - -

Office of the District Magistrate, Sialkot.
No. HVC/ 101 Dated 18-1-1950.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner, Lahore
Division, Lahore for information.

Sd/- A. Samed,
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

The Ahmadiis of Sialkot had advertised a meeting for the 15th January, 1950 to explain their position to the general public in connection with the Tablighi Conference convened by Ahrars of Sialkot on 26th November 1949. In their advertisement the Ahmadiis also invited the general public to attend their meeting. Accordingly the Ahmadiis held their meeting this morning at Sialkot. As a precautionary measure proper Police arrangements had been made and the City Magistrate was also in attendance. Some non-Ahmadiis also attended this meeting. When the meeting was in progress the opposite party started rowdyism and began flinging chairs at each other and the mob became unruly. Though the Police had cordoned off the meeting area yet the spectators standing at some distance began to throw brick-bats on those who were attending the meeting. In order to save the situation the local Police had to resort to a mild lathi charge under the orders of the City Magistrate. The crowd was dispersed and the meeting resumed. In the confusion a young lad (non-Ahmadi) was stabbed. A foot Constable and a Military Officer, who happened to be in the meeting, were also hit with brick-bats. After the resumption of meeting another shower of brick-bats came from the mob and somebody threw a country made crocker in the meeting, but it did not hit anybody. As the mob had again started rowdyism, therefore, the convenor of the meeting was approached by the Superintendent of Police to cut short the proceedings and so the meeting terminated at 1.45 P.m. I happened to be out at Karala busy with the distribution of blankets to the Muhajirs and on the receipt of telephonic message from the Superintendent of Police I lost no time in reaching the head-quarters and went straight to the Kotwali after having a round in

the City and looking to all the arrangements. As a preventive measure I promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. for about a week. I also sent for the leading Ahraris and warned them to resist from holding any meeting or creating trouble. They gave us an assurance that they would obey the orders. Some riff-raffs, who were held responsible for creating unruly attitude were arrested by the Police. All is calm and quiet. I think all these activities are fore-runners for the coming elections.

Sialkot.
Dated 15th January, 1950.

Sd/- A. Samad,
Deputy Commissioner,
Sialkot.

The Commissioner, Lahore Division.

U.O. 16.5 dated 15-1-1950.

From

Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Esquire,
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

To

The Station Headquarters,
Sialkot Cantt:

No. 209-C

dated Sialkot, the 3rd March, 1953.

Subject:- Requisition of troops in aid of Civil power.

Memorandum

As disturbances have broken out in Sialkot City, Military is immediately required to assist the Civil authorities in maintaining law and order. Will you please send the troops for this purpose.

Sd/- G.S. Khan,
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

-84-

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

I.U. Khan, Esquire, CSF.,
Commissioner, Lahore Division,
Camp Sialkot.

To

1. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab.
2. The Home Secretary, Punjab, Lahore.
3. The Inspector-General, Police, Punjab, Lahore.
4. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lahore.

Dated the 5th March, 1953.

No major incident after yesterday's firing excepting a few stabbing cases which took place in the afternoon. From the afternoon onwards, situation gradually improved. The burial of those who were killed in yesterday's firing was done peacefully.

2.- Curfew was imposed last night from 10 P.M. to 5 a.m. There was no breaches of the curfew order at all.

3.- This morning the Army are having a flag-march and are also doing intensive patrolling.

4. Section 144, Cr.P.C. has been enforced. Taking out of processions and holding of meetings in public places has been banned.

5. DIG addressed the Police yesterday and Commissioner has addressed them this morning before they were sent out on duty. This has been helpful in raising their morale.

6. Situation under control and improving.

Sd/- I.U. Khan.

COMMISSIONER, LAHORE
DIVISION, LAHORE.

Copy to:-

1. G.O.C., 15 Div., Sialkot
2. D.C., Sialkot
3. S.P., Sialkot.

Sd/- I.U. Khan.

Commissioner, Lahore Division,
Lahore. 5-3-53.

Information given to the Information Officer of
of Office of the Director of Public Relations, Punjab, Lahore,
and Radio Pakistan, Lahore, for being published in the Press
and for being broadcast at the Radio this evening and
tonight.

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Fire had to be opened at Sialkot on the 3rd and
4th when an unruly mob attacked the Police and Civil Officers,
several of whom received injuries- including the Deputy
Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police. Four vehicles
belonging to the Police, Municipal Committee and Civil
Defence were burnt. One person was killed on the 3rd and
four were killed on the 4th of March. Administration
remained with the Civil authorities throughout.

2.- No incident after yesterday's firing. Curfew was
imposed last night from 10 P.M. to 5 a.m., but there were
no breaches at all.

3.- Military and the Police are patrolling the City.
Conditions are steadily improving. Orders under sec.144
Cr.P.C. have been partly relaxed. There is a ban on
processions and meetings only.

4.- Twenty-five persons, in batches of five, offered
arrest peacefully and were taken in custody.

5.- Curfew is being imposed tonight from 10 p.m. to
5 a.m. again.

Sd/- I.U. Khan.

Commissioner, Lahore Division,
Camp Sialkot. 5-3-1953.

Copy to :-

1. G.O.C. 15 Div., Sialkot.
2. Station Commander, Sialkot.
3. Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
4. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

Sd/- I.U. KHAN.

Commissioner, Lahore Division.
Camp Sialkot. 5-3-1953.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

I.U. Khan, Esquire, C.S.P.,
Commissioner, Lahore Division,
Camp Sialkot.

To

1. The Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Punjab, Lahore.
2. The Home Secretary, Punjab, Lahore.
3. The Inspector-General of Police,
Punjab, Lahore.
4. The Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Lahore Range, Lahore.

Dated the 5th March, 1953.

Continuation this morning wireless message.

There was no defiance of orders under sec. 144 Cr.F.C. There was rumours that a procession was being organized. The Commissioner, the Station Commander, the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of police proceeded to the spot, but found nothing of the kind. All these officers then had a round of the City and found that the situation was quiet.

2. The Military had a flag march, which had a further salutary effect.

3.- In the afternoon, 25 persons, in batches of 5, offered for arrest and were taken in custody. Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub was one of them.

Sd/- I.U. Khan.
Commissioner, Lahore Division.
Camp Sialkot.
5-3-1953.

Copy to:-

1. G.O.C. 15 Div., Sialkot.
2. Station Commander, Sialkot.
3. D.C., Sialkot.
4. S.P. Sialkot.

Sd/- I.U. KHAN.
Commissioner, Lahore Division.
5-3-53.

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A P P E N D I X C.

Extracts of Fortnightly Confidential
Reports in connection with the Agitation.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot District for the first half of June, 1951.

(1) Political:-

X X X X X X

The Ahmadis and Ahrars have held counter meetings at Chawinda in Pسرور Tehsil. The Ahmadis condemned the demand of the Ahrars for declaring the Ahmadis as a separate minority community distinct from the other Muslims, while the Ahrars reiterated this demand and criticised the Ahmadis' doctrine and belief. There was, however, no unpleasantness at these meetings.

X X X X X

L/10-7-53.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot district for the 2nd half of November, 1951.

(1) Political:-

There has been no appreciable political activity in the district during the fortnight under review. There was an active danger of Ahmadi-Ahrar clash due to the proposal of the Ahmadias to hold their community Jalsa at Sialkot on the 24th and 25th November. In view of the recent clashes at Lyallpur and Multan, the Ahmadias were approached by the Superintendent of Police and myself and after great persuasion they agreed to our proposal to postpone the Jalsa by at least two months. For the present, therefore, the danger has been averted.

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L/10-7-53.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
District from the 2nd half of February 1952.

(1) Political:-

X X

X X

X X

X X

The principal event of the fortnight was the Annual Ahmadi Jalsa on the 16th instant. Its first session was held that after-noon and the remaining two sessions were abandoned by the conveners on account of the intense anti-Ahmadi feelings in the town, aroused by the Ahrars. Although the Ahrars took a leading part in this affair all other non-Ahmadi parties were in active sympathy with them. As I have already reported the matter in detail to Government, I do not propose to elaborate it here.

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L/10-7-53.

CONFIDENTIAL.

EXTRACT FROM FORTNIGHTLY REPORT OF SIALKOT
DISTRICT FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1952.

(1) Political:-

X X X X X

The Ahrers held a meeting in Sialkot on 30-3-52 which was attended by about 2500 persons and a number of speeches were made. The tenor of these speeches was violently anti-Ahmedi and Government was urged to relieve the present Hon'ble Foreign Minister because of his associations with the Jameat-i-Ahmedia and for his alleged responsibility for delay in solving the Kashmir issue.

X X X X X

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L/10-7-53.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
District for the first half of May 1952.

(1) Political:-

X X X X X X

Ahrars:- The Ahrars have been intensifying their violently anti-Ahmadi activities throughout the district. On the 6th instant they organised a meeting in Pسرur with Master Taj-ud-Din Anseri Sadr Majlis-i-Ahrar, Lahore, in the chair. The audience was about 2500 strong. As usual the Ahmadis were severely criticised and the resignation of Sir Muhammad Zafer Ullah Khan demanded on account of his failure to get the Kashmir issue resolved. Government was also urged to declare the Ahmadis a minority. The next day another meeting was held at the same place with Maulvi Bashir Ahmad Khatib Jamia Masjid Pسرur in the chair. The audience numbered about 5000 and the principal speaker was Sayed Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari. Once again the speeches were violently anti-Ahmadi. Maulvi Bashir Ahmad Khatib Jamia Masjid and Sein Hayat Muhammad both of Pسرur are taking a prominent part in working up public feelings against the Ahmadis. Similarly one or two local Imams obviously under Ahrar influence have been voicing anti-Ahmadi sentiments.

L/10-7-53.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
District for the second half of May, 1952.

(1) Political:-

X X X X X X

The Ahl-e-Akbar have intensified their anti-Ahmedis activities and in most places the speeches have degenerated into down-right abuse levelled against the Founder of the sect and the Hon'ble Foreign Minister. It would appear that they are resorting to these tactics in order to gain cheap popularity and possibly provoke a clash with the political party in power. The propaganda is done under the guise of religious "Tablighi meetings", and the principal centres of activities are Sialkot and Peshawar. Maulvi Bashir Ahmad Imam of the Jamia Masjid Peshawar and one Saif Yaqut of the same town have been most active in this connection.

L/10-7-53.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
distt. for the first half of June, 1952.

(1) Political.

The Ahrars have continued their campaign to vilify Ahmadis. On 30-5-52 after the expiry of June prayers Qadar Beksh President and Iqbal Yazdani Secretary respectively of the Majlis-i-Ahrar, Chawinda, moved the following resolutions which were unanimously passed:-

- 1) Government should drop the policy of appeasing Mirzais and declare Mirzai as a minority sect.
- 2) Government should not allow them to hold open place meeting.
- 3) Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Foreign Minister, should be deposed and replaced by some other muslim.

The audience ranged between 300 to 400 persons.

The recent orders issued by Government that Ahrars and Ahmadis should not have any public meetings or open sessions and if they insist section 144 Cr.F.C. would be promulgated, would have some effect on their open activities. The attitude and conduct of Ahrars is becoming defying and aggressive and they should be dealt with firmly.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
District for the 2nd half of June, 1952.

(1) Political:-

X X X X X X X

The Ahrars have intensified their campaign to vilify Ahmadis. On Friday the 20th instant, in various prominent mosques of the City, the speakers during the course of delivering Juma sermons declared that:-

- 1) Sir Muhammed Zafer Ullah Khan being a Mirzei should be ousted and replaced by some other Muslim.
- 2) Mirzeis should be declared a minority sect and should not be allowed to hold open meetings.

It was also urged that Islamic laws should be brought into force.

The above resolutions were put to vote and carried through after Juma prayers. Maulana Muhammad Yusuf, President, Ahnuman Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Sialkot in addition to his, condemned the Ahmadis declaring them as "murtada" with quotations from the Holy Quran. A case u/s 188 PPC has been registered against him for violating section 144 Cr.P.C. promulgated in the district, in view of the prevailing Ahrar-Ahmadis conflict. Further action will be taken after reviewing all the legal aspects of the case. No report of such violation has been reported from any other part of the district. The City and other parts of the district are calm and no demonstrations were staged anywhere.

Big wall posters in Urdu relating to above anti-Mirzeis demands bearing the names of the prominent Ulema of the City were widely circulated in the City.

On 20th instant in the Mosque of Islam Leagers in City Sialkot, Bashir Behadur, Secretary, Islam League, moved the following resolutions after Juma prayers which was unanimously passed:-

"That Allama Mashriqi should be released at once,

P.T.O.

and his period of detention should not be extended. Besides this, other political prisoners of the body should also be set free".

Maulvi Abdul Rehman, Head Master, D.B. Primary School, Shakargarh, is enthusiastically propagating the aims and objects of Jamiat Islami and have distributed printed literature of the body in Tehsil Shakargarh.

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L/10-7-53.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
district for first half of July, 1952.

(1) Political.

The public attention is focussed on the Ahrar agitation against Ahmadis and the public showed little interest in the other political affairs of the present day.

The Provincial Majlis-i-Ahrar is holding a convention at Lahore on the 13th instant and have invited Ulemas from the different districts to intensify their campaign against the Ahmadis. They have also distributed to other Muslim organisations pamphlets against the Ahmadis in the City on various occasions. The recent policy adopted by Government banning the meetings of Ahrars and Ahmadis would have a good effect on the other Muslim bodies and the agitation would die down naturally if no action is taken.

Confidential.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot District for the second half of July 1952.

(2) Political: Government has taken right step in withdrawing section 144 for the present against the Ahrars and Ahmadi movement, but the assurances given by the Ahrars to Government that they would not agitate against administration should not be believed. At the time of partition the Ahrars opposed tooth and nail the creation of Pakistan and they sided with Hindus and Sikhs and are said to have made statement to Sir Radcliff to the effect that Ahmadias are not Muslims. On the creation of Pakistan, as they lost all political influences, they gave assurance to the Muslim League that they would be faithful. When Pakistan has come into existence and in the last 4/5 years they got hold on the political platform under the patronage of Muslim League, they have now raised the question that Ahmadias should be declared as minority and Sir Zafullah Khan should be removed from the Foreign Ministership. When it is expected that plebiscite in Kashmir would take place shortly this would certainly affect it. They kept quiet for the last 4/5 years, but at this critical juncture they have again stepped in to create disturbances throughout the Pakistan, but this question is in full swing in the Punjab. The Ahrars have gone in the background, but practically Ulemas of all sects have taken up their cause in right earnest and their assurance of cooperating at this time would not serve any useful purpose after they have set the ball in rolling. With the withdrawal of Section 144, I think, other political parties will hold meetings in different parts of the district to take advantage of the time. On the whole the situation is satisfactory except Ulemas in very small numbers in Juma prayers repeat the demands put forward by the Ahrars.

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L/10-7-53.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
district for the second half of August, 1952.

(2) POLITICAL:-

The Maulvis of all shades of opinion have delivered lectures on last Friday that the Ahmedis be declared a minority community, and Ch: Muhammad Zafrullah Khan should be removed from the post of Foreign Secretary of Pakistan. In this way the Maulvis enhanced their prestige in public. It is losing its force gradually. The promulgation of section 144 Cr.P.Code has been withdrawn but there are no political meetings openly except the Maulvis mentioned above. There was a rumour on the 14th of August, 1952, that some Ahraris would stab the Ahmedis but due precaution was taken and there was practically no such organised movement.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
District for the second half of September 1952.

(2) Political:-

X X X X X

A meeting under the auspices of Majlis-i-Tehafuz-i-Khatam-i-Nabuwat at Sialkot City was held on 14-8-1952 at 8.30 P.M. The audience ranged between 800/900 persons. The various speakers made speeches of usual type asking Government to declare the Ahmadis as minority and remove Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrullah Khan from Foreign Ministership.

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L/10-7-53.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Extrect from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
Distt: for the second half of October, 1952.

(2) Political.

Last night an ugly incident occurred when
somebody entered into the Ahmadi mosque in the City
and Set fire to chatais by pouring some oil on them,
but an Ahmadi noticed it immediately and it was
extinguished. A case has been registered and the
Police is making investigations.

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X X X X X X

CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot district
for the first half of February, 1953.

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(2) Political.

The All Parties Conference held in Sialkot decided to launch a programme of direct action on the 22nd of this month, but so far it is not known what their real object is and what they intend to do. The C.I.D. Police is busy to find out the facts. Ahmedis are a bit nervous, but all precautions have been taken to protect them. Maulvis are vehement in their demand about the declaration of Ahmedis as minority and about the removal of the Hon'ble Chaudhri Muhammed Zafullah Khan, but the general public is not much interested as it was in the beginning. The situation is being carefully watched.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from fortnightly report of Sialkot
distt. for the second half of February 1953.

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(2) Political.

The All Parties Muslim Convention has enlisted volunteers for direct action and the public, especially the uneducated class, is joining the movement in great number and are contributing to the fund.

On 1st March five leaders of the All parties Muslim Convention including influential Maulvis namely Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, Sh: Ahmad Din President Majlis-i-Ahrar, Abdur Rauf Salar Ahrar Volunteers Organization, Barkat Ali and Muhammad Isah left for Karachi. About 10,000 people took them in a procession and gathered at the Railway Station. They left for Lahore by 12.55 P.M. train via Merowal. The whole thing passed off peacefully without any untoward incident. The general public has lost confidence in Government as they think that the prices of commodities are going up. The prices of cotton have come down while the prices of yarn and cloth have risen. Government should create confidence in the public by propaganda and taking measures to bring the prices of commodities under control. The traders are also very perturbed over the import of foreign goods as they face great difficulty in getting permits at Karachi.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from the Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
District for the first half of March, 1953.

(1) General:-

The most important feature of the fortnight under report is the All Parties Muslim Convention's "Direct Action" movement. The agitation started with zeal in the morning of 3rd instant and remained intense for the following few days. The authorities, responsible to maintain law and order, tried their best to harness the activities and with the help of the Military and Police they have succeeded in giving death blow to the movement. Daily reports about the situation have already been sent to Government by me and I need not repeat them here. In the nutshell the agitation was well organised and well financed. With the detention and arrest of ring-leaders the movement fizzled out completely. All the shops are open and the business of the City is going on normally. Nobody offered for arrest yesterday and today upto noon and the volunteers who come from mofussil to court arrest also went back clandestinely. The mofussil is calming down. The force of the movement has already been broken. It will be all quiet in a few days. All the ring-leaders and goondas have been rounded up in the City and some Maulvis, who are in the mofussil, are being rounded up. Government should ban the Majlis-i-Ahrar immediately. It has never been faithful before and after the formation of Pakistan.

The members of the Municipal Committees and other leading citizens were all supporting the movement behind the veil.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
District for the second half of March, 1953.

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(1) General.

The anti-Ahmadia agitation has been completely brought under control and the goondas and the Maulvis who took part in this agitation have been rounded up. The movement started about 10 months back and during all this period no definite orders were issued by the Government as to what policy was to be adopted and this put the District Magistrates in a very awkward position. Even Direct Action was declared on the 22nd of February and it was postponed to 1st of March but no orders were received upto that time. Great latitude was allowed to this agitation. The Military and the Civil authorities brought it under control. Had the Direct Action been started simultaneously through out the Punjab and in Pakistan it would have been difficult even for the Army to bring the movement under control. In other countries there are Expert Committees who study every movement and give expert opinion on which the Government acts promptly.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from fortnightly report of Sirakat
District for the first half of April, 1953.

(2) POLITICAL.

All the political parties are quiet in the district and no meeting was held nor speeches made in this district after the agitation. The Maulvis in the Juma sermon only confine themselves to religious matters and do not refer to any political subject. Some of the Maulvis who were arrested and detained are offering apology and are very anxious to get out. Their cases are being sent to the Home Secretary for decision.

The conviction of certain Ahmedis and their house searches have been appreciated by the public.

The decision of the Punjab Government to abandon wheat levy scheme has been hailed by the Zamindars in particular and by the public in general. The announcement of the new food policy by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and relaxation in the procurement scheme have also been appreciated.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Extract from Fortnightly Report of Sialkot
district for the second half of April, 1957.

* * *

(2) Political.

It is quiet in the district and at present there is no political movement. The Maulvis are quiet and only deliver religious sermons in Juma prayers. In future Government should adopt a firm policy in the beginning if there is any movement against the administration. Otherwise, if firm policy is not adopted in the beginning it would create complicated situation as has happened in the case of anti-Ahmadia agitation. Definite orders should be issued to the District Magistrates in the beginning of any movement.

Mr. Khalid Mahmood, a Professor of Murray College, was a pioneer of the anti-Ahmadia movement. He delivered very fiery speeches. He was detained u/s 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act and his period was extended to 6 months by Government, but he was released without consulting local authorities. He is a very dangerous type of man and there are cases against him under sections 21 and 188, which are being proceeded with.

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A P P E N D I X - D.

References about the situation made by the
District Magistrate to Government and instructions
received from the Government.

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Copy of D.O. No. 10027-51/463-HG., dated the 24th December, 1951 from the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore to all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

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Subject:- Ahrar-Ahmadiya Controversy.

Dear Sir,

As you are aware, the Ahrar Ahmadiya controversy has been brewing for sometime past in the Province and certain incidents of personal violence which occurred recently have caused grave concern to the administration. It has been Government's firm policy that the legitimate rights of any community or sect to practise its religious beliefs should not be unduly restricted and that no discrimination in this respect should be made between different parties. It is, nevertheless important that religious controversies should be discouraged or at any rate they should not be allowed to the extent of endangering the public peace and tranquility. This letter is particularly designed to invite the attention of district officers to meetings held by the Ahrars or by the Ahmadias.

2.- Government feel that wherever the District authorities are vigilant and are able to enforce timely preventive measures, there is little or no likelihood of the Ahrars or of the Ahmadias disturbing each other's meetings. Clashes have occurred only where the local authorities have failed to adopt a firm attitude or have otherwise failed to assess dispassionately the rights or wrongs of the parties concerned. If both parties are dealt with firmly and justly without any discrimination whatever, there is no reason why this increasing menace of vilification by one Muslim sect of another should not be brought under proper control.

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CONFIDENTIAL

From:- S.I. Hague, Esquire, C.S.P.,
Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

D.O. No. 15.S

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Sialkot.

Dated the 16th February, 1952
(11. P.M)

Subject:- Jameat-i-Ahmadia Sialkot-Annual Jalsa on
16 and 17th February, 1952.

My dear Ahmad;

In continuation of my D.O. No. 11.S dated February, 14th, 1952, I write to report that the opening session of this Jalsa which lasted about one and a half hours passed off without any serious incident this afternoon. The attendance was about 400. Both the Superintendent Police and I were present throughout besides the Magistrates and the Police Officers on duty.

2.- Very elaborate administrative arrangements which included cordoning off the premises by barbed wire were made. The Ahhrars and others staged demonstrations and collected mobs at various places with a view to compelling the authorities to stop the Jalsa. At times the situation threatened to deteriorate and it looked as if we should have to resort of force but we were able to manage without doing so. After the Jalsa, was over and the participants started to disperse some miscreants from among the mob, which was kept at considerable distance from the Jalsa premises started throwing stones. They were dispersed by mere show of force without actually resorting to it. The feelings being extremely tense the Ahmadias had to be sent home in trucks escorted by the Police.

3.- Tomorrow the Ahmadias were scheduled to hold two sessions, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

As tomorrow is Sunday the Ahhrars and others would be able to mobilise easily students and a large number of unemployed persons who abound in this town on account of virtual closures of the Sports and allied industries - and would,

therefore, never miss such an excitement and tamagha. My intention accordingly was to promulgate orders under section 144 Cr.P.C. banning the carrying of weapons and assembly of more than 5 persons.

4.- The Ahm^{ad}is, however, have realised the intenseness of the feelings against them in this town. Although the Ah^lars are their principal opponents other sections of the population sympathise with the latter and dislike the ^{activities of the} Ahm^{ad}is. I had initially suggested to the Ahm^{ad}is to hold the Jalsa in their own mosque, but they had stated that the gathering would number at least 4,000 which could not be accommodated in the mosque. In view of the fact that their actual number this afternoon did not exceed 400 and the intense feeling against them in the town I proposed to them that they should hold their sessions tomorrow in their own mosque so as not to give cause for provocation or mischief to other elements. I also impressed on them that even if they succeeded under our protection to hold their sessions at this place tomorrow the inevitable results of any coercive steps taken by us against the other party would be to strain still further the relations between the Ahm^{ad}is and the non-Ahm^{ad}is which might make it extremely difficult for the individual Ahm^{ad}is to carry on with their non-Ahm^{ad}i neighbours from day to day and might even lead to acts of violence etc. against them.

5.- A deputation of the Ahm^{ad}is has just seen the Superintendent of Police and myself and has discussed the whole situation at considerable length with us. They realise that they have already scored their point by holding this afternoon's sessions in the open and have now decided in the interests of peace and maintenance of harmonious relations with other Muslims to curtail

their programme and not to hold further sessions tomorrow. They have not agreed to shift to the mosque for tomorrow's sessions on the ground that by doing so they might for ever jeopardize their chances of holding meetings in the open in future whenever the atmosphere may be more favourable. In the present state of anti-Ahmadi feelings in the town I am grateful to the Ahmadi leaders for their realistic and sensible approach to this problem.

6.- We are not relaxing our vigilance and the arrangements already made will continue and we hope the excitements will subside in a day or two.

Yours Sincerely.

Sd/- S.I. HAQUE

S. Ghias-ud-Din Ahmad, Esquire, CSP.
Home Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Lahore.

No. 16.S. . . .
A copy is forwarded to S.F. Hassen, Esquire,

C.S.P. Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore for information in continuation of my D.O. letter referred to above.

Sd/- S.I. Haque.
Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

No. 17.S.

A copy is forwarded to Rana Jahanad Khan,
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information.

Sd/- S.I. Haque.

Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

A.D.M. to see please.

Sd/-S.I. Haque,

Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

SECRET.

D.O.No.2514-29/BDSB,
Punjab Civil Secretariat,
Lahore. 28th February, 1953.

Subject:- Ahrar Agitation against the Ahmadiis.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to enclose for your information a copy of the press communique issued yesterday by the Central Government regarding the Ahrar sponsored agitation against the Ahmadiis and to say that in pursuance of the policy and the decision enunciated therein which were arrived at in consultation with the Provincial Governments, this Government has ordered the arrest of the ring leaders of the Ahrar party and some other persons who were playing an active role in this agitation. Similar action is under way in other provinces also. The publication of the "AZAD" and the "al-Fazl", the party organs of the Ahrar and the Ahmadiyya community respectively, has also been banned by this Government for a period of one year.

2.- As you are aware the prime movers of this agitation had thrown an open challenge to the Government that if their demands were not accepted by the date appointed by them they would launch "direct action" against the Government. As no Government can countenance such a threat of open defiance to its authority, the Central Government has decided that all moves calculated to create a disruption or disturbance should be put down firmly.

3.- After giving this background in brief I am to say that you should keep a vigilant eye on the situation in your distt. For the present the Provincial Government do not desire that the District Authorities should order further arrests unless local circumstances create an absolute necessity for such action and it is felt that there would be no time for prior consultation with the Provincial Government.

4.- As it is feared that the agitators might start sending individual volunteers or bands of them either to Lahore or to Karachi to offer themselves for arrest, you should take the following steps immediately:-

- (a) You should enlist the help of the senior elements in your District to influence public opinion and thought on the right lines. It should be impressed upon them that whereas the Government do not in any way want to interfere with or curb the legitimate rights, religious or secular- of the citizens, they will not give any quarter to those whose intention is to jeopardize the public peace or embarrass Government.
- (b) You should also warn the leading members of the Ahmediyye Community in your District that they should scrupulously desist from saying or writing any thing which may tend to aggravate the situation or provoke the followers of the other sects. They should particularly be asked to refrain from expressing any jubilation over the action which has been taken by Government, as it may create an erroneous impression of partisanship against the Government.
- (c) The Superintendents of Police are being asked to send daily situation reports to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D. In addition to these situation reports, if anything of importance or usual nature in this connection comes to your notice, you should immediately inform the Home Secretary either on the Police Wireless or on the telephone.
- (d) Until the situation sufficiently calms down, you should, as far as possible, remain at your headquarters.

5.- Government are arranging to give wide publicity to their attitude towards this agitation and the steps which are being taken to curb it. Within your own administrative sphere, you should also try to acquaint the public with the Government's standpoint. The Central Government's communique should be adopted as the basis of Local Publicity.

6.- The point that emphasis is that this agitation has been created and fomented by the Ahrar party for their own ends and that the action taken by Government is mainly directed against that organization.

Yours sincerely,

(M.A. MAJID)

All District Magistrates,
in the Punjab (by name).

CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.No.6469-84-BDSB,
Punjab Civil Secretariat,
Dated Lahore, the 5th June, 1952.

Subject:- Ahrar-Ahmadiya Controversy.

Dear sir,

I am directed to address you in continuation of the Home Secretary's demi-official letter No.10027-51/463-HG., dated December, 24, 1951, addressed to all the Deputy Commissioners on the subject cited above.

Government have noticed with concern that the Ahrar-Ahmadiya controversy instead of abating has now increased to an extent which if not checked immediately and firmly will constitute a real threat to the public peace. The trend of speeches delivered at the Ahrar conferences is generally marked by a deplorable lack of self restraint and healthy tone. The speeches made recently by some of their leaders were particularly inflammatory. On the other hand the Ahmadiya community, inspite of the undisguised hostility of a section of the public or probably because of it, insist on holding their tableeghi conferences frequently and in public. This attitude only succeeds in provoking fresh outbursts against themselves. After careful consideration Government have decided that in the general interest of the public peace and tranquillity, neither the Ahrar nor the Ahmadi should be permitted to hold public meetings under any name or garb. You should, therefore, take preventive action under section 144 Cr.P.C. whenever either party intends to hold a public meeting. This directive supercedes the one referred to above which left the discretion for taking preventive action with the Deputy Commissioners. Now preventive action will be taken regarding Ahrar Ahmadi meetings invariably and without any exception until these orders are modified or withdrawn. The action taken by you and the reactions thereto should in all cases be reported to Government as early as possible for their information.

Yours sincerely,

To All Deputy Commissioners
in the Punjab (by name). M.A. MAJID.
Chief Secretary to Govt. Pb.

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Chief Secretary Punjab, Lahore.

To

All Deputy Commissioners and Commissions of Divisions.

No. 168-ST-(E-5)/52.

Dated 19th June(.)

It has been reported to Government that Ahrar want to hold Anti-Ahmedia meetings in mosque immediately proceeding or after the Juma-tul-Wide prayers because they think that such meetings are not liable to be banned by District Magistrates(.) If the Ahrar contemplate doing so within your District(.) You should immediately pass in appropriate order under section 144 Cr.P.C.(.) Banning public meetings on the day without making any mention of the venue or the meeting(.) You should then send for them and the person connected with the management of the mosque and impress upon them that they should not become a party to this violation of your order and the desecration of a place of worship in the furtherance of the activities of a political party(.) It should be made clear to them that in the event of infringement(.) Your order you will not be sitate from prosecuting the persons connected with the management(*) / their abetment of the offence as well as the actual person and other moving spirits of the meeting including the speakers(.) Government are aware that the public meeting may by done tail into a prayer congregating or that the complexion of assemblage gathered for prayers may change into that of a public meeting by tone and trend of speeches just before or after the prayers or the Khutbs(.) But Government are advised that such facts will not afford any legal protecting to those responsible for the meeting from the consequences of a violation of your order a gazette extra ordinary is under issue

of the mosque for

today notifying the violating of orders under section 144 Cr.P.C.(.) Banning public meetings as a non-bailable and cognizable offences(.) You will receive copies thereof in due course meanwhile you should proceed this basis(.) Government will also send you short a model order under section 144 Cr.P.C. for issue by you on occasions(.) Lastly it should be noted carefully that Government not desire any public meetings which are being held in mosque or other places(.) Of sanctity or worship to be dispersed by force or they be interfered within any way while they are in progress(.) Nor do they desire that any arrests should be made while people are collecting for or dispersing from such meetings(.) The proper course to follow would be that a case should be registered and the culprits should be arrested after the excitement of the meeting is over at an appropriate time and place(.) The cases registered should be prosecuted rigorously(.) You and your Supdt. of Police should remain present at Headquarters on Friday and also at the time selected for effecting arrests if any(.)
CHIEF SECRETARY(.)

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CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O. No. 176-St(HS)/52
Punjab Civil Secretariat,
Home Department,
Lahore.

28th June, 1952.

Dear sir,

I am desirous to address you in continuation of the Chief Secretary's wireless message No.168-St (HS)/52, dated June 19, 1952, on the subject of the Ahrar-Ahmediya controversy and to say that Government desire that if your order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been violated by the Ahrar you should proceed only against the prominent members of the Ahrar leadership who may be among the offenders and ignore others of lesser importance or those who do not belong to the Ahrar party. Local persons should be particularly left out unless they belong to the hierarchy of the Ahrar organization. The intention is that we should isolate the Ahrar leaders from the rest of the public. If we throw our net wider and draw in people of other denominations also simply because they were somehow or the other prevailed upon or inveigled into participation in their meetings by the Ahrar we shall only succeed in arraying a vast section of the public against the administration. By taking action against people who in the excitement of the moment allowed themselves to be made use of by the Ahrar leaders, in some cases quite unwittingly and in-advertently, we shall force them to joining hands with the Ahrar. If any of these people feel repentant and offer apologies you should accept them readily. In the case of such people even if they do not apologize cases should not be instituted against them or if they have already been instituted they should be withdrawn forthwith. When the public see that only the more important and prominent Ahrar leaders are

being proceeded against their opinion will immediately veer round to the side of Government and the action taken by its functionaries will meet with general approbation.

2.- The cases that you may institute against the Ahir for the violation of your orders will be very hotly contested and pursued with keen interest in press and public. The object desired by Government as well as the justification and the correctness of your action will depend on their success. You should, therefore, get them thoroughly examined by your law officers from the point of law as well as fact before instituting them in Courts.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(S. Ghous Uddin Ahmed).

All District Magistrates in the Punjab (by name).

CONFIDENTIAL.

Office of the District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. HC/8049

Dated 3-7-52.

Copy to the Sub Divisional Magistrate,
Additional District Magistrate and Superintendent of
Police, for information and guidance.

Sd/-

District Magistrate, Sialkot.

L/ 10-7-53.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Decisions taken at a Conference of Officers held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary in his office on Saturday, July 5, 1952.

* * * *

PRESENT.

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab (in the chair).
2. Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.
3. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab.
4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
5. Additional Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
6. District Magistrate, Gujrat.
7. District Magistrate, Lahore.
8. District Magistrate, Rawalpindi.
9. District Magistrate, Shahpur at Serghodha.
10. District Magistrate, Gujranwala.
11. District Magistrate, Lyallpur.
12. District Magistrate, Montgomery.
13. Addl: District Magistrate, Jhelum.
14. Director, Public Relations, Punjab.

Decisions.

(1) The orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. should be amended wherever necessary so as to make them applicable specifically to the public meetings organized by the Ahrar or the Ahmadiis only without making any mention of the venue of the meeting. The model order promised by Government would be sent to the District Magistrates as early as possible but District Magistrates concerned need not defer the issue of revised orders to await the receipt of the Government draft.

(2) If any members of the Ahrar party or the Ahmadiya community deliver violent or inflammatory speeches at any public meeting not organized by their respective organization a reference should be made to Government for action under Section 153 P.P.C. or the Public Safety Act. Pending the receipt of Government orders

the culprits should not be arrested unless it is considered to be absolutely necessary.

(3) No action should be taken to disperse meetings organized by the Ahrar or the Ahmedis even outside mosques unless it becomes an imperative necessity to do so for the maintenance of law and order. Meetings being held in mosques are in no case to be interfered with in any way and action should be taken regarding all meetings whether held inside a place of worship or in other public places by the registration of regular cases against the prominent leaders of the two groups only.

(4) The Government propaganda machinery should be accelerated so that the interested parties cannot dupe the public and the true significance and nature of the action taken by Government is explained to the common man. Pamphlets, leaflets and posters should be prepared and distributed to the District Magistrates for dissemination throughout their districts. Propaganda through newspapers should also be intensified and the papers which are generally pro-Government should be asked to cooperate in this matter also because their attitude is anything but favourable towards Government in this matter.

(5) Maulvis and Khatibs of the various mosques should be contacted by the District Magistrates and the true picture of the whole situation should be laid before them so that the interested parties cannot play upon their religious sentiments and mislead them into inveighing against Government.

(6) The Convention called for 13th July, 1952, in Lahore should not be interfered with in any way. The speeches delivered and the decisions taken there should

be examined later to see what action, if any, is called for. This Convention may actually prove to be useful from the point of view of Government if the intending participants are contacted by the District Magistrates or the Director, Public Relations and prevailed upon to denounce preaching of violence and defiance of law. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., will make an effort to intimate the names of the intending participants to the District Magistrates concerned.

ACTION:
D.Ms.

(7) In all action taken in this connection by officers on their own initiative or in accordance with the Government instructions issued from time to time it should be borne in mind that the ultimate object is to kill the threat to law and order created by the Ahrar-Ahmedi controversy by isolating these two organizations from the rest of the public. This will destroy the unfounded begay of interference with the religious and political rights of the public by Government which the Ahrar have created in their desperate effort to regain their lost powers.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.No.83-St(HS)/52.

Punjab Civil Secretariat,
Home Department,
Lahore.

8th July, 1952.

Dear sir,

Please refer to my endorsement No.181-St(HS)/52 dated July 5, 1952, with which the decisions taken at a conference of officers held in Lahore on July 5, 1952, were forwarded to you.

2.- A copy of the model order mentioned in decision No. 1 and promised in the Chief Secretary's wireless signal No. 168-ST(HS)/52, dated June 19, 1952, is sent herewith for your guidance.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(S.Ghies Uddin Ahmed).

To

All District Magistrates in the
Punjab (by name).

L/11-7-53.

.....

WHEREAS, reliable information has been received that, in connection with the sectarian feelings existing between Majlis-e-Ahrar-e-Islam of Pakistan and the Ahmadiya community, preparations are being made to hold public meetings to agitate the said feelings;

AND, WHEREAS, there are sufficient grounds to believe that such public meetings are likely to cause disturbance of the public tranquillity and danger to human life unless prevented immediately;

NOW, therefore, I _____ District Magistrate _____ hereby direct under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 that no person shall organise or participate in any meeting of the nature mentioned above within the limits of the _____ district.

This order shall have effect forthwith and shall remain in force for a period of two months.

Dated District Magistrate.....

L/11-7-53.

CONFIDENTIAL.
IMMEDIATE.

From

I.U. Khan, Esquire, C.S.P.,
Commissioner, Lahore Division.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Punjab, Lahore.

No. C/95/127-C.

Dated the 8th November, 1952.

Subject:- Conference of the All Parties Convention to be
held at Sialkot on the 9th and the 10th
November, 1952.

. . .

Memorandum.

Reference communication noted in the margin.

Demi-official endorsement
No. 504-C, dated the 6th
November, 1952, from the
Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

The action proposed
to be taken by the
Deputy Commissioner,
Sialkot, is not

interfering with the Conference appears to be right.

Sd/- I.U. Khan,
Commissioner.

No. 128/C

Dated 8-11-1952.

A copy is forwarded demi-official to Ghulam
Sarwar Khan, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot,
for information, with reference to his demi-official
letter No.504-C, dated the 6th November, 1952.

Sd/- I.U. Khan,
Commissioner.

. . .

SECRET.

From

Ghulam Serwar Khan, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

To

The Commissioner,
Lahore Division.

No. HC/528-C

Dated, Sialkot the 18th November, 1952.

Subject:- Prosecution under section 21 of the
Pakistan Public Safety Act, 1949.

Memorandum.

On the occasion of Ghullu Shah Cattle fair held at village Koreke in the Strah Police Station of this district from 3-10-1952 to 10-10-1952 the marginally noted persons delivered anti-Ahmadi speeches which are actionable under section 21 of the Pakistan Public Safety Act, 1949. The Superintendent of Police has therefore recommended that approval of Government should be obtained for the prosecution of these persons. In this connection I enclose herewith copies of memo. No. 7244-SB and No. 8670 dated 2-11-1952 and 14-11-1952 respectively, from the Superintendent of Police, Sialkot to my address with copies of enclosures thereto, together with a copy of the opinion of public Prosecutor.

2.- In view of the policy of the Punjab Government contained in paras 2 and 7 of the proceedings of a meeting held on 5-7-1952 under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, copy forwarded to you over Home Department endorsement No. 181-St(NS)/52 of the same date, I forward the case for the consideration and orders of Government.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.
Deputy Commissioner,
Sialkot.

1. Qazi Mansoor Ahmed
of Rangpura, Sialkot
City.
2. Maulvi Karamat Ali of
village Jhulki.
3. Maulana Bashir Ahmed,
Sader Majlis-i-Ahrar,
Pagarur.

MOST IMMEDIATE. MESSAGE FORM.

From Home Secretary to Government,
Punjab.

To District Magistrates and S.P's
Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Sialkot,
Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan,
Sargodha and Sheikhupura.

No. S/662/53.

Dated 27-2-1953.

In view of the worsening of the Anti-Ahmedia Agitation please arrest the following under section three public Safety Act for a period of fourteen days(.) Orders for further detention will be issued by Government and sent in due course(.) Action should be taken on night between 27th and 28th February by either of you whoever is at Headquarter and compliance report sent(.) Letter follows "for S.Ps only" until further orders you should signal daily sitrep to D.I.G., C.I.D.(.) The sitreps should be brief and shall contain all important available informations and General re-action to the action taken by Government particularly if there is any action attempt to organize and sent volunteers to Lahore or Karachi or to launch Civil disobedience locally or to collect funds in this connection(.) Rawalpindi M.Ghulam Ullah Khan Khatib Purana Qilla Mosque Rawalpindi(.) Gujranwala, Mohammed Ismail of Gujranwala City(.) Sialkot(1) Qazi Manzoor Ahmed of Rangpura Sialkot City(2) Wali Muhammad alias Gernail Sialkot City(.) Lyallpur(1) Ghulam Nabi Janbaz of Lyallpur(2) Qazi Muhammad Hussain Salar of Tandiawala district Lyallpur (3) Maulvi Abid Ullah of Lyallpur(.) Multan(1) Muhammad Ali Jullundri of Multan(2) Qazi Ehsan Ahmed Shujabadi District Multan(3) Sheikh Muhammad Saeed of Khanewal Multan District(.) Sargodha Maulvi Abdullah of Sargodha(.) Sheikhupura Qazi Muhammad Amin of Sheikhupura(.)

MOST IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL.

From

Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Esquire,
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

To

The Station Headquarters,
Sialkot Cantt.

No. 209-C.

Dated, Sialkot the 3rd March, 1953.

Subject:- Requisition of troops in aid of Civil Power.

Memorandum.

As disturbances have broken out in Sialkot City Military is immediately required to assist the Civil authorities in maintaining law and order. Will you please send the troops for this purpose.

Sd/- G.S. Khan,
District Magistrate,
Sialkot.

. . . .

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Home Secretary,
Punjab Lahore.

To

All Deputy Commissioners in Punjab.

Please given immediate and wide publicity to the following appeal issued by Hon'ble Chief Minister Punjab on behalf of himself and his colleagues(.) As the Chief Minister of Punjab makes the announcement on the behalf of himself and his Ministry that the Government is prepared to open immediate negotiations with the leaders of the Tehafuz-e-Khatam-e-Nabuwat movement and they appeal to the masses that they should help them in the maintenance of laws and orders in the country they assure the public that the army and police will not take any repressive steps unless they are absolutely essential for the protection of any ones life and property(.) The provincial Govt. is in touch with the Central Government and Mian Mumtaz Muhammed Khan Daultana in the capacity of the president of the provincial muslim league is putting up these demands on behalf of the people of the Punjab with his support because they are the whole nations demands a Minister of the Provincial Government is proceeding to Karachi by plane with these demands and the support of the Chief Minister and the other Minister of the Punjab today together with their strong recommendation that Ch: Zafferullah Khan should be to resign forth with.

Sd/-
D.S.I.
1645.

. . . .

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From Chief Secretary Punjab,
Lahore.

To 1. All District Magistrates in the Punjab.
2. Commissioners.
3. S.Ps and
4. D.I.Gs.

No. GS/582 Dated 9-3-1953.

Reference wireless message of sixth instant no repeat no further publicity should be given to Hon'ble Chief Minister statement contained in that wireless message(.) That statement was made on the understanding that it would lead to the cessation of law less acts in support of the KHATM-I-NABHAT movement(.) In actual fact lawlessness has still continued in Lahore it become much worse inspite of the statement and martial law had to be introduced(.) You must now use all your resources and use whatever force may be necessary to put down lawlessness wherever it should take place(.) Law and order must be fully restored and maintained(.) Where army help is required the fullest cooperation should be extended to army units detailed for this purpose the two press notes issued so far by the Central Government regarding this agitation are being sent to you seperately their contents must be given the widest and most intensive publicity throughout your district a report detailed action taken by 20th instant(.)

MOST IMMEDIATE

. . . .

WIRELESS MESSAGE.

From

Chief Secretary to Government,
Punjab, Lahore.

To

All District Magistrates.
All Commissioners in the Punjab.

No. 54687-85/BDSB, dated Lahore the 19th March, 1953.

Government desire that wherever troops have been called in aid of Civil Power Orders under section 144 Criminal procedure Code prohibiting processions and imposing Curfew should be issued only if a firm decision has been taken to enforce such orders(.) The Local Commander of the Military force should invariably be consulted before the issue of such orders(.) Contrevention of these orders after they have been issued should on no account be tolerated as this will not be conducive to military prestige(.) In districts where the situation is not showing any signs of improvement immediate steps should be taken to cancel allotments arms licenses permit for depots etc(.) Cancellation once ordered should not be set aside or revised unless it is established that the initial action had not been taken on good grounds(.) Action against ring leaders and agitators should be taken by the local authorities without fear or favour of any political party(.) No discrimination should be made between members of the muslim league or members of the other political parties for action in connection with the agitation(.) If any instances of attempts on the part of agitators to temper with the loyalty of the police or the army come to your notice such as by the issue of posters leaflets and direct approaches you should take prompt action by arresting and detaining the persons concerned under the public safety act(.)

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A P P E N D I X 'E'.

A P P E N D I X E.

List of correspondence for which privilege
may be claimed.

- - -

A. Letters issued by Government.

1. D.O. No.10027/51/463-HG dated 24-12-1951.
2. D.O. No.6469-64-BDSB, dated 5-6-1952.
3. Confidential D.O. No. 176-St-HS-52 dated 28-6-52.
4. Home Secretary's Confidential Endst: No.181-St (HS)/52 dated 5-7-52.
5. Chief Secretary's D.O. No.2514-29-BDSB, dated 28-2-1953.

B. Letters issued by Deputy Commissioner.

1. D.O. No.11-S dated 14-2-1952.)
2. D.O. No.16-S dated 16-2-1952.) } to the Home
Secretary.
3. No. HC/528-C dated 18-11-1952 to Commissioner.

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For the copies of the above letters please see
Appendix 'D'.

. . . .

A P P E N D I X - F.

Appeals by the Deputy Commissioner to
public.

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ڈسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹ سیالکوٹ تمام اہالیان سیالکوٹ سے اپیل کرتے ہیں کہ وہ پر امن رہیں اور قانون شکنی نہ کریں۔ شہر کی حدود میں دفعہ ۱۲۲ کا نفاذ ہے جسکی رو سے تمام جلوسوں اور جلسوں پر پابندی فائید ہے۔ ان احکاموں کی خلاف ورزی کر کے ہمیں کسی سخت کارروائی پر مجبور نہ کریں۔ آپ ہمارے بھائی ہیں۔ ہمیں آپ کے ساتھ سختی کر کے خوشی نہیں ہوتی بلکہ سخت رنج ہوتا ہے۔ مگر امن و عامہ کی حفاظت کرنا ہمارا فرض ہے۔ اور امن و عامہ کو خراب کرنے والوں کے خلاف ہمیں سخت اقدام کرنا پڑے گا۔ ہم اپنے تمام بھائیوں سے پرزور اپیل کرتے ہیں کہ قانون شکنی کر کے ہمیں سختی پر مجبور نہ کریں۔

دستخط
غلام سرور خان
ڈسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹ
۷/۳/۵۳

بمقام فوری نشر بخد مت آفیسر انچارج
پبلیکٹی یونٹ فرسل ہوئے (سارڈ ہے سات بجے شام)

دستخط
عبدالحق
برائے ڈسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹ سیالکوٹ
۷/۳/۵۳

سیالکوٹ کے بھائیوں اور بہنوں !

تحفظ ختم نبوت کی مقدس تحریک سے ہر مسلمان کو نہ صرف مدد دی ہے بلکہ وہ دل و جان سے اسکا فدائی ہے۔ آج سے پانچ سال قبل خداوند تعالیٰ نے ہمیں یہ پاک عطا فرما کر ہم پر فرض عائد کر دیا کہ اس خطہ میں اور اسکے بعد تمام دنیا پر بالمعروف اور نہی عن المنکر کی اشاعت احکام خداوندی کے تحت کر سکیں لہذا بھائیو اس خطہ پاک کا تحفظ بھی ہم پر عین فرض ہے اگر یہ نوزائیدہ ملک اسلام ہمارے اپنے ماتمہون تباہ ہو گئی تو ہم خود اس سرچشمہ اشاعت اسلام کو ہمیشہ کے لئے بند کر دینگے۔ آج ہمیں شیدائیان اسلام ہی سے چند ناواقبت اندیش ایسے بھی ہیں جو اس ملک کا امن برباد کر رہے ہیں اسکی زمین اکھاڑ رہے ہیں۔ ٹاکخانے کھلا رہے ہیں بازار بند کر کے اپنی اقتصادی حالت تباہ کر رہے ہیں۔ اور ہر ذرائع سے ملک کی جڑیں کھوکھلی کر رہے ہیں۔ بھائیو اگر ہماری یہی حالت رہی تو اشاعت اسلام کا منہج ہو جائیگا۔ کشمیر ہم سے چھن جائیگا اور ہمارے وہ مسائل جن پر ہمارے ملک کی بقا کا دارومدار ہے پس منظر ہی چلے جائینگے۔ اسکا نتیجہ کیا ہوگا ہمارا دشمن موقعہ کو غنیمت جانتے ہوئے اپنے ناپاک ارادوں کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کریگا۔ کیا آپ اس بات پر تیار ہیں کہ اس ارض مقدس کا گوشہ گوشہ سومات بن جائے۔ نہیں ہرگز نہیں۔

— وطن کی فکر کرنا دان قیامت آنے والی ہے

تیری بریادیوں کے مشورے ہیں آسمانوں میں

دشمن مقابلہ کے لئے پکارے گا۔ لہذا بھائیوں اپنے اس غزنوی جذبہ جہاد کو اس دن کے لئے محفوظ رکھو۔ اپیل بالا نشر کرنی جائے۔

دستخط / غلام سرور خان

ڈپٹی کمشنر

11 | 1 | 11

برادران ملت !

تحفظ ختم نبوت کی مقدس تحریک سے ہر ایک مسلمان کو نہ صرف مدد دی ہے بلکہ یہ ایک ایمان ہے - اس کی لڑائی اور جھگڑا ہمیں کمزور کر دینگا - اور ہم دشمن کو خود موقعہ دینگے اور وہ ہم پر حملہ آور ہو - دشمن اس دائرہ پر بیٹھا ہے کہ ہم اندرونی طور پر کمزور ہو جائیں - اور ہمیں اتسار پیدا ہو جائے - اس کا فائدہ صرف ہمارے دشمن ہی کو ہو سکتا ہے مسلمان کی طاقت اور مال جو اس بدامنی میں اپنے ہی خلاف ہی ضائع ہو رہے ہیں - وہ دشمن کے مقابلے میں استعمال کر کے پاکستان کی بنیاد کو کمزور کرنے کی بجائے مضبوط بنائیں -

اپیل بالا کی نشری کی جاوے۔

 $9/5/55$

و مستحق

غلام سرور خان

بحروف اردو

لڈپٹی کشمیر

" اپیل "

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برادران اسلام !

کسی ملک میں اندرونی انتشار اور لاقانونی بیرونی دشمنوں کو  
حلے کی دعوت دیتا ہے - آج ہم باہمی اتفاق اور جمعہوں میں الجھے  
ہوئے ہیں - ہمارا دشمن ہماری کمزوری سے پوری طرح واقف ہے - اگر  
خدا نخواستہ دشمن نے ادھر کا رخ کر لیا - تو ہمارا پاکستان جسے ہم نے  
لاکھوں جانیں قربان کر کے حاصل کیا ہے - خطرے میں پڑ جائیگا -

بھائیو! ! ہوش میں آؤ - آپکی طاقت اپنے خلاف استعمال

ہو رہی ہے - اسے دشمن کیلئے محفوظ رکھوں - اگر متحد کی پانچ انگلیاں  
مل جائیں تو ٹگڑے بن جاتا ہے - جو دشمن کا منہ بھی توڑ سکتا ہے -  
لیکن یہی انگلیاں جب ایک دوسرے سے جدا ہو جاتی ہیں تو کمزور سے کمزور  
دشمن بھی آسانی سے توڑ سکتا ہے - اگر آپ باہمی خانہ جنگی چمور کر  
یکجا نہ ہوئے تو اسکا انجام جو ہوگا - اس سے آپ بخوبی واقف ہیں -  
آپ کی فوج دشمن کے خلاف لڑنے کے لئے ہے - اسے اپنے خلاف استعمال  
نہ کیجئے -

وطن کی فکر کر نادان قیامت آنے والی ہے

تیری بربادیوں کے مشورے میں آسمانوں میں

دستخط

غلام سرور خان

ڈسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹ

سیالکوٹ

۹/۳/۵۳

" اپیل " 

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میں تمام دیہاتی اور شہری بھائیوں سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ  
پر امن رہیں - تحریک ختم نبوت اس بات کی تعلیم نہیں دیتی کہ سرکاری  
عمارتیں جلا لیں جائیں - اپنوں کو روکا جائے - حکومت کا فرض ہے - تمام  
تخریبی کارروائیوں کو روکا جائے - میں آپ سے اپیل کرتا ہوں - کہ آپ  
قانون شکنی کر کے امن عامہ کو تباہ نہ کریں - اگر آپ امن سوز حرکات سے  
باز نہ آئے تو ہمیں سخت کارروائی کرنا ہوگی -

دستخط

غلام سرور خان

ڈسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹ سیالکوٹ

۱۱/۳/۵۳

برادران ملت !

آپ کے چند لیڈروں کی طرف سے کہا گیا ہے کہ  
فوج اور پولیس ان کے ساتھ شامل ہو جائے اور ہتھیار ڈال دے -  
فوج اور پولیس حکومت وقت کے احکام پر عملدرآمد کرنے کے لئے ہے -  
جو حکومت بھی برسرِ اقتدار آئیگی - اس کے احکام کی تعمیل کرنا اور ملک میں  
امن و امان قائم رکھنا ان کا فرض ہے - اگر آپ قانون شکنی کو سنگے تو فوج  
اور پولیس کو لا محالہ سختی کرنا پڑےگی -

لہذا ہماری آپ خود بھی قانون شکنی سے پرہیز کریں اور اپنے  
بچوں کو بھی سمجھائیں - کہ قانون کو نہ توڑیں -

دستخط

غلام سرور خان  
ڈسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹ سیالکوٹ

۱۰/۳/۵۳



A P P E N D I X - G.

Details of cases under various acts,  
during the Organisation.

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ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that the AHRARS went to hold anti-Ahmadi meetings on Friday the 20th June, 1952, and there is a danger of breach of the peace or a communal riot.

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, do hereby prohibit the holding of anti-Ahmadi meetings in any form or shape or making of anti-Ahmadi speeches at any place or places throughout the district of Sialkot, for a period of 15 days, with effect from 8 a.m. on the 20th of June, 1952 to 8 a.m. on 5th July, 1952.

This order is to be given immediate publicity in Sialkot City, Gontumant and Narowal, Shakargarh, Pesarur towns etc. by beat of drum. Copies of the order to be placed outside police station and tehsil buildings.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 20th day of June, 1952 8 a.m.

Sd/- G.S. Khan,  
District Magistrate,  
Sialkot.

No.7769                      dated 20-6-52.

The breach of this order will be an offence under section 188 P.P.C. which is cognizable and non-bailable.

Copies forwarded to:-

1. Chief Secretary to Govt. Punjab.
2. The Home Secretary to Govt. Punjab.    }
3. The Commissioner, Lahore Division.       } for information
4. The Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.    } and necessary
5. The Brigadier, 14 Para Brigade, Sialkot Cantt. } action.
6. All Tehsildars in the district.
7. The Editor Rahnumai Taraqi for publication in the
8. G.I.G., C.I.D., Lahore.
9. S.D.M., Narowal.
10. Resident Magistrate, Shakargarh.

Sd/- G.S. Khan,  
District Magistrate,  
Sialkot.

...



ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

WHEREAS, reliable information has been received that the Ahrar-Ahmadia Controversy instead of abating has now increased beyond all reasonable proportions, which if not checked immediately will constitute a real threat to the public peace, and may lead to rioting, and harm to human life, and property.

NOW THEREFORE, I Ghulam Serwar Khan, District Magistrate of Sialkot, hereby prohibit under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898; with immediate effect, the holding of public meetings, demonstrations, or making inflammatory speeches, organised by the Ahrar or the Ahmadis, in any place within the limits of Sialkot district, for a period of two months, with effect from the fore-noon of 9th of July, 1952.

This order will not apply to the holding of customary prayers congregations, or funeral gatherings, in which anti Ahrar-Ahmadia speeches are not made.

This order is to be given wide publicity, by placing a copy of this order outside all Tehsils buildings, Police Stations, and other prominent places in the district.

This order shall also be given publicity by beating of drum in the City, Cantonment and in other important towns of the district.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 8th July, 1952.

Sd/- G.S. Khan,  
No. HG/8205 Dated 8-7-52. District Magistrate, Sialkot.

The breach of this order will be an offence under section 144 PPC, which is cognizable and non-bailable.

Copies are forwarded to:-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.
2. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
3. The Commissioner, Lahore Division.
4. The Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.
5. The Brigadier, 14(Para) Brd., Sialkot Cantt.
6. All the Tehsildars in the district. Sd/- G.S.
7. D.I.G., Police, C.I.D., Punjab. District Magistrate,
8. S.D.M., Narowal. Sialkot.
9. R.M. Shokargah.



ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1898.

WHEREAS, reliable information has been received that, in connection with the sectarian feelings existing between Majlis-e-Ahrar-e-Islam of Pakistan and the Ahmediya community, preparations, are being made to hold public meetings to agitate the said feelings.

AND, WHEREAS, there are sufficient grounds to believe that such public meetings are likely to cause disturbance of the public tranquility and danger to human life unless prevented immediately.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate Sialkot, hereby direct under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, that no person shall organise or participate in any meeting of the nature mentioned above within the limits of the Sialkot district.

This order supersedes my order dated the 8th July, 1952, and shall have effect forthwith. It shall remain in force for a period of two months.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18th July, 1952.

Sd/- G.S. Khan,  
District Magistrate,  
Sialkot.

1. The breach of this order will be an offence under section 188 PPC. which is cognizable and not bailable.

2.- Copies of this order will be affixed on the notice boards at the District Court, all Tehsils and Police Stations in the District. It shall also be given publicity through the press and/or by beat of drum.

Sd/- G.S. Khan,  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. U.XIX-27(ii)/8377 dated 12th July, 1952.

A copy is forwarded to :-

1. The Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
2. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
3. The Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore.
4. The Commander Headquarters 14(Para) Brigade Sialkot Cantt:
5. All the 1st Class Magistrates in the district for information.
6. The Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and necessary action. 30 spare copies are enclosed for S.H.Os.
7. All Tehsildars in the District for information and necessary publicity.
8. All Local Bodies in the district for wide publicity.
9. Editor of Rahnumai Taraqi Sialkot for publication in the paper, and to Local Press correspondents.
10. Deputy Commissioners of neighbouring districts.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

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O R D E R

Whereas the present disturbed state of Sialkot City which has risen owing to the anti-Ahmedia Agitation makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property and whereas immediate action is required.

2.- NOW therefore, I Ghulam Serwer Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot in exercise of the power conferred on me under section 144 of Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that from 1 p.m. today for 24 hours i.e. till 1 p.m. on the 4th March, 1953, no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane, or any other public place within the limits of Sialkot Municipality between the said hours.

3.- Provided that this order shall not apply to the members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the police force when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police. The School and college students undergoing their annual examination at the moment as well as the school masters will also be exempted.

4.- Given under my hand and the seal of the court this third day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty Three.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

District Magistrate, Sialkot.

• • • •



No. HC / 2452

Dated 3-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.
2. D.I.G., Police, C.I.D., Punjab.
3. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
4. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
5. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot,  
for information.
6. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information  
publicity in the area concerned.
7. Tehsildar, Sialkot for information and wide  
publication within the municipal limit of  
Sialkot City.
8. Officer Incharge Publicity Unit for wide  
publicity.
9. City Inspector, Sialkot for the wide publicity.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

District Magistrate, Sialkot.

. . . .

ORDER:-

Whereas the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquillity and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by arson or otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

Now, therefore, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that from 5 A.M. on the 4th March, 1953 upto 10 P.M. on the 12th March, 1953, no person shall form an assembly of five or more persons to hold public meetings, demonstrations, or make inflammatory speeches in connection with the Anti-Ahmadi agitation in any place within the Municipality of Sialkot as well as the area of Sialkot Cantt.

This order will not apply to the holding of customary prayers, congregations, or funeral gatherings, in which such speeches are not made.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court,  
this third day of March, Nineteen Hundred and fifty three.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

No. HC/X-1

dated . . .

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.
2. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D., Punjab.
3. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
4. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
5. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot.  
for information.
6. Tehsildar Sialkot for information and wide publication within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City and Sialkot Cantonment.
7. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.
8. Officer-in-charge, Publicity Unit for the wide publicity.
9. City Inspector, Sialkot for wide publicity.
10. All Press Representatives.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Sialkot.



CURFEW ORDER.

WHEREAS the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by arson of otherwise and whereas immediate action is required,

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 244 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that between the hours of 10 p.m. on the 4th March, 1953 and 5-0 a.m. on the 5th March, 1953, no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane or any other public place within the municipal area of Sialkot.

PROVIDED that this order shall not apply to members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the Police when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate, any other 1st Class Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police.

ANY person found entering into or remaining in any street, lane or public place within the said area in contravention of this order shall be severely dealt with by the Army and the police; and further, if any person is found setting fire to any property and indulging in looting or otherwise damaging any property shall be shot at the spot.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 4th day of March, 1953.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. H.C. / 81 Dated the 4th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.
2. I.G. of Police, Punjab, Lahore.
3. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D. Punjab, Lahore.
4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
5. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
6. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot Cantt.
7. Tehsildar Sialkot, for information and wide publicity within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City.
8. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.
9. Officer-in-charge, Publicity Unit, for wide publicity.
10. City Inspector, Sialkot for Wide Publicity.
11. All Press Representatives.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.



ORDER :-

Whereas the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by arson or otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby prohibit the holding of public meetings, and taking out of any procession in any public place within the municipality of Sialkot as well as the area of Sialkot Cantonment for the period from 5th to 12th March, 1953.

This order will not apply to the holding of customary prayers, congregations, or funeral gatherings.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 5th day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty Three.

Sd/- G.S.Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. HC/42.S

\* \* \*  
dated 5-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,
2. D.I.G., Police, C.I.D., Punjab,
3. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab,
4. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
5. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot,  
for information.
6. Tehsildar, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.
7. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.
8. Officer-in-charge Publicity Unit for wide publicity.
9. City Inspector, Sialkot for wide publicity.
10. All Press Representatives in the District for information and publicity.
11. I.G. Police, Punjab, Lahore.

This order supercedes the one circulated vide this office endorsement No.HC/X-1 dated the 3rd March, 1953.

Sd/- G.S. Khan,  
District Magistrate,  
Sialkot.

. . . . .

CURFEW ORDER.

WHEREAS the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by arson of otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Serwer Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that between the hours of 10 p.m. on the 6th March, 1953 and 4.30 a.m. on the 7th March, 1953, no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane or any other public place within the municipal area of Sialkot.

PROVIDED that this order shall not apply to members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the Police when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate, any other 1st Class Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police.

ANY person found entering into or remaining in any street, lane or public place within the said ~~area~~ contravention of this order shall be severely dealt with by the Army and the police; and further, if any person is found setting fire to any property and indulging in looting or otherwise damaging any property shall be shot at the spot.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 6th day of March, 1953.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. 944-53-HC/54-5. Dated the 6th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

- |                                                                                                           |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.                                                                 | } for information. |
| 2. I.G. of Police, Punjab, Lahore.                                                                        |                    |
| 3. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D. Punjab, Lahore.                                                                  |                    |
| 4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.                                                                  |                    |
| 5. Commissioner, Lahore Division.                                                                         |                    |
| 6. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot Cantt.                                                                          |                    |
| 7. Tehsildar Sialkot, for information and wide publicity within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City.     |                    |
| 8. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the <del>area</del> concerned. |                    |
| 9. Officer-in-charge, Publicity Unit, for wide publicity.                                                 |                    |
| 10. City Inspector, Sialkot for Wide Publicity.                                                           |                    |
| 11. All Press Representatives.                                                                            |                    |

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.



CURFEW ORDER.

WHEREAS the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by arson of otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that between the hours of 10 p.m. on the 7th March, 1953 and 4-30 a.m. on the 8th March, 1953, no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane or any other public place within the municipal area of Sialkot.

PROVIDED that this order shall not apply to members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the Police when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate, any other 1st Class Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police.

ANY person found entering into or remaining in any street, lane or public place within the said area in contravention of this order shall be severely dealt with by the Army and the police; and further, if any person is found setting fire to any property and indulging in looting or otherwise damaging any property shall be shot at the spot.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 7th day of March, 1953.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. AAH 53-HC/S Dated the 7th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.
  2. I.G. of Police, Punjab, Lahore.
  3. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D. Punjab, Lahore.
  4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
  5. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
  6. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot Centt.
- } for information.
7. Tehsildar Sialkot, for information and wide publicity within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City.
  8. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.
  9. Officer-in-charge, Publicity Unit, for wide publicity.
  10. City Inspector, Sialkot for Wide Publicity.
  11. All Press Representatives.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.



CURFEW ORDER.

WHEREAS the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by reason of otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that between the hours of 10 p.m. on the 8th March, 1953 and 4-30 a.m. on the 9th March, 1953, no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane or any other public place within the municipal area of Sialkot.

PROVIDED that this order shall not apply to members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the Police when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate, any other 1st Class Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police.

ANY person found entering into or remaining in any street, lane or public place within the said area in contravention of this order shall be severely dealt with by the Army and the police; and further, if any person is found setting fire to any property and indulging in looting or otherwise damaging any property shall be shot at the spot.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 8th day of March, 1953.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. AAA-53-HC/20 Dated the 8th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.
2. I.G. of Police, Punjab, Lahore.
3. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D. Punjab, Lahore.
4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
5. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
6. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot Cantt.
7. Tehsildar Sialkot, for information and wide publicity within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City.
8. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.
9. Officer-in-charge, Publicity Unit, for wide publicity.
10. City Inspector, Sialkot for Wide Publicity.
11. All Press Representatives.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.



CURFEW ORDER.

WHEREAS the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by arson of otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that between the hours of 10 p.m. on the 7th March, 1953 and 4.30a.m. on the 10th March, 1953, no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane or any other public place within the municipal area of Sialkot.

PROVIDED that this order shall not apply to members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the Police when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate, any other 1st Class Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police.

ANY person found entering into or remaining in any street, lane or public place within the said area in contravention of this order shall be severely dealt with by the Army and the police; and further, if any person is found setting fire to any property and indulging in looting or otherwise damaging any property shall be shot at the spot.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 7th day of March, 1953.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. AAA-53-HC/4 Dated the 7th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

- |                                                                                                       |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.                                                             | } for information. |
| 2. I.G. of Police, Punjab, Lahore.                                                                    |                    |
| 3. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D. Punjab, Lahore.                                                              |                    |
| 4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.                                                              |                    |
| 5. Commissioner, Lahore Division.                                                                     |                    |
| 6. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot Cantt.                                                                      |                    |
| 7. Tehsildar Sialkot, for information and wide publicity within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City. |                    |
| 8. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.        |                    |
| 9. Officer-in-charge, Publicity Unit, for wide publicity.                                             |                    |
| 10. City Inspector, Sialkot for Wide Publicity.                                                       |                    |
| 11. All Press Representatives.                                                                        |                    |

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.



-157-  
CURFEW ORDER.

WHEREAS the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by reason of otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that between the hours of 10 p.m. on the 15th March, 1953 and 6.30 a.m. on the 17th March, 1953, no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane or any other public place within the municipal area of Sialkot.

PROVIDED that this order shall not apply to members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the Police when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate, any other 1st Class Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police.

ANY person found entering into or remaining in any street, lane or public place within the said area in contravention of this order shall be severely dealt with by the Army and the police; and further, if any person is found setting fire to any property and indulging in looting or otherwise damaging any property shall be shot at the spot.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 15th day of March, 1953.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. 444-5/H/52 \* \* \* Dated the 15th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

- |                                                                                                       |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.                                                             | } for information. |
| 2. I.G. of Police, Punjab, Lahore.                                                                    |                    |
| 3. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D. Punjab, Lahore.                                                              |                    |
| 4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.                                                              |                    |
| 5. Commissioner, Lahore Division.                                                                     |                    |
| 6. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot Centt.                                                                      |                    |
| 7. Tahsildar Sialkot, for information and wide publicity within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City. |                    |
| 8. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.        |                    |
| 9. Officer-in-charge, Publicity Unit, for wide publicity.                                             |                    |
| 10. City Inspector, Sialkot for Wide Publicity.                                                       |                    |
| 11. All Press Representatives.                                                                        |                    |

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.



CURFEW ORDER.

WHEREAS the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by arson or otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Serwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that between the hours of 10 p.m. on the 11th March, 1953 and 4-2a.m. on the 12th March, 1953, no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane or any other public place within the municipal area of Sialkot.

PROVIDED that this order shall not apply to members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the Police when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate, any other 1st Class Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police.

ANY person found entering into or remaining in any street, lane or public place within the said area in contravention of this order shall be severely dealt with by the Army and the police; and further, if any person is found setting fire to any property and indulging in looting or otherwise damaging any property shall be shot at the spot.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this   th day of March, 1953.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. AAA-52-142/158 Dated the 11th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

- |                                                                                                       |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.                                                             | } for information. |
| 2. I.G. of Police, Punjab, Lahore.                                                                    |                    |
| 3. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D. Punjab, Lahore.                                                              |                    |
| 4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.                                                              |                    |
| 5. Commissioner, Lahore Division.                                                                     |                    |
| 6. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot Cantt.                                                                      |                    |
| 7. Tehsildar Sialkot, for information and wide publicity within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City. |                    |
| 8. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.        |                    |
| 9. Officer-in-charge, Publicity Unit, for wide publicity.                                             |                    |
| 10. City Inspector, Sialkot for Wide Publicity.                                                       |                    |
| 11. All Press Representatives.                                                                        |                    |

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.



CURFEW ORDER.

WHEREAS the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by arson of otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Serwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that between the hours of 10 p.m. on the 12 th March, 1953 and 4-30 a.m. on the 13 th March, 1953, no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane or any other public place within the municipal area of Sialkot.

PROVIDED that this order shall not apply to members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the Police when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate, any other 1st Class Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police.

ANY person found entering into or remaining in any street, lane or public place within the said area in contravention of this order shall be severely dealt with by the Army and the police; and further, if any person is found setting fire to any property and indulging in looting or otherwise damaging any property shall be shot at the spot.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 12 th day of March, 1953.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. 444 - 53 - HC/85 Dated the 12 th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

- |                                                                                                       |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.                                                             | } for information. |
| 2. I.G. of Police, Punjab, Lahore.                                                                    |                    |
| 3. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D. Punjab, Lahore.                                                              |                    |
| 4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.                                                              |                    |
| 5. Commissioner, Lahore Division.                                                                     |                    |
| 6. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot Cantt.                                                                      |                    |
| 7. Tehsildar Sialkot, for information and wide publicity within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City. |                    |
| 8. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.        |                    |
| 9. Officer-in-charge, Publicity Unit, for wide publicity.                                             |                    |
| 10. City Inspector, Sialkot for Wide Publicity.                                                       |                    |
| 11. All Press Representatives.                                                                        |                    |

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.



CURFEW ORDER.

WHEREAS the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by arson of otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that between the hours of 10 p.m. on the 13th March, 1953 and 5-0 a.m. on the 14th March, 1953, no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane or any other public place within the municipal area of Sialkot.

PROVIDED that this order shall not apply to members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the Police when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate, any other 1st Class Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police.

ANY person found entering into or remaining in any street, lane or public place within the said area in contravention of this order shall be severely dealt with by the Army and the police; and further, if any person is found setting fire to any property and indulging in looting or otherwise damaging any property shall be shot at the spot.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 13th day of March, 1953.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. AAA-53-HC/ Dated the 13th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.
2. I.G. of Police, Punjab, Lahore.
3. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D. Punjab, Lahore.
4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
5. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
6. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot Cantt.
7. Tahsildar Sialkot, for information and wide publicity within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City.
8. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and wide publicity in the area concerned.
9. Officer-in-charge, Publicity Unit, for wide publicity.
10. City Inspector, Sialkot for Wide Publicity.
11. All Press Representatives.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.  
District Magistrate, Sialkot.



CURFEW ORDER.

WHEREAS the present disturbed state of Sialkot City makes it necessary to take measures with a view to observing public tranquility and preventing injury to persons and damage to property by reason or otherwise and whereas immediate action is required.

NOW, therefore, I Ghulam Sarwar Khan, District Magistrate, Sialkot, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do hereby direct that during the nights commencing from 14th March, 1953 to 20th March, 1953 (each night) between the hours of 10 P.M. to 4.30 A.M. no person shall enter into or remain in any street, lane or any other public place within the Municipal area of Sialkot.

Provided that this order shall not apply to members of the Pakistan Armed Forces, members of the Police, Force when in uniform or persons in possession of my permission in writing or permission given in writing by the Additional District Magistrate, any other 1st Class Magistrate, or the Superintendent of Police.

Any person found entering into or remaining in any street, lane or public place within the said area in contravention of this order shall be severely dealt with by the Army and the Police; and further, if any person is found setting fire to any property and indulging in looting or other wise damaging any property shall be shot at the spot.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court  
this 14th day of March, 1953

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

District Magistrate, Sialkot.

Dated 14-3-1953.

Office of the District Magistrate, Sialkot.

.....

No. AA-53-HC/96, dated the 14th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the :-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
2. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
3. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
4. I.G. Police, Punjab, Lahore.
5. D.I.G. Police, C.I.D. Punjab, Lahore.
6. G.O.C. 15 Div. Sialkot Cantonment,  
for information.
7. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information  
and wide publicity in the area concerned.
8. Tehsildar Sialkot for information and wide publicity  
within the Municipal limits of Sialkot City.
9. City Inspector, Sialkot for wide publicity.
10. Officer-in-Charge, Publicity Unit Sialkot for  
wide publicity.
11. All Press Representatives.

Sd/- G.S. Khan.

District Magistrate, Sialkot.

L/10-7-53.

. . . . .

A P P E N D I X - H.

Statement showing the number of persons against whom action was taken during the Anti-Ahmedia agitation.

.....

| <u>Sr.</u><br><u>No.</u> | <u>Number of persons</u><br><u>arrested.</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1.                       | Under Section 3.....34                       |
| 2.                       | " " 21.....257                               |
| 3.                       | " " 188 P.P.C.....830                        |
| 4.                       | " " 107/151..... 98                          |
| 5.                       | " " 395/307/149/148.93                       |
| <hr/>                    |                                              |
| Total:-                  |                                              |
| 1312                     |                                              |
| <hr/>                    |                                              |

.....

L/11.7.53.



Detail account of disturbances in Sialkot District.

Origin and  
Development.

1. The differences between the Ahrars and Ahmadias have an old origin in Sialkot and incidently both parties are well organised. This fact has always tended to create an unhealthy atmosphere. During the past three years plans of the Ahmadias to convene and hold annual meetings at Sialkot were bitterly opposed and some times foiled by the Ahrars. In January 1950 the Ahrars tried to disturb the annual session of the Ahmadias Community, which led to rioting in which followers from both the parties were injured. As a result, case F.I.R. No. 20 dated 15-1-1950 u/s 149/148/332 P.P.C., was registered at Police Station City Sialkot. The Ahmadias again tried to hold their annual session in November 1951 but in view of the explosive state in Sialkot City they were prevailed upon by the then Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, to postpone their session. They agreed and accordingly they postponed it and again held it in February 1952 in a Maidan owned by them in Sialkot City. This time again the Ahrars did their best to disturb the peace.

2. The Ahrars, who had been the most disgruntled party after the establishment of Pakistan, continued appealing to the religious sentiments of the Muslims and by February 1952 they had enlisted substantial support against the Ahmadies. Although the Ahrars were the principal opponents of the Ahmadies, the other sections of the population were also made to sympathize with them and dislike the activities of the Ahmadies. This led the Ahrars to give a new colour to their Anti Ahmadi Movement in the name of Tehaffuz-e-Khatam-e-Nubawwat. The growing intensit and dimensions of the movement brought innocent people into its fold, and the stage was set when an "All Muslim Parties Convention could



be formed with a view to gaining primarily the lost political ground. In Sialkot this convention was formed on 21-7-1952 and since then its activities have been sponsored by people from nearly all shades of Political opinion. Since the movement had a sentimental appeal in safeguarding the name and honour of the Holy Prophet, even sane elements of the public were at a disadvantage to retard its growth. To begin with, the sponsorers of the movement gradually captured the Mosques in the town and every Jumma Sermon became a hotbed of violent propaganda in this connection. Gradually demands were put forth asking the Government to declare the Ahmedies a Non-Muslim Minority Community, the removal of Honourable Ch: Muhammad Zafer Ullah Khan from the Pakistan Cabinet and the removal of Ahmedies from all key posts under the Government.

3. At this juncture some politically interested elements who had otherwise doubtful sympathies for the movement, lent their support to it merely with a view to spreading disaffection against the Government. Vituperative propaganda against the Ahmedies was carried out which affected other towns and rural areas in the district. This campaign of hatred so far went on unchecked because its sponsorers professed of having no subversive motives or any intention of using violence to achieve their object.

4. In June 1952 the propaganda had considerably won the public opinion and the situation was such that breach of the peace could be apprehended at any time. Violence to the life and property of the Ahmedies was being indirectly preached, and in view of this the District Magistrate, promulgated an order u/s 144 Cr.P.C. banning the public meetings. Maulana Muhammad Yusuf delivered a provocative speech on 20-6-1952 in a Mosque in the City. Case F.I.R. No. 151 dated 21-6-1952 u/s 188 P.P.C.

was promptly registered and the said Maulana was ordered  
enclosure 'A' to be prosecuted. In the meantime confidential D.O. No.  
176-ST(FS)/52, dated 28-6-1952 was received according to  
which action could only be taken against the prominent  
members of the Ahrar party. Since Maulana Muhammad Yusuf  
did not belong to the Ahrar party, action against him  
had to be dropped.

5. On the 5th July 1952 it was decided at a high  
level conference held at Lahore under the Chairmanship  
of the Chief Secretary that orders u/s 144 Cr.P.C. should  
be enforced wherever, necessary, so as to make them apply  
specifically to the public meetings organised by the  
Ahrars or the Ahmedies only. It was also decided that in  
the case of any violent or inflammatory speech by a member  
of the Ahrar party or the Ahmediya community at a  
meeting not organized by their respective organisation  
a reference should be made to the Government for action  
u/s 153 P.P.C. or the Punjab Public Safety Act. It was  
also decided that no action should be taken to disperse  
meeting organized by the Ahrar or Ahmedies even outside  
the Mosques unless it became an imperative necessity.

enclosure  
'B'

6. On 20-7-1952, Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan  
Daultana the then Chief Minister of the Punjab, addressed  
a Muslim League Convention at Peerur and supported the  
movement by saying that he endorsed the demands so long  
there was no threat to law and order. He maintained that  
Khatam-e-Nabuwwat was an article of faith with every  
Muslim. This was another point scored by the Convention  
and thereafter the tone of its sponsorers gradually  
intensified. During this period, the following persons  
of this district took the most prominent part in this  
movement.

1. Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, Sader All Parties Muslim  
Convention Sialkot.
2. Maulana Muhammad Yaqub of Rangpore Mosque.



3. Hafiz Muhammad Sadiq of Mohallah Salugujjar.
4. Maulvi Muhammad Ali Kandhelvi Khatib of Darul Shahabia.
5. Professor Khalid Mahmood of Murray College.
6. Muhammad Sadiq s/o Sain Bhole of Mohallah Arazi Yaqub.
7. Muhammad Bashir s/o Chiragh Din of Mohallah Hajipur.
8. Abdul Ghafor Butt of Mori Gate.
9. Maulvi Muhammad Hussain Khatib of Chah Jattan Mosque.
10. Maulvi Abdul Rehman Khatib of Arazi Yaqub Mosque.
11. Maulvi Sultan Mahmood Khatib of Abbott Road.
12. Qazi Manzur Ahmad of Rangpura.
13. Maulvi Fazal Haq of Abbott Road.
14. Maulvi Muhammad Sherif of Pul Aik Mosque.
15. Maulana Abdul Ghafor Hassan Amir Jamiat-i-Islami Halqa Sialkot.
16. Sahibzada Faiz-ul-Hassan of Alomcher, P.S. Samberial.
17. Maulvi Bashir Ahmad Khatib Jamia Mosque Pesrur.
18. Maulvi Karamat Ali Shah of village Jhulki, P.S. Samberial.
19. Maulvi Manzur Ahmad of Narowal.

The growing intensity of the movement was brought to the notice of the Government from time to time through the weekly confidential diaries.

7. The situation, however, drifted on till October, 1952 when Maulvi Bashir Ahmad Khatib Jamia Mosque Pesrur, Karamat Ali Shah and Manzur Ahmad of Mohallah Rangpura, City Sialkot, delivered provocative speeches on the occasion of Gullu Shah Cattle fair.

These speeches were found to be actionable u/s 21 Punjab Public Safety Act and the case was referred to the Government through the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D. for launching prosecution against them.

It was however decided by the Government that the prosecution of these Maulvies would serve no purpose as they were petty people. On this advice action against them was not taken.

enclosure 'C'

'D'

6. The then Superintendent of Police, Sialkot, addressed a confidential Memorandum to D.I.G./C.I.D., on 20-10-1952 which summed up the situation obtaining till then.

9. From October till the end of the year 1952 Anti Ahmadi sermons in the Mosques continued regularly and the demands were given further publicity by means of publication of posters and booklets and the propaganda was being conducted on more and more organized lines.

10. By the beginning of 1953 the movement had gained considerable momentum and a "Direct Action Committee" was formed under the advice of the Central Direct Action Committee, Lahore. The members of All Muslim Parties Convention Sialkot speeded up their activities by enlisting large number of Razakars and collecting funds. The local Mujlis-e-Ahrar received instructions to enlist atleast 20,000 volunteers and to get written pledges from them to the effect that they will prepared for every sacrifice under the command of the Convention.

11. Public meetings were frequently organized in the different parts of the district. Extensive touring was done by the members of the Convention to enlist support for their cause. Sahibzada Faiz-ul-Hassan of Alomohar took great pains in addressing meetings even in far off parts of the district in order to mobilize public opinion. During one week from 13-2-1953 to 20-2-1953 he addressed no less than 10 public meetings.

12. On 20-2-1953 about 10,000 Muslims offered Jummah Prayers in Jinnah Park Sialkot City and after the Khutba a number of speakers including Maulvi Muhammad



Ali Kandhalvi, Professor Khaliq Mahmood, and Maulvi Fazal-a-Haq addressed the congregation and delivered violent and exciting speeches. Urdu Booklets Ibrat-nak-Mout and Qadiyani Nabi were exhibited for sale after the prayers. In this way gradually a stage was set wherein the Public opinion had been thoroughly mobilized in favour of the demands of the convention and the Direct Action Day fixed for 22-2-1953 promised momentous results. The Direct Action Day was however postponed to the 26th February 1953, on which date a decision was taken to send batches of volunteers to Karachi to court arrest. On the evening of 28-2-1953 meetings were held in various mosques of the City and at Ramtala wherein the Traders, Shopkeepers, young men and students were exhorted to vindicate the honour of the Holy Prophet of Islam.

The  
disturbances.

enclosure 'I'

13. On 1-3-1953 the first batch of volunteers was despatched by rail from Sialkot under the leadership of Maulvi Muhammad Yussaf and it included Ahmad Din, President of the Local Majlis-e-Ahrar. The instructions contained in the endorsement No.2536-56/BDSB, dated 28-2-1953 from D.I.G./C.I.D. Punjab to the Supdt: of Police, forwarding a copy of D.O. letter No.2514-27/BDSB dated 28-2-1953 were kept in view and no arrests were made on or before 1-3-1953. On this date a huge crowd had collected at the Railway Station to bid farewell to the first batch of the volunteers. The D.C. and S.P. were personally present at the Railway Station and explained to the mob to remain peaceful. But the gang of hoodlums let loose after violent indoctrination failed to be controlled by reason and they ascended the roof top of the train, damaging the rolling stock and window panes. The train carrying this batch of volunteers was stopped by pulling the communication



enclosure 'J' chain at a little distance from the outer signal.

14. After the departure of the said batch a wire-  
enclosure 'K' less message No. 2563-53/BD3B dated 1-3-1953 intimating  
that no volunteers were to be permitted to proceed to  
Karachi and, if possible, to Lahore as well, was received.  
On 2-3-1953 a meeting of Magistrate and Police  
Officers was held to survey all aspects of the Anti  
Ahmediya Movement and it was decided, 1) that for the  
next 2 or 3 days section 144 Cr.P.C. should not be  
promulgated and the matter may be considered after  
watching the situation, 2) that the persons offering  
themselves for arrest in connection with the agitation  
should be taken into custody and removed to far off  
places where they should be released and the effect of  
this should also be watched; 3) that certain ring  
leaders of the movement should be arrested u/s 3 F.P.S.A.  
and detained. As a result of this decision Maulvi Muhammed  
Hussain, Muhammad Ali Kandhalvi, Muhammad Sadiq s/o  
Bhola, Maulvi Habib Ahmad, Abdul Ghafur Butt and  
Bashir Ahmad s/o Chiragh Din were arrested during the  
night between 2nd and 3rd March 1953. This was done  
with a view to stop further direction of batches of  
Razakars to Karachi or Lahore.

15. On the evening of 2/3/1953 a well attended meeting was held in Ramtelai and was addressed by Maulvi Sultan Mahmood Khalid Mahmood, Maulana Habib Ahmed and Allama Muhammed Yaqub. The tone of speeches delivered by them was extremely disturbing and Anti Government. Professor Khalid Mahmood, who out-shone his previous utterances, sounded a note of warning that Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din would meet the same fate as Mr. Linget Ali Khan if he did not accept the demands of the convention. After the meeting it was announced that two batches of volunteers would be sent on the following day. This meeting had further excited the public temperament and had created amongst the citizens an attitude which was definitely hostile towards the Government and the administration and was conducive to all sorts of violence.

enclosure 'L'

16. On the morning of 3.3.1953 small crowds started forming at various places in the City shouting anti Government slogans. Their intention was to march to Dar-ul-Shahabia from where they would escort the batches of volunteers scheduled to leave Sidkot and see them off at the Railway Station. Police was however vigilant and intensive patrolling was being done. Small crowds collected at various places were dispersed by the Police. The increasing popularity of the movement and heavy public response, which had made the situation tense, prompted the D.M. to requisition the army to stand by. As the day advanced the collection of crowds. . . . .



at various places went on increasing. After dispersed by the Police the crowds would again collect at other places. At about 10 A.M. an information was received that a mob of about 600 persons had collected in Kansh Mandi. The then S.P. accompanied by the D.M. went there and learnt that the mob had earlier held up Army and Police Vehicles in Kansh Mandi Area but were dispersed, and had re-assembled at Darul-Shahabia afterwards. On reaching Darul-Shahabia a crowd of one thousand persons on the roofs and in the compound of Dar-ul-Shahabia started shouting slogans Mar do, Jala Do. The District Magistrate ordered them to get down and disperse but they retaliated by shouting more slogans and locked the door of Dar-ul-Shahabia from inside. This assembly was declared unlawful by the D.M. and Mr. K.R. Khan S.P. (then A.S.P.) and Khawaja Iqbal Ahmad, M.L.C., were deputed to disperse the same. They entered Madriase Darul-Shahabia with the Police force from the back door of the building and succeeded in dispersing the unlawful assembly. Four persons, wearing garlands who were the prospective members of the Jatha to be despatched were in the assembly. They volunteered to court arrest and were produced by the said Magistrate before the D.M. who identified one of them as Muhammad Yaqub, who was to be arrested during the proceeding night u/s 3 P.P.S.A. but had gone underground. The D.M. ordered their arrest. In the meanwhile the crowd again got on the roof of Darul Shahabia and other adjoining buildings and started pelting bricks. The officers shouted and signalled to the crowds to stop stoning but this had no effect. Brickbats started pouring from other directions as well and the D.M., the S.P. and other Police Officers received injuries. The D.M. ordered the Police to open fire. The crowd



on the roof tops continued throwing brickbats from over the parapets, behind which it had taken cover against the fire. Meanwhile a fresh huge crowd coming from behind Dar-ul-Shahabia and suddenly appearing on the road through a by lane rushed on the Police throwing brickbats. The D.M. ordered them to disperse, but defying the orders, they continued their advance. The D.M. again ordered the Police to open fire. As a result, the crowd dispersed and one dead body was collected by the Police at the spot. Immediately afterwards, another wave of the ever increasing mob suddenly rushed and, mixing up with the Police and the Army took away the dead body and rescued the arrested persons. Mr. K.R. Khen(then A.S.P.) discovered at this moment that his revolver was missing, while A.S.I. Ghulam Hussain was stabbed by the mob and his revolver was snatched away. The Officers and the force were pushed into a lane. The situation was then handed over to the Army by the D.M. At this time it was learnt that the mob intended to burn court buildings, Police Office, and other offices. The last wave of the on-rushing mob had also set fire to two Police Vehicles, D.M.'s jeep and one Municipal Fire Brigade Lorry. The D.M., S.P. and other officers managed to cross over to Pesarur - Sialkot Road and catching a bus reached the Police Lines from where guards were deputed to protect the court, the offices and the State Bank. In this incident Police fired 21 rounds in all and the casualties from amongst the mob were one dead and seven injured.

closure 'M'

17. While District Magistrate and S.P. were dealing with the mob at Dar-ul-Shahabia on 3-3-1953 another crowd was encountered by the City Inspector, near Chauk Sant Singh in City Sialkot and this was leading towards Dar-ul-Shahabia. The City Inspector was then

accompanied by Mr. A.K. Khelid, City Magistrate. The mob when stopped by the Police became violent and started brick-battling as a result of which the City Magistrate, the City Inspector one A.S.I. and a Head Constable received injuries. Under orders of the Magistrate Police lathi charged the mob and arrested 19 persons out of them. Case F.I.R. Nos. 81 and 82 regarding the above two incidents were registered at Police Station City Sialkot.

enclosures  
'N' 'O' 'P'  
and 'Q'

18. By mid day the crowd had swollen into thousands and mob fury was let loose on every isolated traffic Constable who came in their way. The office of the City Muslim League was attacked and Khawaja Muhammad Saifur M.L.A. was dragged out and paraded in the streets after blackening his face. Later it was reported by Khawaja Muhammad Saifur that Iqbal Library housed inside the League Office was completely ransacked by the mob.

19. The same evening a mob, returning from the funeral prayers of the person killed by the Police firing earlier during the day, belaboured Abdul Hayee Qureshi, a Non-Ahmadi and set fire to and ransacked his house simply because he had come out to help the Police maintain law and order. Case F.I.R. No. 83 dated 3-3-1953 u/s 395/307/436 P.P.C. was registered.

20- Curfew was promulgated for 24 hours from 1 P.M. on 3-3-1953 till 1 P.M. on 4-3-1953 by the D.M. but the crowd defied the curfew in huge numbers and an hitherto unprecedented congregation attended the funeral prayers of the person killed by Police firing.

21. The Commissioner Lahore Division, arrived in Sialkot in the evening and went round the City. Night had descended and the people, tired by the whole day's hooliganism, had retired to their houses.

enclosure  
'R' & 'S'



22. On 4-3-1953 Mosque of Maulvi Noor Hussain in Tehsil Bazar became the centre of the Direct Action Committee. After the morning prayers it was announced on the loudspeaker fitted on the Mosque that a procession would be taken during the day. At about 8 A.M. information came that a mob was heading towards the aforesaid Mosque. All officers including the Commissioner, the D.M., the S.P. and the Police Force and Army rushed to the spot. The D.M. ordered the mob to disperse but they showed a defiant attitude upon which the D.M. ordered a lathi charge. In the meantime brickbats started pouring from both sides of the Bazar. Mr. K.B. Khan was badly injured and the Police lorry was damaged by stoning. Fire was opened by the Police. The situation was eased but no casualty was inflicted. The mob reassembled with young boys and women in front and some men were waving swords and knives. The D.M. at this juncture handed over the situation to the army, who opened fire causing fourteen casualties - four dead and 10 injured. After the firing the mob dispersed.

enclosures  
T' & 'U'

23. The same day at about 2 P.M. a huge mob near the Railway Station besieged A.S.I. Abdul Karim and F.C. Kale Khan who were going to catch a lorry for Pسرور, belaboured them and snatched away the A.S.I.'s revolver with 25 rounds of ammunition and F.C.'s rifle with 50 rounds of ammunition. Another F.C. Allah Bakhs who was carrying case property was also belaboured and was relieved of the case property. The three Police Officers had to take shelter in a house nearby. Case F.I.R. No. 85 dated 4-3-1953 u/s 395/332/342 P.P.C., was registered.

enclosures  
V' and 'W'

24. The same day it was learnt that two Ahmedis were stabbed and houses of three Ahmedis were looted by the mob. Cloth and Ornaments worth about Rs.3,000/- were taken away. Case F.I.R. No. 84 dated 4-3-53 was registered in P.S. City Sialkot.

enclosure  
X'



25. Various crowds collecting on 4-3-1953 shouted anti Police and anti Administration slogans and were attempting to appease the army by calling them their brothers and inviting them to join hands with them in the glory of Islam.

26. In the afternoon of 4-3-1953 the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lahore Range, arrived in Sialkot on the spot to study the situation, but had to leave the same evening on receipt of alarming news from Lahore.

27. The firing of 4-3-1953 had the desired effect and the crowds marching out in procession, and defiance of section 144 which had been promulgated by the D.M. were comparatively restrained in their attitude on 5-3-1953. From the loudspeakers of the Mosques, venomous propaganda still blurted forth and the people were asked to pack up the Jails. From 5-3-1953 to 15-3-1953 number of processions were taken out daily and arrests were courted. Meanwhile a battle of wits had ensued between the district authorities and the dictators and sponsors of the agitation. Appeals were made on behalf of D.M. on loudspeakers asking the people to desist from violence and to remain peaceful. On the 6th of March 1953 an appeal from Mian Mumtaz Muhammed Khan Deulatana, the then Chief Minister of the Punjab, was received by wireless message and was given wide publicity by means of loudspeakers. This appeal endorsed the demands of the convention and called upon the people not to indulge in lawlessness: since messenger of the Chief Minister had been despatched to Karachi to impress upon the Central Government, the universal approbation which the demands had. We were ordered by the Government not only to give wide publicity to this appeal but to watch its re-action and report it to the Chief Secretary. The appeal

however got a cold reception from the public and the sponsors of the agitation exhorted the people not to be misled by this appeal and to continue their struggle.

28. On 7-3-1953 Professor Khalid Mahmood and Maulvi Fazal-e-Haq delivered speeches in Masjid Noor Hussain and called upon the Police and army to lay down arms and exhorted the other Government employees to strike their work and join hands in the common cause of the Muslims. An organized campaign was launched for the collection of funds. The Sialkot Municipality passed a resolution endorsing the stand taken up by the convention. Even the senior people amongst the public were afraid of counter-balancing the excited public opinion and consequently remained in the background. Hartals were observed and Missionaries of the convention percolated into the rural areas of the district to invite the rural folk to come to the town and offer themselves for arrest. Processions were taken out almost daily in all the important towns of the district like Daska, Semberial, Chewinda, Pesarur, Narowal and Shakargarh.

29. On 7-3-1953 an incident took place at Shakargarh, in which the rioters pulled down the outer wall of the house of an Ahmedi and tried to burn its door. Case F.I.R. No. 14 dated 8-3-1953 u/s 435/511 P.P.C., P.S. Shakargarh was registered.

30. On 9-3-53 various mobs held up three trains between Semberial and Sialkot. They were however dispersed. After this D.M. had ordered army escorts to go with the trains. Meanwhile people were coming in flocks from the rural areas to Sialkot City, especially from Sankhetre and Chewinda villages. Efforts were made to seal off all approaches to the town from the rural areas and they were successful.

enclosures  
'Z' & 'AA'



31. On 9-3-1953 instructions were received from the Government to the effect that the appeal of the Chief Minister having failed to produce any result all measures must be adopted to put down lawlessness. Procession were still continuing and with a view to stop them a stiff warning was administered to Maulvi Fazal Haq and other leaders to desist from exhorting the people to defy the ban on procession u/s 144 Cr.P.C. On 12-3-1953 all sponsorers taking refuge in Masjid Noor Hussain courted arrest, after they had been led in a procession through the streets of the town. Two days following their arrest few volunteers came forward to court arrest but on the 3rd day i.e. 15-3-1953 nobody came forward to court arrest and the situation returned to normal.

32. The Police Authorities of the district were watchful from the outset. From 18-2-1953 intensive patrolling of the City had been started and was continued till the out break of violence on 3-3-1953. It was again resumed as soon as the firing of 4-3-1953 had produced its effect.

33. An effort was made by the District Authorities to explain to the Maulvies the necessity for maintaining law and order. This was done before the Railway Station incident of 1-3-1953. Leading citizens were also invited to a conference of the District Authorities and the Maulvies. The sponsorers of the movement had pledged to keep the agitation free from lawlessness.

34. Section 144 Cr.P.C. was promulgated in the City and the Cantonment from 4-3-1953 and remained in force till 20-3-1953, banning all processions, public meetings and assembly of more than five persons. This order was however defied by the batches of volunteers courting arrest till 15-3-1953. Arrests were invariably made

enclosure  
BB

measures  
taken to  
suppress  
the  
movement.



u/s 188 P.P.C. and the total number of persons arrested under this section was 830 upto 15-3-1953. Arrests under section 3 and 21 P.P.S.A. were also made in appropriate cases and 34 persons were detained u/s 3 while 256 challenged u/s 21 P.P.S.A. Preventive action was taken u/s 107/151 Cr. P.C. in the rural areas and 96 arrests were made.

35. Curfew remained in force from 1 P.M. on 3-3-1953 to 1 P.M. on 4-3-1953 but it was defied. Afterwards night curfew remained in force from 5-3-1953 to 20-3-1953. There was no defiance of this curfew. A reference has already been made in a foregoing paragraph about the appeals made by the D.M. and the sealing of the approaches to the town from the rural areas.

36. More reserves were asked for through the D.I.G./L.R. in response to which 5 reserves from the Punjab Constabulary arrived at Sialkot. As the movement spread to the villages reserves were stationed at strategic places in the district, which were Deska, Pesarur, Chawinda and Narowal. The D.M. had also deputed Magistrates to Deska, Pesarur and Narowal.

37. After the situation had been controlled in Sialkot City the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, moved out and visited Deska, Pesarur, Narowal, Zafarwal and Shikargarh. In this way confidence was restored in the administration and last vestige of violence mongering broken up in the remotest corner of the district.

38. Two battalions of Army remained quartered in the City from where detachments were also detailed to rural areas wherever necessary for patrolling. Daily meetings were held between the Army and Civil Officers in which stock of the situation was taken and further preventive measures adopted. One of such measures was a route march done by a Police and Military Column on 5-3-1953 through the important roads and streets of the town.

General.

39. A detailed statement of injuries received by Police Officers is appended as enclosures 'CC'.

40- From 15-3-1953 to 15-5-1953 the situation continued to improve and returned absolutely to the normal.

Sd/- X X X.

Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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Copy of Confidential D.O. No.176-St(EB)/52,  
dated the 26th June, 1952, from the Punjab Civil  
Secretariat, Home Department Lahore, to all the  
District Magistrates, in the Punjab (By name).

I am desired to address you in continuation of  
the Chief Secretary's Wireless message No.168-St(HD)/52,  
June 19, 1952 on the subject of the Ahrar-Ahmadiya  
Controversy and to say that Government desire that if  
your order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. has been violated by  
the Ahrar you should proceed only against the prominent  
members of the Ahrar leadership who may be among the  
offenders and ignore others of lesser importance of those  
who do not belong to the Ahrar party. Local persons should  
be particularly left out unless they belong to the  
hierarchy of the Ahrar organization. The intention is  
that we should isolate the Ahrar leaders from the rest of  
the public. If we throw our net wider and draw in people  
of other denominations also simply because they were  
somehow or the other prevailed upon or inveigled into  
participation in their meetings by the Ahrar we shall only  
succeed in arraying a vast section of the public against  
the administration. By taking action against people who  
in the excitement of the moment allowed themselves to  
be made use of by the Ahrar leaders in some cases quite  
unwittingly and inadvertently, we shall force them  
to joining hands with the Ahrars. If any of these  
people feel repentant and offer apology you should  
accept them readily. In the case of such people even if  
they do not apologise cases should not be instituted  
against them or if they have already been instituted  
they should be withdrawn forthwith. When the public  
see that only the more important and prominent Ahrar  
leaders are being proceeded against their opinion will  
immediately wear round to the side of Government and  
the action taken by its functionaries will meet with



general approbation.

2. The cases that you may institute against the Ahir for the violation of your orders will be very hotly contested and pursued with keen interest in press and public. The objection desired by Government as well as the justifications and the corrections of your action will depend on their success. You should, therefore, get them thoroughly examined by the law officers from the point of law as well as fact that instituting them in courts.

. . . . .

Office of the District Magistrate, Sialkot.

No. HC/8049, dated 3-7-52.

Copy to Sub-Divisional Magistrate,

2. Additional District Magistrate and

3. Superintendent of Police, Sialkot for information and guidance.

Sd/- Ghulam Shabbir,  
District Magistrate,  
Sialkot.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X X.  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Decisions taken at a conference of officers held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary in his office on Saturday, July 5, 1952.

. . . . .

Present.

1. Chief Secretary to Government Punjab(In the chair).
2. Inspector General of Police, Punjab.
3. Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab.
4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
5. Additional Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.
6. District Magistrate, Gujrat.
7. District Magistrate, Lahore.
8. District Magistrate, Rawalpindi.
9. District Magistrate, Sheikpur at Serghodha.
10. District Magistrate, Gujranwala.
11. District Magistrate, Montgomery.
12. Additional District Magistrate, Jhelum.
13. District Magistrate, Lyallpur.
14. Director, Public Relations, Punjab.

ACTION D.Ms.

Decisions.

(1) The orders under section 144 Cr.P.C. should be amended wherever necessary so as to make them applicable specifically to the public meetings organized by the Ahrar or the Ahmedis only without making any mention of the venue of the meeting. The model order promised by Government would be sent to the District Magistrates as early as possible but District Magistrates concerned need not defer the issue of revised Orders to await the receipt of the Government draft.

ACTION D.Ms.

(2) If any members of the Ahrar party or the Ahmediya community deliver violent or inflammatory speeches at any public meeting not organised by their respective organisation a reference should be made to Government for action under section 153 Cr.P.C., or the Public Safety Act.



Pending the receipt of Government orders the culprits should not be arrested unless it is considered to be absolutely necessary.

ACTION D.Ms. (3) No action should be taken to disperse meetings organised by the Ahl-e-Akbar or the Ahmadiyah even outside mosques unless it becomes an imperative necessity to do so for the maintenance of law and order. Meetings being held in mosques are in no case to be interfered with in any way and action should be taken regarding all meetings whether held inside a place of worship or in other public place by the registration of regular cases against the prominent leaders of the two groups only.

ACTION D.Ms. (4) The Government propaganda machinery should be accelerated so that the interest parties cannot dupe the public and the true significance and nature of the action taken by Government is explained to the common man. Pamphlets, leaflets and posters should be prepared and distributed to the District Magistrates, for dissemination throughout their districts. Propaganda through newspapers should be intensified and the papers which are generally pro-Government should be asked to cooperate in this matter also because their attitude is anything but favourable towards Government in this matter.

ACTION D.Ms. (5) Maulvies and Khatibs of the various mosques should be contacted by the District Magistrates and the true picture of the whole situation should be laid before them so that the interest parties cannot play upon their religious sentiments and mislead them into inveighing against Government.

ACTION D.Ms., (6) The Convention called for 13th July, 1952 in Lahore J.P.R. and J.I.G/C.I.D. should not be interfered with in any way. The speeches delivered and the decisions taken there should be examined later to see what action, if any, is called for. This convention may actually prove to be useful from the point



of view of Government if the intending participants are contacted by the District Magistrates or the Director Public Relations and prevailed upon to denounce preaching of violence and defiance of law. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D. will make an effort to intimate the names of the intending participants to the District Magistrates concerned.

(7) In all action taken in this connection by officers on their own initiative or in accordance with the Government instructions issued from time to time it should be borne in mind that the ultimate object is to kill the threat to law and order created by the Ahrar-Ahmedi controversy by isolating these two organizations from the rest of the public. This will destroy the unfounded bogey of interference with the religious and political rights of the public by Government which the Ahrar have created in their desperate effort to regain their lost power.

A copy forwarded to the S.P/Sialkot for information.

Sd/-

Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali.  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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Copy of Secret Memo: No. 8670-S.B., dated 14-11-52, from Superintendent of Police, Sialkot, to the District Magistrate, Sialkot.

Subject:- Prosecution of :-

1. Qazi Manzoor Ahmed of Ranapura, Sialkot City.
2. Maulvi Keramat Ali of village Jhuiki.
3. Maulana Bashir Ahmed, Sader, Majlis-e-Ahrar, Pesrur.

Reference your D.O. letter No. 515/C, dated 10-11-52.

2. The objectionable speeches delivered by the above noted speakers on the occasion of "All Parties Muslim Convention" held at Gullu Shah Fair, from 3-10-52 to 10-10-52 have been examined by the Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Public Prosecutor, Sialkot. Both of them are of the view that these speeches come within the ambit of section 21 of the Punjab Public Safety Act and are actionable. The report of the P/D.S.P. along with the copies of the notes of the speeches delivered by the three speakers have already been sent to you under this office secret No. 7274-S.B., dated 2-11-52.

3. It is requested that the approval of provincial Government may kindly be obtained in accordance with the instructions contained in para 2 and 7 of the decisions taken at the conference of officers held under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary on 5-7-52, a copy of which was forwarded to this office under your endorsement No. 310-C, dated 9-7-1952.

4. The prosecutions will be launched on receipt of the Government's approval.

Sd/- Qaim Hussain,  
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

No. 8671-S.B., dated 14-11-52.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab, Lahore in continuation of this office secret Memo: No. 7391-S.B., dated 4-11-52. Copies of the report of P/DSP, the note of Public Prosecutor and of the speeches referred to above are enclosed herewith for information.

ATTESTED. Sd/- Qaim Hussain,  
Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

Sd/- Rauf Ali,  
for Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

Copy of Secret Memo: No.4-BDSB, dated 3-1-53,  
from the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D.,  
Punjab, to the Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

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Please refer to your secret Memo: No.8670-S.B.,  
dated the 14th of November, 1952, to the District  
Magistrate, a copy of which was forwarded to this office  
vide your Endet: No.8671-S.B., dated the 14th of Novem-  
ber, 1952, regarding the prosecution of Manzoor Ahmad,  
Karamet Ali and Bashir Ahmad of your District.

2. Please also refer in this connection to your  
District Magistrate Secret Memo: No.HC/525-C, dated the  
16th of November, 1952, to Commissioner, Lahore Division.  
Government has decided that where a speech offends  
against a provision of law legal action should be taken.  
I understand that Manzoor Ahmad, Karamet Ali and Bashir  
Ahmad are petty people and it would thus not render any  
useful purpose if they were prosecuted on this occasion.

SD/- Nazir Ahmad,  
for Deputy Inspector General of  
Police, C.I.D., Punjab, Lahore.

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A T T E S T E D.

SD/- Kaul Ali,  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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Copy of Memo: No. 6949, S.B., dated 20.10-1952,  
from S.P./Sialkot to the Deputy Inspector General of  
Police, C.I.D., Punjab, Lahore.

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With reference to the attached resolution passed by the Ahmedia Community of Sialkot and your U.O. No. 13105, BDSB, dated the 24th September, 1952.

2. The differences between the Ahrars and the Ahmedis have an old origin. It is just a matter of coincidence that both Ahrar party and Ahmedia community are well organised, vocal and active in Sialkot. This has always tended to create an unhealthy atmosphere. For three successive years in the past the efforts of the Ahmedis to convene and hold annual meetings at Sialkot were bitterly opposed & foiled by the Ahrars. In June, 1952, the Ahrars started the movement against the Ahmedis on the issue of Khatam-e-Nabuwat. But the growing intensity and dimensions of the agitation brought other people in the field and deprived Ahrars of the sole direction and control of the campaign. A provincial convention consisting of Ulama and Muslims of all sects was formed and a front established to fight battles against the Ahmedis. Ever since hundreds of meetings have been held all over the province and Sialkot too witnessed some 20 such meetings attended by Muslims of different shades of opinion. It is, therefore, not quite correct to say that Ahrars are the only people to indulge in vituperation against the Ahmedis; in fact Muslims of all and varied description have a share in this tirade. That the Ahrars are more bitter and pronounced is perhaps true, but between them and others it is only a matter of degree.

3. It is rather gratifying to note that inspite of such tension, nothing serious happened in this town. Even the Multan firing failed to produce any

serious reaction and the occasion passed off peacefully without even a Hartel. There have been no processions against Ahmedis and no mock funerals staged. It is true that the tendency of some speeches is inflammatory and provocative; "Ahmedis are infidels"; their punishment is death but this penalty can only be enforced by Government and some such words are uttered now and then. Some of the speakers, however, advise a peaceful line of action and exertion of public opinion upon the Government to concede their demands. I regret to say that in spite of efforts, the so-called Ulama have not been brought round to discontinue this attitude.

4. It has been represented that sometimes indecent language is used by the announcers making announcements for Anti-Ahmedi meetings. There is some truth in it. Steps have been taken to control it. It has been arranged that the announcers should have written instructions from the promoters of the meetings and should make broadcasts on those basis. This has put a stop to the use of filthy and indecent language. Civil Defence Publicity Unit has been instructed by the Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot to avoid making speeches on sectarian issues.

5. I am only aware of one incident where an anonymous and threatening letter was written to an Ahmedi announcing that he along with others will be killed on the day of Id. It has not been possible to identify the hand. Prosecutions are always taken on festivals and other important occasions and it is a matter of satisfaction that nothing serious or dangerous happened so far.

6. In the end I may say that the District Authorities have been following a policy of action



vigilance and necessary precautions combined with avoidance of any serious interference. This policy is bearing good fruit and continued with tact, moderation and firmness in certain directions, it is expected to register good results. Ahmediis will be well advised to persevere in their attitude of patience and toleration. Retaliation will only flare up old issues and add to the existing tension.

Sd/- Qaim Hussain,  
Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali.  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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Copy of D.O. No.2514-29/BDSB, dated 28-2-53, from the Chief Secretary to Punjab Government, addressed to All District Magistrates, in the Punjab (by name).

.....

Subject:- Ahrar Agitation against the Ahmedis.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to enclose for your information a copy of the press communique issued yesterday by the Central Government regarding the Ahrar sponsored agitation against the Ahmedis and to say that in pursuance of the policy and the decision enunciated therein which were arrived at in consultation with the Provincial Government, this Government has ordered the arrest of the ring leaders of the Ahrar party and some other persons who were playing an active role in this agitation. Similar action is under way in other Provinces also. The publication of the Azed and Alfazal the party organs of Ahrar and Ahmediya community respectively, has also been banned by this Government for a period of one year.

2. As you are aware the prime movers of this agitation had thrown an open challenge to the Government that if their demands were not accepted by the date appointed by them they should launch 'Direction Action' against the Government. As no Government can countenance such a threat of open defiance to its authority, the Central Government has decided that all moves calculated to create a disruption or disturbances should be put down firmly.

3. After giving this back-ground in brief I am to say that you should keep a vigilant eye on the situation in your district. For the present the Provincial Government do not desire that the District Authorities should order further arrests unless local

circumstances create an absolute necessity for such action and it is felt that there would be no time for prior consultation with the Provincial Government.

4. As it is feared that the agitators might start sending individual volunteers or bands of them either to Lahore or to Karachi to offer themselves for arrest, you should take the following steps immediately:-

- (a) You should enlist the help of the saner elements in your district to influence public opinion and thought on the right lines. It would be impressed upon them that whereas the Government do not in any way want to interfere with or curb the legitimate rights religious or secular - of the citizens they will not give any quarter to those whose intention is to jeopardize the public peace or embarrass Government.
- (b) You should also warn the leading members of the Ahmadiya community in your district that they should scrupulously desist from saying or writing any thing which may tend to aggravate the situation or provoke the followers of the other sects. They should particularly asked to refrain from expressing any jubilation over the action which has been taken by Government, as it may create an erroneous impression of partisanship against the Government.
- (c) The Superintendent of Police are being asked to send daily situation reports to the Deputy Inspector General of Police/C.I.D. In addition to these situation reports if anything of importance or unusual nature in this



connection comes to your notice you should immediately inform the Home Secretary either on the Police Wireless or on the telephone.

- (d) Until the situation sufficiently calms down, you should as far as possible remain at your Headquarters.

5. Government are arranging to give wide publicity to their attitude towards this agitation and the steps which are being taken to curb it. Within your administrative sphere, you should also try to acquaint the public with the Government's stand-point. The Central Government's communique should be adopted as the basis of local publicity.

6. The point that needs special emphasis is that this agitation has been created and fomented by the Ahrar party for their own ends and that the action taken by Government is mainly directed against that organization.

Copy of Endst: No.2530-35/BDSB, dated 28th February, 1953, by the Chief Secretary, Punjab.

Copies are forwarded demi-officially to :-

1. All Commissioners of Divisions in the Punjab (by name).
2. Inspector General of Police, Punjab (by name).
3. D.I.G/C.I.D., Punjab, (by name).

Copy of Endst: No:2536-56/BDSB, dated the 28th February, 1953, by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab, Lahore.

Copies of above are forwarded, demi-officially, to:-

1. All Superintendents of Police, in the Punjab including the Additional Supdt. of Police, Qasur (by name).
2. Asstt: Inspector General of Police, G.R.P. Punjab (by name).
3. All Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police in the Punjab (by name).

- - - A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali.  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.



Communique issued by the Government of Pakistan  
on February 27, 1953.  
- - - -

"The public is aware of the main feature of the growth of sectional agitation in respect of the Ahmediya community in certain parts of the country. Sponsors of the agitation have now thrown a challenge to the Government that unless their demands are accepted they will resort to 'direct action'.

This agitation was started by the Ahrars and, although it has subsequently received some support from certain other elements, the agitation is still being led and fostered by the Ahrars. It is a matter of public knowledge that the Ahrars, before the creation of Pakistan, were the consistent and bitter opponents of the Muslim freedom movement and refused to join hands with those leaders and organisations that were striving for the attainment of Pakistan. Many of the Ahrar leaders joined the work in close cooperation with the Congress and other bodies which were ranged against the Qaide-e-Azam in the struggle for freedom by Muslims in pre-partition days. Nor have the Ahrars abandoned their disruptionist activities after Pakistan was established. There is reliable evidence to show that the Ahrars have not reconciled themselves to the establishment of Pakistan. The Ahrar leaders, inspired and aided by the enemies of Pakistan, have taken every opportunity to create dissensions among Muslims and to undermine confidence in the stability of Pakistan. The present agitation is clearly designed to disrupt Muslim solidarity and to do the utmost damage to the vital interests of the country by fomenting internecine dissensions under the cloak of a religious movement.

Hitherto, this agitation was mainly carried on

the form of inflammatory public speeches or writings in certain section and of the Press resulting in isolated instance of lawlessness and breaches of the peace. It appears that the sponsors of this agitation have now planned disturbances on a large scale throughout the country in order to force the Government and the people to yield to their dictation. They have, therefore, decided to embark upon 'Direct Action' unless their demands are immediately conceded.

No Government worthy of its name can allow itself to be coerced by 'Direct Action' on the part of any section of the community. It is, therefore, the intention of the Government to maintain law and order with all the resources at its command. The Government must warn all concerned that if in pursuance of the ultimatum issued by the sponsors of the agitation, the public peace is disturbed, the law must take its course and those responsible for breaking it must face the consequences.

The Government, however, hope that wise counsel will prevail and the sponsors of the threat to public tranquility will abandon their project and refrain from doing anything likely to encourage the disruptive elements in the country to create disturbances or undermine the solidarity of the people at a time when the country is faced with serious internal and external problems. The Government appeal to all sections of the people not to countenance any unlawful activities and to see that nothing is done that might in any way, prejudice the safety or stability of Pakistan."

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A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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Copy of Wireless Message No. 2563-82/BQSB, dated  
1-3-1953, from D.I.G./C.I.D., Punjab to all S.P.s.  
in the Punjab, including Addl: S.P. Qasur, All Range  
D.I.Gs. in the Punjab.

. . . . .

For the next week or till situation eases  
despatch situation reports to ACID Lahore twice  
daily first at 8 A.M. and second at 4 P.M. in as  
brief form as possible stating important and salient  
aspects of the Anti Ahmedi agitation(.) No Volunteers  
to be permitted to proceed to Karschi and if possible  
to Lahore as well(.) All urgent information required  
to be conveyed immediately should be sent to A/D.I.G./  
C.I.D. by telephone wherever necessary(.)

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A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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From D.M/Sialkot.

Arrests of the following 6 ring leaders of all convention parties namely:-

1. Maulvi Muhammed Hussain of Chah Jatten.
2. Maulvi Muhammed Ali Kandhelvi.
3. Muhammed Siddique s/o Sain Bhole, Kashmiri of Arazi Yaqub.
4. Maulvi Habib Ahmed of Puren Nagar.
5. Abdul Ghafoor Butt s/o Abdul Samad Kashmiri of Mori Gate.
6. Muhammed Bashir s/o Chiragh Din, Mughal of Hajipura.

were made during the night of 2nd/3rd March, 1953 between 3 to 4 A.M. later, early in the morning Maulvi Muhammed Abdul Rehman of Arazi Yaqub and Ali Muhammed s/o Ali Gohar of Arazi Yaqub were also arrested. One Company of Military and Police were patrolling in the City from 6 A.M. this morning. Some volunteers came in batches in Rangpura at Dar-ul-Shahabis and small mob were found in the City which were dispersed by the Police. I and the S.P. got information that there was a mob of 600 persons in Kanak Mendi. We went there at 10 A.M. but the mob was not there. They had proceeded to Darul Shahabis through the back lanes. We learnt that they had not allowed the Army and Police Vehicles to proceed further and on the persuasion of A.D.M. and by 14thi charge they were dispersed and police and Army vehicles proceeded. I and the S.P. reached Darul Shahabis at about 10-15 A.M. and we saw a crowd of about 1000 persons on the roof and inside of Darul Shahabis and they were shouting slogans. They were asked to get down and disperse, but they locked the door of Darul Shahabis. I declared this assembly as unlawful and sent Mr. Khalil-ur-Rehman Khan A.S.P. and Kh: Iqbal Ahmed Magistrate to disperse the crowd.

Allama Muhammad Yaqub was to be arrested during the night. Allama Muhammad Yaqub and three others had come from the back side of Darul Shahabia and were found by the A.S.F. and the Magistrate inside Darul Shahabia in garlands for starting as a Jatha to Lahore or Karachi. The crowd in Darul Shahabia was dispersed by the said Magistrate and A.S.F. and these leaders were brought under arrest through the lane before the D.C. and S.F. in front of Darul Shahabia where the Police van and Military carriers were standing. When they were brought on the road the crowd again went on the roof of Darul Shahabia and all other adjoining buildings and started brick-batting. We took shelter behind the Military and Police van. But the showers of brick-bats started coming from all sides and being in the open the D.C. and S.F. and other Police Officers received injuries. The D.C. and other officers, by shouting and with hand signals tried to dissuade the public from brick-batting. This, however, produced no effect. After the warning the D.C. ordered the Police to open fire a number of times as the men on top of the houses were throwing brick-bats from behind the parapet walls. In the meantime a fresh huge crowd coming from behind Darul Shahabia and suddenly appearing on the road rushed on the Police and the Military throwing brick-bats in a shower. The D.C. again ordered them to disperse but on their assuming defiant attitude and continuing the advance by throwing brick-bats on the force and the vehicles he ordered the Police to open fire. As a result the crowd receded and one dead was seen after the firing. The Police collected the dead body promptly. The mob appearing from another direction through a mosque mixed with the Police and Military and took away the dead body and



rescued the arrested persons. We were pushed back into the lane by brick-battling inspite of repeated warnings. At that time the situation was handed over to Lt. Qamar Islam and the Col. of the Army Unit was also present there. We got down from the back side of a house and proceeded towards the road from Pasrur to Sialkot and by stopping a lorry came to the Police Lines as there were reports that the crowd might set fire to the court building, Police Office and public buildings. When we reached Police Lines we learnt that the crowd have burnt my jeep, 2 Police vans and one fire brigade lorry. We also learnt at Police Lines that the mob had threatened Khawaja Muhammad Saffar, President, City Muslim League, Mr. Shafi Rashid, Secretary City Muslim League and Agha Zulfiqar Ali Khan and they forcibly took Mr. Saffar and two Police Constables on traffic duty towards the City hospital and later on tried to set fire to the petrol pump of Shukurallah Butt. The S.P. immediately deputed guards from available force to protect the courts, Offices, Police Lines and State Bank. The two constables have since been rescued. Curfew for 24 hours from 1 P.M. on 3-3-1953 to 1 P.M. on 4-3-1953 has been ordered but the Army Commander expresses his inability to fully impose it due to shortage of force at his disposal.

One A.S.I. Ghulam Hussain Waleh was beaten by the mob and his pistol was snatched and he was brought from the mob in a very serious condition. Revolver of Mr. Khalil-ur-Rehman Khan A.S.P. was found missing when he was bringing Allama Muhammad Yaqub and others after arrest and the crowd rushed on the Police Party at 10-30 A.M.

The detail of the officers who were injured



would be sent after they have been medically examined.  
The Police force fired 21 rounds in all, on the spot.  
In all 19 empty cases could be collected.

I had asked the S.F. for tear gas but he said  
that it was not available.

Sd/- Ghulam Sarwar Khan.  
Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

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No. 147-C, dated 4-3-1953.

Copy for information to :-

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.
2. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
3. D.I.G/C.I.D., Punjab, Lahore.
4. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
5. Inspector General of Police, Punjab.
6. S.F/Sialkot.
7. HQ 14 Para Brigade, Sialkot Cantt.

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A T T E S T E D

Sd/- Rauf Ali.  
for Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

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Copy of the Wireless Message No. Nil, dated 6-3-53 from the Home Secretary, Punjab, Lahore to all D.Cs. in the Punjab.

. . . .

Please give immediate and wide publicity to the following appeal issued by Hon'ble Chief Minister Punjab on behalf of himself and his colleagues(.) As the Chief Minister of Punjab makes the announcement on the behalf of himself and his ministry that the Government is prepared to open immediate negotiations with the leaders of the Tehafuz-e-Khatam-e-Nabuwat, movement and they appeal to the masses that they should help them in the maintenance of law and order in the country. They assured the public that the Army and Police will not take any repressive steps unless they are absolutely essential for the protection of any ones life and property. The Provincial Government is in touch with the Central Government and Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana in the capacity of the President of the Provincial Muslim League is putting up these demands on behalf of the people of the Punjab with his support because they are the whole nation demands. A Minister of the Provincial Government is proceeding to Karachi by plane with these demands and the support of the Chief Minister and the other Minister of the Punjab today together with their strong recommendation that Ch: Zafferullah Khan should resign forthwith.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali.

for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

Copy of the Wireless Message No. GS/582, dated 9.3.53 from the Chief Secretary Punjab, Lahore, to all D. Nos. in the Punjab, all Commissioners, all S. Ts. and all D. I. Cs.

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Reference W/T Message of sixth instant no report. No further publicity should be given to Hon'ble Chief Minister statement contained in that wireless message(1) That statement was made on the understanding that it would lead to the cessation of lawless acts in support of the Khatem-e-Nabuwat Movement(1) In actual fact lawlessness has still continued in Lahore and become much worse in spite of the statement and Martial Law had to be introduced. You must now use all your resources and use whatever fact may be necessary to put down lawlessness wherever it should take place(2) Law and Order must be fully restored and maintained(2) Where any help is required the fullest cooperation should be extended to the army units detailed for this purpose(2) The two Press Notes issued so far by the Central Government regarding this agitation being sent to you separately(2) Their contents must be given the widest and most intensive publicity throughout your district and report detailed action taken by 20th instant(2)

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A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali,  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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CASUALTIES.  
APPENDIX.

CASUALTIES OF POLICE AND PUBLIC.

| Sr.<br>No. | Name.                         | Rank.                     | Date of<br>incident. | Wounded. | Killed. |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|
| 1.         | 2.                            | 3.                        | 4.                   | 5.       | 6.      |
| 1.         | S. Qaim Hussain.              | S.P.                      | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 2.         | Khan Khalil-ur-Rehman Khan.   | S.I. then<br>A.S.P.       | 3-3-53<br>4-3-53     | Wounded. | -       |
| 3.         | Sahibzada Rauf Ali.           | A.S.P.                    | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 4.         | Muhammad Speed.               | A.S.I.<br>No. 54/L        | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 5.         | Sultan Mahmood.               | A.S.I.<br>No. 5/L         | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 6.         | Sultan Mahmood.               | H.C.No. 312               | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 7.         | Muhammad Tufail               | F.C.No. 791               | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 8.         | Abdul Hafiz.                  | F.C.No. 2.                | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 9.         | Liaqat Ali.                   | F.C.No. 909               | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 10.        | Allah Ditta.                  | F.C.No. 826               | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 11.        | Anwar Shah.                   | F.C.No. 4.                | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 12.        | Muhammad Abdullah.            | F.C.No. 849               | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 13.        | Muhammad Ramzan.              | F.C. 278                  | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 14.        | Barkat Ali.                   | F.C.No. 713<br>(F.C.)     | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 15.        | Zaman Ali.                    | F.C.No. 4686<br>(F.C.)    | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 16.        | Juman Khan.                   | F.C.No. 3481<br>(F.C.)    | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 17.        | Ghulam Hussain.               | A.S.I.No. 1964<br>Lahore. | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 18.        | Khan Dilawar<br>Hussain Khan. | Inspector<br>No. 1/112.   | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 19.        | Sana Ullah.                   | A.S.I.No.<br>8/L          | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 20.        | Fazal Din.                    | H.C.No. 73.               | 3-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 21.        | Abdul Karim.                  | A.S.I.No.<br>287/GWL.     | 4-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 22.        | Allah Rakha.                  | F.C.No. 509               | 4-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
| 23.        | Zafar Iqbal.                  | F.C.No. 891               | 4-3-53               | Wounded. | -       |
|            | <u>Public.</u>                |                           | 3-3-53               | 7        | 1       |
|            | <u>ATTESTED.</u>              |                           | 4-3-53               | 10       | 4       |

Sd/- Rauf Ali.  
for Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.

Extracts from the weekly Confidential  
diaries

"F", "G", "H", "J", "L", "U".

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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

EXTRACTS FROM CONFIDENTIAL WEEKLY DIARIES  
SIALKOT DISTRICT.

Extract from weekly Diary for the week ending

24-1-53.

X X X X

Majlis-i-Ahrar.

The local Majlis-i-Ahrar is reported to have received instructions from their Central Office, Lahore to accelerate recruitment of at least 20,000 volunteers to pursue the Khatam-e-Nabawwat movement. The local organisation has further been asked to secure written pledges, the English translation of which runs as under, from each volunteer:-

"I solemnly pledge that I will be prepared for every sacrifice, under the leadership of the All Muslim Parties Convention, for defending the honour and the title of the last Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammed and for putting a stop to the machinations of all bogus claimants of Prophethood. May God give me strength to fulfil this mission".

The Majlis has, however, met with little success in enrolment of volunteers so far.

X X X X

Week ending 31-1-53.

X X X X

Ahrar. Sahibzade Faiz-ul-Haseen, addressed a meeting attended by about 1500 persons in village Gorela, P.S. Shahgherib on the 23rd instant. He explained to them the aims and object of the All Parties Muslim Convention and advocated social boycott of the Mirzas. He added that one who did not believe in the last prophethood of Muhammed (May peace be on him) was not a Muslim. He demanded of the Government the declaration of



Mirzeis as a Minority, (2) removal of Sir Zafferullah Khan from office of Foreign Minister and (3) Settlement of Muslims in Rabwah. The speaker further wanted the District authorities to warn Muhammed Azim, Additional Tehsilder, Shakargarh, a Mirzai, from according preferential treatment to Ahmadis.

X X X X

Week ending 6-2-53.

All Parties Muslim Convention.

Addressing a public meeting, attended by about 3000 persons, and held under the aegis of the All Muslim Parties Convention, in Narowal on 31st noon, with Maulvi Manzur Ahmed in the Chair. Schibzada Faiz-ul-Hassan dubbed Mirzeis as a creation of the British. When Christians, he added, were a Minority, why should Qadianis, who also did not believe in the Prophet of Islam, be a separate Community. He declared that if the Mirzeis were not declared a Minority, thousands of Faiz-ul-Hassans, Maudoodis and Hafiz Kifayat Hussains would come forward to sacrifice themselves to vindicate the honour of Prophet. He advocated social boycott of Mirzeis and asked the audience to enlist themselves as volunteers to pursue the Khatem-e-Nabuwat movement.

X X X X

Week ending 13-2-53.

X X X X

Mailis-i-Ahram. The enlistment of Razakars for the pursuance of the Khatem-e-Nabuwat movement is reported going apace and about 500 volunteers are claimed to have been enlisted so far in City Sialkot alone. Reports from various towns, however are very discouraging.

X X X X

Week ending 21-2-53.

X X X X

all Parties Muslim Convention.

The enrolment of the Razakars to pursue the Khatama-Nabuwat movement is proceeding apace, but the results are not very bright. In Sialkot some 3000 Razakars have filled in the special pledges. In other towns also enlistment is going on, the result of which is as under:-

|                         |               |       |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------|
| <u>F.S. Daska.</u>      | Daska.        | 2 0 0 |
|                         | Jassarwala.   | 4 5   |
|                         | Mandranwala.  | 9 0   |
| <u>F.S. Narowal.</u>    | Narowal town. | 2 5 0 |
| <u>F.S. Shahgharib.</u> | Kanjur.       | 2 0 0 |

It is reported Muhammad Bashir, Tarkhan of Haji Pura, Sialkot, has been elected Salar-i-Azam of the Razakars of the Sialkot City.

Sahibzada Faiz-ul-Hassan toured the Shokargarh Tehsil during the week, visited the various villages on the dates given below and delivered anti-Mirzaite speeches, reiterating their usual demands:-

|          |                                        |
|----------|----------------------------------------|
| 13-2-53. | Village Dusri.                         |
| 15-2-53. | Lesser Khurd.                          |
| 17-2-53. | Dingoke, Derman and Nagi Gujran.       |
| 18-2-53. | Jindher and Jhandi (T.S. Lesser Khian) |
| 19-2-53. | Dusri and Kherana.                     |
| 20-2-53. | Shokargarh.                            |

Sahibzada Faiz-ul-Hassan addressed about 1500 persons in village Dusri on the 13th. He said that Mirzaite neither offered Janaza prayers of Muslims nor offered their daughters and sisters for marriage to Non-Ahmadis and thereof, they could not be described as Muslims. Sir Zaffarullah, he added was paid from the Pakistan Exchequer, but he preached Qadianism abroad. It was due to this Zaffarullah, the agent of the British, Pakistan had lost Gurdaspur and were not hopeful of getting back Kashmir.

Maulvi Ghulam Rasul of Bahri, T.S. Kot Nainan speaking at a public meeting, attended by about 150



persons in Cheuk Hakiman, Shokargah, on the 16th instant said that if any-body posed as Inspector of Police, he was at once hauled up for impersonation. But he wondered why the Government was not taking any action against the Mirza, who posed as a Prophet.

About 10,000 Muslims offered Juma prayers in the Jinnah Park, Sialkot, on 20th instant. Hakim Abdul Latif, Bazar Khatikan, Hafiz Muhammad Sharif, Jemast-e-Shi-i-Hadis, Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq, Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Maulvi Habib Ahmad, Mubarikpura, Syed Talib Ali Shah, a Shia leader of Cheuk Berigala, Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, Maulvi Muhammad Ali Kandhalvi, Professor Khalid Mahmood, Muhammad Siddique, a student worker of Azezi Yaqub and Maulvi Abdur Rahim of Azezi Yaqub delivered speeches, reiterating usual demands about Mirzais. Hafiz Muhammad Sharif dubbed Mirza Bashir-ud-Din as a 'Badmash' and 'Kafir' and said that Sir Zaffarullah did not deserve to occupy the Ministerial Chairs, which were won in the name of Allah and his Prophet. Maulvi Habib Ahmad of Mubarikpura described Khwaja Nazam-ud-Din as a glutton and declared that they would make all sacrifices to vindicate the honour to the Prophet of Islam. Syed Talib Ali Shah alleged that Mirzais were impediments in the solution of the Kashmir question. The moment Sir Zaffarullah stood aside, he believed, the Kashmir question would solve automatically. Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, President, All Parties Muslim Convention said that the Mirzais were outside the pale of Islam, and were 'traitors' of the Prophet of Islam. Professor Khalid Mahmood asked the Policemen and the Military men that if their Government was going against God and his Prophet, they should not support it. Abdur Rahim declared that their movement was a peaceful one. They had no intention to harm anyone, to loot or fleece anybody. Their only idea was to



impress on all that they were not prepared to accept anyone as Prophet after the Holy Prophet of Islam. A resolution was adopted saying that if their demands about Mirzais were not conceded by the 22nd instant, they would make all sacrifices which the Council of Action called upon them to do.

A sum of Rs.500/- was raised on the spot by the sale of eight-annas sympathisers chits, a specimen of which is appended herewith.

Urdu booklets headed "Ishat-e-Madani" printed by the "Harzand-e-Tayhid", Mataba-i-Mirzayat, Adam Market, Bunder Road Karachi, and "Qadiyani Nabi" by Bahawal Khan Nagre, President of the Jamiat-e-Islami, Sialkot were on sale among the congregation. (A copy each of the publications are appended herewith only for C.I.D.).

A branch of the All Pakistan Muslim Parties Convention has been set up in Faisalpur with the following office-bearers:-

President. Haji Muhammad Rafique, Khatib Masjid Kalan.  
Vice -do- 1. Maulana Bashir Ahmad, Khatib Jamia Mosque.  
2. Maulana Hafiz Noor Muhammad Jonpuri.  
Nazam-i-Ahliya. Malik Manzoor Ahmad, Railway Gate, Faisalpur.  
Prop: Secy: Seth Muhammad Bashir Ahrti.  
Treasurer. Malik Khurshid Alam Amritsari.  
Auditor. Sain Muhammad Hayat.

Mirzais. Babu Qasim Din, Amir-i-Jamiat Ahmadiya, Sialkot, who returned from Rabwah on the 19th instant, held a meeting of some prominent local Mirzais at his house. He asked them to keep up spirits, gird up their loins, stick to their houses and if anyone came to assault them in their houses, they should defend themselves properly. He assured them that the Government was alive to the situation created by a handful of fanatics and would take all necessary steps to safeguard the lives and properties of the Mirzais.

X

X

X

X

Week ending 28-2-53.

SECTARIAN  
DIFFUSION.

The enrolment of volunteers for the pursuance of the Khatam-e-Nabuwat movement has slackened and various stations registered the following numbers this week:-

|          |   |     |
|----------|---|-----|
| Pasrur.  | : | 100 |
| Daske.   | : | 200 |
| Narowal. | : | 100 |

Sahibzada Faiz-ul-Hassan addressed a huge congregation numbering about 10,000 in the Anwar-ul-Haq Park, Shakargarh, on the 20th instant, with Ch; Abdul Rahim, M.L.A. in the chair. He dubbed Mirzais as germs spread among them by the British. Shouts of Khawaja Nazam-ud-Din murdabad and Sir Zafferullah murdabad were raised by the audience.

The same evening another public meeting attended by about 500 persons was addressed by Qamar Mushtaq-ur-Rehman of Tunjgrain in Mohallah Islamabad, Shakargarh. He held Sir Zafarullah responsible for the loss of Gurdaspur, delay in achieving Kashmir, creating bad blood between Pakistan and Afghanistan and the division of Palestine. He called Sir Zafferullah as the agent of the British.

The Pasrur Majlis-e-Amal of the All Parties Muslim Convention organised a public meeting on the 21st evening. Haji Muhammad Rafique, Chairman of the Pasrur Majlis-e-Amal, presided and about 300 persons attended. Maulvi Bashir Ahmad, President Majlis-e-Ahrar, Pasrur, Hafiz Manzoor Ahmad, of Sialkot and Haji Muhammad Rafique, Ahl-i-Hadis, Pasrur spoke. Maulvi Bashir Ahmad wanted the Government to bridle Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud who had asked his Mirzai slouths to be ready to face Muslims. He dubbed Mirza Ghulam Ahmad as infidel and a 420. Hafiz Manzoor Ahmad wanted the Anti-Ahmadi movement to be peaceful. The usual demands were reiterated.



During Friday sermons delivered to about 500 persons in the Jamia Mosque, Narowal, on the 20th, Maulvi Manzur Ahmed said that Khosro Nazam-ud-Din could not take action against Mirzais, because his son was married in a Mirzai family.

Juma prayers were offered in the Sialkot local mosques, including Duran Nager, Dairs Arayan, Maulvi Ibrahim Mosque, Maulvi Noor Muhammad Mosque, Tehsil Bazar, Do Darwaza, Mosque, Azezi Yaqub Mosque, Loharan Mosque, Kangpura, on 7th in which the Khatibs asked the congregations to remain peaceful and await orders from the High Command.

Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khatib of the Nur Muhammad Mosque, while addressing about 800 persons, after Juma prayers on 27th told them that perhaps he would be the first man to lead the first Jatha of 5 persons, which will report to the Dictator, Sahibzada Faizul-Hassan at Lahore. He warned the Muslims against Mirzai machinations to cause disturbances in the country. He said that their agitation was peaceful and they would remain perfectly non-violent, though the Government was chalking out a programme to crush the movement by oppression and repression.

Nur Din S/O Ghulam Qadir, Kashmiri, a refugee from Gurdaspur, now a cloth dealer at Kanjur and Lal Din, School Master, Vernacular Middle School, Janrur, two Mirzais re-entered the fold of Islam through Maulvi Muhammad Shafi of village Sankhatra last Friday 20th.

One Muhammad Bata S/O Elahi Bux, Rajput, village Khoser, T.S. Narowal, Imam of the village Mosque, had become Mirzai, through it is alleged, his relative Sardar Muhammad S/O Sandhi Khan, Rajput in December last. The villagers on learning about this refused to offer



prayers after him. The local police had been to the village to ensure that no trouble was created by the villagers.

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Week ending 8-3-53.

All Parties Muslim Convention.

The "Direct Action" threat after all was translated into action by the All Parties Muslim Convention, when on the evening of 28th February, Khatib of various local Mosques including Maulvi Muhammad Hussain of Chah Jatten Mosque, Haji Muhammad Yusuf of Abdul Hakim Mosque, Muhammad Ali Kandhalvi, Dictator of the movement and Maulana Habib Ahmad of Furen Nager Mosque addressing a huge assemblage in Ram Tala asked traders, shopkeepers, wagers, youth and students to either listen to Khawaja Nazam-ud-Din or to vindicate the honour of the Prophet of Islam. The audience was asked to observe hartal and to see off the first Jatha of 7, under Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf the following day. Accordingly on 1.3.53 the members of the Jatha were taken out in a procession, which after parading through the important localities in the city terminated at the Railway Station. Some irresponsible element in the procession carried an effigy of Khawaja Nazam-ud-Din and slogans couched in vituperative language were raised. They even attempted to stop the train a number of times.

On the evening of 2nd March again a well-attended Public meeting was held in Ram Tala, with Maulana Muhammad Ali Kandhalvi in the chair. Maulvi Sultan Mahmood, Professor Khalid Mahmood, Maulana Habib Ahmad of Furen Nager, Allama Muhammad Yaqub and the Chairman spoke. Professor Khalid Mahmood delivered somewhat

intemperate speech dubbing the Prime Minister as a Mirza and declaring that his Janaza was Haram. Professor Kholid Mahmood declared in a note of warning that just as Mr. Liaqat Ali could be shot, so could Khawaja Nazamuddin be. Thereafter it was announced that 2 Jathas of 11 and 14 persons would leave for Lahore via Wazirabad and Narowal respectively on 3-3-53.

As tendency of the movement was far from being peaceful simultaneous raids were carried out on the night between 2-3/3/53 and following ring leaders were arrested U/S 3 F.I.S.A.

1. Maulvi Muhammad Hussain of Chah Jattan.
2. Maulvi Muhammad Ali Kandhalvi.
3. Muhammad Sadiq S/O Sain Bhole, Kashmiri of Arazi Yaqub.
4. Maulvi Habib Ahmad of Taran Nager.
5. Abdul Ghaffur Butt S/O Abdul Samad, Kashmiri of Mori-Gate.
6. Muhammad Bashir S/O Chiragh Din, Mughal of Hajji Tuma.
7. Maulvi Muhammad Abdur Rahim of Arazi Yaqub.
8. Ali Muhammad S/O Ali Gohar of Arazi Yaqub.

One Ali Yaqub could not be arrested that night.

One 3rd morning some troops requisitioned by the Deputy Commissioner also arrived at Kotwali, which along with police started patrolling the city from 6 A.M. Some volunteers came in batches to Dar-ul-Shahabia. Rongpura and small mobs moved about in City which were dispersed by police. On hearing that a mob of 600 persons was present in Kanak Mandi, D.C. and S.D. rushed to the spot but it was given out to them that the processionists had proceeded to Darul-Shahabia through back lanes. They accordingly proceeded to Darul-Shahabia at about 10.15 A.M. where a crowd of



1000 persons were present, on the roof and inside the Institution shouting slogans. They were asked to get down and disperse, but instead of complying with these instructions they locked the doors of Dar-ul-Shahabia and shouted slogans of "Maro-Marro" and 'Murdabad'. The assembly was, therefore, declared unlawful and when they were being dispersed, Allama Muhammad Yaqub, against whom the police had warrants of arrest, with 3 others in garlands, was noticed inside Dar-ul-Shahabia, for starting in a rickshaw to Lahore or Karachi. These persons were brought under arrest by A.S.P. Khalilur-Rehman Khan and the Magistrate through the lane before D.C. and S.P. who were present in front of Dar-ul-Shahabia, where the police vans and Military Carriers were parked. When they were brought on the road, the crowd again went up the roof of Dar-ul-Shahabia and adjoining buildings and started brick batting the officers and the force, as a result of which D.C., S.P., and other Police Officers received injuries. Despite this the D.C. and other officers by Signals tried to dissuade the public from stoning them, which, however, produced no effect. After a warning, D.C. ordered opening of fire. In the meantime a fresh huge crowd emerging from behind Dar-ul-Shahabia and suddenly appearing on road rushed on the police and the Military showering brick bats. The D.C. again ordered them to disperse. But they assumed a defiant attitude and continued advancing throwing brick bats on the force and the Vehicles. Fire had, therefore, to be opened again as a result of which 1 person died, which was collected by the Police. The mob appearing from another direction through a Mosque mixed up with the police and military and took away the dead body and rescued the arrested persons. The brick batting however, continued unabated and the situation was handed over to Lt. Zamar & Islam.



D.C. and S.P. proceeded with great difficulty to the road to go to the Police Lines, for it was learnt that the crowd intended setting fire to the court building and allied Government offices. In the meantime the crowd burnt D.C.'s Jeep, two Police Vehicles and one Fire Brigade Vehicle. A.S.I. Ghulam Hussain Wahi was beaten and stabbed by the mob and his pistol snatched away. Revolver of A.S.P. was also found missing.

Thereafter the infuriated mob became more violent. They raided Muslim League Office, maltreated the inmates and forcibly took away Khawaja Muhammad Sefdar, the President City Muslim League and two Foot Constables on traffic duty. They were, however, rescued by Military patrols.

The mob while returning from the burial grounds raided the house of Qureshi Abdul Hayee Area Commander of the Police Qaumi Hakakars, in Rangpura, simply because he was helping the administration.

On account of firing on 3-3-53 one death and injuries to 5 persons was reported.

On the morning of 4th a huge mob was noticed moving towards Maulvi Noor Hassan's Mosque, where office of the All Parties Muslim Convention had been shifted. The D.C., S.P. and other officers rushed to the spot. The mob was asked to disperse within 5 minutes as Section 144 Cr.P.C. was in existence, but the crowd defied and rushed on them. The police was ordered to lathi charge them, but the processionists replied with intensive brick batting seriously injuring A.S.P. Mr. Khalil-ur-Rehman Khan on the head. Fire was opened and the situation eased. But the mob reassembled again this time with young boys and women in the front and some people with waving swords and knives started advancing.

Fire was again opened as a result of which 4 persons were killed and 7 injured.

The same afternoon a mob in front of the Railway Station snatched away revolver from A.S.I. Abdul Karim of Pasrur Police Station, and musket from his constable. They saved their lives by taking shelters in adjoining houses. A bundle containing case property and connected papers was snatched from another constable of Pasrur, who was also accompanying the A.S.I. and burnt publicly.

Raja Safdar Ali Khan, a Mirzai of Budhi Bazar was beaten and stabbed by the hooligans, whilst some Mirzai houses in Rengpura were also raided and inmates assaulted.

At about 2 P.M. on 4.3.53, however a deputation of 5 Maulvis under the leadership of Allama Yaqub met the Commissioner, who advised them to pacify the mob and induce them not to break law. The mob, however, refused to listen to them.

On 5.3.53 however the agitators started offering arrests peacefully and 25 civil resisters in batches of 5 each, courted arrest. The arrested persons included Allama Muhammad Yaqub, who has been detained under section 3 F.P.S.A.

On 6th March, the situation further improved and 47 persons courted arrest peacefully. They were, however, let off in the night. After release they were addressed by Fazal Haq, Dictator and Professor Khalid Mahmood of Murray College. Khalid Mahmood resented the words 'Goondas' used in Chief Administrator Martial Law's declaration, which he thought was aimed at them.

On 7th morning a batch of 26 volunteers came to the District Courts shouting "Sarkari Deftar Bund Karo" and courted arrest. They were followed by another



batch of 72, bringing the total number to 98. The situation, however, eased considerably in Sialkot and all shops remained open on the day and normal business continued. Feeling that the interest in the movement was obviously waning, Fazal Haq Dictator and Professor Khalid Mahmood harangued people in Abdul Hakim Mosque on 7th evening asking them to observe hartal on 8th and 9th instant to sympathise with the Lahore victims. Shouts were raised against General Muhammad Azam Khan. The Government servants and Railway men were asked to suspend work. Police and Military were asked to lay down their arms for these two days, if they really had any sympathy with the movement. Sialkot City observed hartal on the 8th and 87 volunteers courted arrests peacefully in batches upto 12.0 noon.

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Week ending 14-3-53.

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Muslim Affairs. In all 931 Civil Resisters have been arrested U/S 188 Cr.P.C. including 15 U/S 3 P.P.S.A. Besides 59 abettors and instigators have been bagged U/S 21 P.P.S.A. upto 14-3-53.

Before courting arrest, Fazal Haq, the Dictator, Professor Khalid Mahmood, M.A. M.O.L., of the Murray College, and Hafiz Muhammed Sadiq, an old Ahrari in short speeches on the 12th declared that their agitation would continue until their demands were conceded to in toto. It was a pity, they argued that Military which was supposed to defend them was riddling their chests with bullets. They regretted that the Muslim leaguers felt annoyed if an effigy of Kh: Nazamud-Din was taken out, but they did not feel ashamed when a 'bogus' Prophet sprang up in Pakistan.



Kh: Muhammad Shafi, Councillor, Muslim League, Zaffarwal, and some others effected hartal in Zaffarwal town on 8th March. Thereafter they took out a procession shouting slogans against the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Zaffarullah Khan, the local police and the Punjab Chief Minister. Maulvi Abdul Haq, Khatib, Jamia Mosque, Zaffarwal accused the High Government Officials of moral degradations, and boasted that the movement would be pursued till victory was won.

Maulvi Muhammad Shafi of Sankhatra is actively engaged in anti-Ahmadi propaganda in the Narowal tehsil, and it is learnt that he is responsible for sending Jatha of volunteers to court arrest at Sialkot. Haranguing about 300 persons at Narowal on 9th, Maulvi Muhammad Shafi said that they were not enemy of Pakistan. They had won Pakistan with their blood. The Muslims had won Pakistan to establish Divine Government therein. But it was felt by them now that in reality it was won to set up a Government of Qadianis therein. He accused Sir Zaffarullah for losing Gurdaspur, worsening relations with Afghanistan and other Muslim countries. He made it clear that their attention was not to destroy Pakistan. They simply were against the bogus Prophet. He asked the audience to pursue their movement peacefully and thereby convince the Government that theirs was not a move started by 'goondas' but was a mass movement of Muslims.

Maulvi Muhammad Azim of Ghatiale and Maulvi Muhammad Hanif of Bheri Khurd, P.S. Kot Nainan also addressed a meeting in Shakargarh on 9.3.53, whereat they advised the Muslim not to abuse Mirzais. They should rather safeguard them. Their movement was not against them. They simply wanted from their 'own' Government that the Mirzais should be declared a Minority. Similar meetings were addressed in villages Kanjryr, Paserur, Deska and Chawinda during the week.

It is reported that Syed Asghar Hussain S/O Ata Hussain, Mujahid Hussain Patwari and Nazir Hussain S/O Khadam Hussain, Tonga Driver of Khanpur Seyedan, P.S. Phillaura are instigating the villagers to press the Ahmadis to re-embrace Islam. Necessary action is being taken against these persons, particularly the Patwari.

The Narowal peace Committee consisting of Sh: Muhammad Iqbal Bongoi Sh: Ghazanfer Ali, and Ch: Bashir Ahmed, councillors Muslim League are reported to be sending Jathas of volunteers to court 'peaceful' arrest at Sialkot.

Jamaat-e-Islami. The Jamaat-e-Islami leader Sh: Fazal Karim at a private meeting held here on 11th declared that their full sympathies were with the Khatam-e-Nabuwat movement, but they did not subscribe to the way the movement was being led by the present leaders. He added that a pious movement like the one would be run on peaceful lines. They were opposed to the Rowdyism and lawlessness. They were, therefore, looking after the wounded persons only. He however, regretted that the Government had wittingly or unwittingly created a cleavage between the Military and the public, which would prove harmful in the event of a war.

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Week ending 21-3-53.

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Muslim Affairs. A meeting under the auspices of Khatam-e-Nabuwat movement was held at village

Langeh Jhanda, P.S. Shegharib on 15-3-53. Mian Faqir Muhammad was in the chair. About 1500 persons participated. It commenced at 11 A.M. and lasted till 2 P.M. Maulvi Muhammad Shafi of Sankhetra in his short speech addressed the audience to continue the agitation in a



peaceful manner. Commenting on their usual anti-Ahmadi demands he bitterly criticised Mirza Ghulam Ahmed. He also protested against the Government for victimising the masses through firing in various cities of the Punjab.

A procession comprising of 2000/3000 persons was taken out at Kanjur town on the same day. It paraded round the town peacefully and in the end five men out of the procession volunteered themselves for courting arrests. They left for Shakargarh enroute to Sialkot.

A meeting of the same nature was held on 16-3-53 at Chouk Hakimian in Shakargarh with Maulvi Abdul Ghani in the chair. About 1000 persons attended the meeting. It commenced at 8.30 P.M. and ended at 10 P.M. Maulvi Nazir Ahmad of village Ibn Pura now a teacher in the Islamic School Samberial commented upon anti-Ahmadiya demands and remarked that the Government has not so far acceded to them. He further said that it is high time that all should rise and do something practical. He blamed the Government for having been patronised by the British people and named those in power as slaves. Turning his trend of speech towards the officials he remarked that out of greed they had once fired upon Kabba in order to please their British Masters. Criticising Mirza Ghulam Ahmed and his sect he called him a false prophet and stated that Ahmadiya Community should not therefore be named as Muselman. Zaffarullah Khan he added had proved utter failure in his duty. Continuing he reproached the army for having opened fire on the volunteers. Finally he appealed to the audience to remain peaceful till success was achieved.



This meeting was concluded when Maulvi Abdul Ghani declared the dissolution of the committee of action and the formation of a peace committee in Shakargarh town. He also appealed the audience to remain peaceful.

Similar meetings were held on 17-3-53 at Chaup Sabzi Mandi Shakargarh and Ithro village in P.S. Phillaur. Ghazi Ilaam Din of Shakargarh addressed the audience at Shakargarh. He protested against the highhandedness of the Government and appealed the people to volunteer themselves for courting arrests and to remain peaceful.

Muhammed Hefiz of Khanpur and Maulvi Abdul Ghani of Warsalke delivered speeches at Ithro. They urged the Government to declare Mirzais a minority sect and to dismiss Ch: Zaifurullah Khan from the office. They also told the people to remain firm in their determination in order to achieve success.

On 18-3-53 the sponsors of this agitation at Shakargarh declared that the agitation has been called off.

H. Muhammed Amin, Advocate, Sialkot formed a relief committee with the object of giving legal assistance and to provide necessities of life to the agitators in the Jail. This committee has since been declared null and void by the convenor.

Week ending 6-5-53.

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Miscellaneous. Maulvi Muhammed Hussein, Maulvi Muhammed Ali Kandhelvi, Maulvi Abdul Rahim, Maulvi Habib Ahmed, Maulvi Bashir Ahmed, Ali Muhammed S/O Gohar Din, Muhammed Siddique and Allama Muhammed Yaqub of City Sialkot who had been detained under section 3 P.P.S.A. have returned to their homes on

4-6-53 after release from Multan Jail. Their activities are being watched unobtrusively. Maulvi Muhammad Ali Kandhalvi, Maulvi Habib Ahmed and Maulvi Abdul Rahim addressed the Juma congregations on 5-6-53 in Dar-ul-Shahabia Rangpura, Puren Nager and Mohallah Arazi Inqub Mosques in Sialkot City respectively. The audience were 600/700 in number in the first two Mosques while 1000/1100 attended the prayer in the latter. Maulvi Muhammad Kandhalvi addressing the audience remarked that falsehood has died away and truth has come out victorious. Time will favour the masses and success is sure to follow them. Hearts of public cannot be won through oppression. Referring to the recent agitation he pointed out that the Maulvis were not at all bribed. Had they been offered money the necessity of subscribing funds would not have arisen. Depicting the condition in jail he said that the day was very hot but the nights were cooler and the prisoners used to wear blankets during the nights. He further added that he had good time in the jail and had gained in health and weighed 10 lbs heavier than before.

Maulvi Habib Ahmed was given warm reception by a group of young men of Mohallah Puren Nager. He was garlanded when he entered the Mosque. Slogans of "Habib Ahmed Zindebad" were raised. He thanked God for having been released from the Jail and had once again the opportunity of addressing the people with whom he had been living since long. He prayed to God to bless him and the people with the virtues of perseverance and for bearing and to stand firm in their determination and trying times. Continuing he said that those who lay their lives in the name of ALLAH have gained eternal life in this world. He also prayed to God that our

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Ulemas may have the courage to face all hardships and oppressions that have come across them. After the prayer was over one Muhammed Ghauri appealed to the people to subscribe Rs. 1/- each by way of help to Maulvi Habib Ahmed in the next Juma.

Referring to his detention Maulvi Abdul Rahim pointed out that it was in obedience to the orders of the "Direct Action Committee" that he led out a procession. Like a sepoy he was bound to comply the orders and would not hesitate to act in future when and wherever he was called upon to do so.

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A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali.

for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY SITUATION REPORTS.

28-2-53.

The Government action at Karachi and elsewhere in arresting Ring leaders has had a soothing effect on traders and those who do not want disturbances. The poor class, which is faced by economical depression and is generally more religious minded has not appreciated the Government action. Shakergarh town has observed hartal at noon today in protest against arrests and a public meeting is also being arranged. Sialkot Council of Action has been dissolved and Muhammad Ali Kandhalvi, Khatib of Dar-ul-Shahabia Rongpure has been elected as 1st Dictator. A protest meeting is being held in Ram Tarsi this evening to announce future programme of action. Hartal is also contemplated for Sunday the 1-3-53. The Government ban on "Alfazel" and "Azad" has been welcomed.

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1-3-53.

A Jatha of 7 under Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf and including Sh: Ahmed Din President Majlis-i-Ahrar, Abdul Rauf, Salar-i-Ahrar volunteers organisation, Barkat Ali and Muhammad Ishaq, leaving for Lahore by 12.40 train today via Narowal.

Reference my Signal of this morning the Jatha left for Lahore by train via Narowal at 12-40 P.M. A procession was taken out which led the Jatha to Railway Station, after parading through the city. A hartal was also observed but the evening many shops were opened.

2-3-53.

The situation is normal.

The situation is normal. The tone of Maulvis during usual morning sermons in local Mosques today was mild and cautious. A public meeting has been announced for tonight in Ram Talei talab. Maulvi Nazir Ahmed of Jammat-i-Islami addressed 300 persons in Ada Samberial on 1-3-53 and declared they had to quarrel with Mirzeis. They only wanted Government to declare them Minority. Hakim Faqir Ullah S/O Muhammad Afzal of village Dhirke, P.S. Samberial has been appointed Dictator by the Daska Majlis-i-Ahrar.

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3-3-53.

On 2nd night a well attended meeting held in Ram Talei tank was addressed by several Maulvis reiterating the usual anti-Ahmadiya demands. Professor Khalid Mahmood of Murray College made a bit intemperate speech condemning H.F.M. Simultaneous raids carried out on night between 2-3/3/53 and 6 Ring leaders rounded up under P.F.S.A. The situation in city and elsewhere is normal upto 0900 hours and business quarters open. A Jetha of 5 under Sufi Abdul Rashid rounded up for attempting to proceed to Lahore for Civil resistance Military and Police patrolling City.

The situation worsened after A.M. today when police tried to disperse a crowd shouting slogans at Dar-ul-Shahabia. The huge mob that had collected there, pelted the police with stones and brick bats, as a result of which several officers and men were injured. The violent mob attacked Police Vehicles and damaged them. Under orders of District Magistrate Police opened fire and one person was killed. The troops



are patrolling. Shopkeepers closed their shops not as a sympathy with the mischief-mongers but with a view to avoid their wrath. Curfew has been imposed from 1 P.M. today to 1 P.M. on 4-3-53. A detailed report follows. At Chawinda Ghulam Sarwar Khan Head Master District Board High School Chawinda has been appointed Dictator to pursue movement. He will be succeeded by his son Anwar Khan and Maulvi Muhammad Abdullah Imam, respectively.

A "RAST IQDAM COMMITTEE" has been formed at Shakargarh with Master Muhammad Suleman Head Master Islamic High School Shakargarh as its President and Sheikh Abdul Ghani and Haji Lal Din as Secretary and Treasurer respectively. A procession of about 200 persons was taken out in Pasrur today shouting usual anti-Mirzai slogans. 11 arrests were made. A procession of about 500 persons at Daska gave a send off to a Jatha of 5 to Sialkot this morning. The situation in other towns is normal.

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#### 4-3-53.

No further incident reported upto 0800 hours this morning. Situation however, is tense. Hartal continues. A Jatha of 6 under Maulvi Abdul Qayyum, 1st Dictator is reported to have been taken out in procession in Chawinda this morning. The Jatha will court arrest. Chawinda observed hartal on 2-3-53 and again in the afternoon of 3-3-53. All shops were closed probably as a protest against the Sialkot City happenings. The Majlis-i-amal Pasrur is holding a meeting in Mohallah Kakezian, whereat Haji Muhammad Rafique, Khatib of the Ahl-e-Hadis Mosque, will announce their further programme of action.

The situation took a serious turn after 8 A.M. when a large procession shouting objectionable slogans



collected in Tehsil Bazar Sialkot City. When ordered to disperse, it refused to do so and started pelting stones and brick bats on police and military. Fire had to be re-opened by the army and police. 4 casualties are reported though it needs confirmation. 2 persons including a woman reported to be Mirzeis were stabbed. 1 A.S.I. and a Constable were mobbed by rioters and a revolver and a musket were snatched. Both took shelter in neighbouring houses and escaped injuries. At Chawinda a hartal was observed today. A procession which set off a Jatha, reported earlier, paraded the town and particularly the localities inhabited by Ahmediis. Daska also observed hartal after despatching a Jatha of 5 Civil resisters under Muhammed Hanif to Sialkot.

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5-3-53.

No change in situation. Attempts were made to attack some Mirzei houses yesterday. 3 Mirzei families gave up Mirzeism last night whom public contemplates taking out in procession today. Police and Military patrolling. One Muhammad Rafique addressing 200 persons at Pسرur on 4-3-53 advocated Social boycott of Mirzeis. He preached treatment like Khawaja Saifur to those Capitalists who did not participate in procession on 5-3-53.

In the afternoon 25 persons in batches of 5, offered for arrest and were taken in custody. Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub was one of them. In Pسرur a huge procession was taken out this afternoon which raised usual anti-Mirzei slogans. Another procession is expected again in Pسرur after Juma prayers on 6-3-53. No arrests were offered or made.

6-3-53.

47 persons courted arrests.

7-3-53.

47 volunteers arrested on 6-3-53 and let off at night. Professor Khalid Mahmood addressed an audience in Abdul Hakim Mosque where exception was taken towards 'goondas' used in Martial Law Chief Administrator declaration. 26 volunteers arrested in court premises this morning U/S 188 P.P.C. Hartal observed at Shakergarh and processions were taken out at Karawal and Desha on 6-3-53. The movement is being pushed on peaceful lines now.

72 more courted arrest in court premises, bringing the total to 98 today. All shops are open and the situation under control. Curfew has, however, been imposed from 10 P.M. on 7-3-53 to 4-30 A.M. on 8-3-53. Shakergarh observed hartal today.

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8-3-53.

Fazal Haq Dictator and Professor Khalid Mahmood harangued Muslims on evening on 7-3-53 in Abdul Hakim Mosque to observe hartal on 8th and 9th and wanted Government servants to stay away from work for two days to sympathise with Lahore victims. Sialkot observing hartal today. Situation upto 9 A.M. on 8-3-53 however is under control.

121 volunteers in all courted arrests today. Situation under control. In Shakergarh on night of 7-3-53 someone tried to set fire to the outer gate of Bungalow of Dr. Fazal Karim which is shared by Additional Naib Tehsildar, both Mirzas. Case U/S 435/511 registered. Chawinda observed hartal, while shops in Shakergarh opened from 1 P.M.

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9-3-53.

Hartal being observed in Sialkot today. Some



young men reported persuading tonga drivers to join strikers. The workmen of the Ordnance Clothing Factory Sialkot Government abstain from duty and shouted usual slogans. 16 volunteers courted arrest upto 9.45 A.M. today. Government Offices, Post Offices are open and Railway Staff working. The movement is spreading to villages from where disquieting reports are pouring in. People from Ghotian Khurd, Ghotian Kalan, Manoke, Gokhal of P.S. Daske, Morhane, Dhirke, Chinnwali, Begowali and Khondwari in Sattrah Police Station joined a huge procession at Daske on 8-3-53. They raised slogans against H.F.M., Sir Zafferullah and General Azam Khan and demanded acceptance of their demands immediately.

149 persons arrested today bringing total number to 445 including 11 detained under P.P.S.A. Crowd following the persons who court arrest occasionally becomes threatening and dispersed only after great persuasion. The troops were induced by public by means of manuscript posters and writings on walls to refrain taking any action. Khalid Mahmood addressed a meeting in Do-Darwaza Mosque today asking public to continue agitation. Reports of hold ups of 3 Railway trains between Sialkot and Samberial were received this evening. Processions were taken out at Daske and Pسرur and partial hartal at Pسرur only. 4 Ahmadi families of Daske give up Qadianism today. The movement continues to spread in rural areas.

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10-3-53.

Strike called off in Sialkot and all shops opened this morning. Cyclostyled posters containing usual anti-Ahmadi demands and accusing Government of repression have come to notice here. Processions were



taken out in Narowal, Zaffarwal, Daska and Niddki on 9-3-53 and on persuasion dispersed.

135 volunteers arrested today, bringing the total arrest upto date to 600 including 11 detained under P.F.S.A. About 50 old women moved about in city shouting anti-Ahmadi slogans this morning. No notice was taken and they eventually dispersed. Fazal Haq dictator addressed a meeting in Arazi Yaqub Mosque, this morning, asking audience not to listen to D.C. and other officials and to continue the agitation till orders from their High Command were received. He added that Police and Military had become

MURTAD. A procession of 3000 strong moved about in Daska today shouting anti-Government and anti-Ahmadi slogans. A procession followed by a meeting was taken out in Shekargarh on 9-3-53. Speeches were delivered asking public to continue the agitation. Chowinda also witnessed a procession in which about 28 women also participated today.

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11-3-53.

A batch of 16 volunteers, who left Narowal for Sialkot to court arrest were earlier taken out in procession at Narowal on 10-3-53. Situation at Qila Sobha Singh, Pسرر, Zaffarwal, Shekargarh and Phillaur reported under control.

109 volunteers arrested today, bringing total to 709. All shops and business quarters remained opened and normal business transacted. Civil resisters courted arrests peacefully. Fazal Haq and Khalid Mahmood addressed about 200 persons in mosque Tehsil Bazer this evening, criticising the latest Statement of H.C.M. that movement would be crushed. At Daska a large procession was taken out again today, which paraded the town shouting usual anti-Ahmadi slogans. Reports from

other rural Police Stations are satisfactory because neither processions nor meetings are reported to have been held.

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12-3-53.

75 persons, including Professor Khalid Mahmood, Fazal Haq Dictator and Hafiz Muhammad Sadiq, sponsors of the movement were arrested today, bringing total number of arrests to 784. Shops and commercial houses remained open and normal business transacted. At a huge meeting at Daska on the evening of 11th social boycott of Ahmedis was urged. No incident has been reported from outside Police Stations.

\*\*\*\*\*

13-3-53.

In all 92 persons arrested today. Sultan Mahmood S/O Raza Muhammad Khatib of Abbott Road Mosque Sialkot arrested U/S 3 P.F.S.A. Total No. of arrest upto date is 869. Earlier Sultan Mahmood addressed about 200 persons in Noor Hassan Mosque asking them to continue agitation. Hartal was observed for only two hours at Narowal today. No reports of any incident have come from anywhere outside Police Station. Daska observed hartal today.

\*\*\*\*\*

14-3-53.

No incident reported upto 9-30 A.M. on 14-3-53. Besides 869 arrests made U/S 188 P.F.C. and P.F.S.A. upto evening of 13-3-53. 57 agitators and incitors have been rounded up U/S 21 P.F.S.A. uptill now. 2 arrested persons have submitted written apologies, which are being considered. Maulvi Muhammad Rafique of Faisalabad had declared to lead a Jatha to court arrest at Sialkot on 13-3-53 but none came forward to accompany him.



Maulvi Muhammad Shafi addressed Juma congregational prayer at Narowal and asked for continuance of the movement.

Khawaja Zia-ud-Din the new Dictator harangued to the audience of about 300 persons in Do-Darwaza Mosque on the afternoon of 14-3-53. He wanted people to continue agitation and predicted early victory for them. He accused Government of repression and urged social boycott of Ahmadies. 62 volunteers arrested today bringing the total to 931, including 15 arrested under 3 P.F.S.A. 2 more agitators and inciters arrested today, bringing total number of arrests U/S 21 P.F.S.A to 59. This number is separate from 931. The Ahrtis who collected funds under compulsion for the furtherance of the movement has surrendered Rs.420/- to Government today. The attempt of some voice from Narowal to effect hartal at Badomalhi today was foiled by the local police. No incident has been reported from other Muffasil Police Stations.

\*\*\*\*\*

15-3-53.

Maulvi Manzoor Ahmad Khatib Dar-ul-Shahebia addressed an audience of about 200 persons in Do-Darwaza Mosque on the afternoon of 15-3-53. Criticising the local authorities, he urged the audience to observe complete strike (hartal) on 16-3-53. 67 volunteers arrested today out of which 65 tendered apologies and were released. This brings the total to 933 including 15 arrested under 3 P.F.S.A. 10 more agitators and inciters arrested today, bringing total number of arrests U/S 21 P.F.S.A. to 69. This number is separate 933. Seraf Association of the City has



were rounded up. Out of 10 from Daska 8 tendered apologies and were released. No one courted arrest. The total number of persons under arrest at present is 842.

\*\*\*\*\*

18-3-53.

One arrest has been made U/S 21 P.P.S.A. in City Sialkot.

\*\*\*\*\*

19-3-53.

Situation is quite in hand. 3 persons namely Feroze Din S/O Muhammad Din, Jarrah of Bazar Kelen, Sikander Khan Agha S/O Muhammad Riaz Khan Mughal, Trunk Bazar and Muhammad Ramzan S/O Sherif Din Mughal, Mughal Cycle Works Railway road Sialkot have been arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A. In addition one arrest has been made U/S 21 P.P.S.A. At Shekergarh sponsors of the agitation announced that the agitation has been called off.

5 agitators have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

20-3-53.

Situation is normal. No arrest has been made under any section. 42 persons were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment U/S 188 P.P.C. 217 persons have apologised and were released.

\*\*\*\*\*

22-3-53.

One arrest U/S 21 P.P.S.A. has been made. 88 persons have been convicted to different terms of imprisonment U/S 188 P.P.C. and 130 were released on tendering apologies.

\*\*\*\*\*

23-3-53.

Maulvi Bashir Ahmad S/O Fateh Din caste Rajput, Imam Masjid Jamia Mosque Pasrur who was already under

arrest U/S 107/151 Cr. P.C. has been arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A. 37 persons have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment U/S 188 P.P.C. and 96 have tendered apologies and were released.

\*\*\*\*\*

24-3-53.

27 persons have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment U/S 188 P.P.C. 21 persons have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A. today.

\*\*\*\*\*

25-3-53.

Situation is normal throughout the district. 6 persons have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

Maulvi Muhammad Ismail S/O Mehr Din caste Kashmiri of village Ban Bajwa, Sufi Muhammad Shafi S/O Chiragh Din caste Rajput of Pasrur, Maulvi Muhammad Yasin S/O Muhammad Ramzan caste Meo Rajput of village Bhadan Khani, P.S. Qila Sobha Singh and Ate Muhammad S/O Imam Din caste Kashmiri of Qila Sobha Singh have been arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A. in addition 8 persons have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

\*\*\*\*\*

26-3-53.

Muhammad Amin S/O Ghulam Muhammad caste Kekazai of Samberial and Muhammad Ashraf Professor Murray College Sialkot have been arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A. In addition 4 persons including a woman have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

2 persons U/S 21 P.P.S.A. have been arrested today. Ghulam Ahmad S/O Chiragh caste Qureshi R/O Markana, P.S. Sotrah and Muhammad Siddique S/O Noor Muhammad Terkhan of village Chianwali, P.S. Sotrah, district Sialkot have also been arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A.

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27-3-53.

1 agitator has been rounded up today U/S  
21 P.P.S.A.

Karamat Ali Shah S/O Asghar Ali Shah Syed  
R/O village Jhulki, P.S. Pesarur and Inayat Ullah  
S/O Muhammad Jan Kashmiri of village Chis, P.S. Qila  
Sobha Singh have been arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A. In  
addition 17 persons have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

\*\*\*\*\*

28-3-53.

Maulvi Abdul Ghafter Hassan S/O Abdul  
Sattar Sheikh R/O Mohallah Kashmiri, Gali Ghumeran  
has been arrested under 3 of the P.P.S.A. today at  
0400 hours. Documents relating to organization,  
accounts books etc. seized.

Maulvi Muhammad Ali Muzaffari S/O Ahmed Din  
Khokhar Rajput R/O Daska, District Sialkot has been  
arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A. In addition 3 persons were  
rounded up and arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

\*\*\*\*\*

29-3-53.

3 agitators have been arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

\*\*\*\*\*

30-3-53.

20 agitators were sentenced to different  
terms of imprisonment U/S 188 P.P.C.

\*\*\*\*\*

31-3-53.

3 agitators have been rounded up U/S 21 P.P.S.A.  
Kh: Abdul Latif S/O Abdul Aziz Kashmiri of  
Imam Sahib Sialkot City has been arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A.

\*\*\*\*\*

1-4-53.

4 agitators have been rounded up and



arrested U/S 21 P.P.S.A.

Situation is normal throughout the district.  
Only 1 arrest has been made under section 21 P.P.S.A.

\*\*\*\*\*

2-4-53.

4 agitators have been rounded up under  
section 21 P.P.S.A.

\*\*\*\*\*

4-4-53.

Only one arrest under section 21 P.P.S.A.  
has been made.

\*\*\*\*\*

5-4-53.

Two persons have been rounded up and arrested  
under section 21 P.P.S.A.

\*\*\*\*\*

7-4-53.

One Muhammad Ibrahim S/O Muhammad Abdullah  
Qureshi resident of Mohallah Haji Pure, Sialkot City  
has been arrested under section 3 P.P.S.A.

\*\*\*\*\*

20-4-53.

Situation is normal throughout the district.  
One person has been rounded up under section 21 P.P.S.A.

\*\*\*\*\*

23-3-53.

Six persons have been arrested under section  
21 P.P.S.A. in case F.I.R. No. 11/53 P.S. Cantt:Sialkot.

\*\*\*\*\*

13-5-53.

Situation is normal throughout the district.  
Professor Khalid Mahmood S/O Pir Muhammad Ghani  
Qureshi of Sialkot City has been arrested today the  
13th May, at 8-30 A.M. under section 21 P.P.S.A. in  
case F.I.R. No.159 dated 12-5-53, P.S.City Sialkot.

\*\*\*\*\*

14-5-53.

36 Telegrams were sent to His Excellency the Governor-General and Prime Minister of Pakistan and 9 Telegrams were sent to Commander-in-Chief Pak Armies to Karachi and Rawalpindi respectively from Sialkot on 13-5-53 appealing Meudoodi's release.

\*\*\*\*\*

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Reuf Ali.  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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Copies of First Information Reports.

"N", "O", "R", "X", "V", "AA".



نمبر ۸۱ تحانہ شہر سیالکوٹ ضلع سیالکوٹ تاریخ وقت وقوعہ ۳/۵۳

۱- تاریخ وقت رپورٹ رپٹ نمبر ۹ ۱/۴ بجے دن ۳/۵۳ ۴ تاریخ وقت روانگی از تحانہ ۳/۵۳

۲- نام و سکونت اطلاع دہندہ یا مستفیث بذریعہ تحریر خان دلار حسین خان سٹی انسپیکٹر سیالکوٹ

۳- مختصر کیفیت جرم ۱۲۸/۱۲۹ - ۳۰۷/۳۸۲ - ۲۹۵ تعزیرات پاکستان

۴- جائے وقوعہ فاصلہ تحانہ سے رنگپورہ جانب غرب بفاصلہ قریب ۳ فرلانگ اور سمت

۵- نام و سکونت ملزم

۶- کاروائی ضمن تفتیش اگر اطلاع درج کرنے میں کچھ توقف ہوا ہو تو اسکی وجہ بیان کی جاوے -

دستخط غلام محمد سب انسپیکٹر صاحب

تحریر حسب ذیل ہے - افسر مہتمم تحانہ سٹی سیالکوٹ - امروز میں جمراء دیگر ملازمان

و ثنا اللہ اسٹنٹ سب انسپیکٹر افضل الدین میڈ کنسٹیبل ۷۳ - قریشی عبدالحی

کمانڈر رضا کاران شہر سیالکوٹ - مرکاب چودھری این - کے خالد صاحب سٹی

میجسٹریٹ بہادر سیالکوٹ انتظام جلوس جو بسلسلہ تحریک ختم نبوت عام مزدمان

سیالکوٹ نے زیر قیادت منتظمین تحریک موکرمترکرہ نکالا تھا میں مصروف تھا کہ قریب

۱۱ بجے دن ہم ٹیوٹی کے سلسلہ میں سرکولر روڈ چوک ست سنگھ میں پہنچے -

تو ہم نے دیکھا کہ رنگپور روڈ پر نزد دارالشہابیہ جہان کہ صاحب ٹسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹ

بہادر و دیگر افسران بالا پولیس موجود تھے - مردمان کے ایک کشیز التعداد گروہ

نے مشعل ہو کر ملازمان سرکار موجودہ ٹیوٹی پر حملہ کر دیا ہوا ہے - اور

سرکاری گاڑیوں کو آگ لگا دی ہوئی ہے - لہذا اسی وقت مردمان کا ایک مجمع غیر

چوک سنت سنگھ میں پونہچا - جو قتل کردو - مار دو - جلا دو کے نعرے

لگانا ہوا دارالشہابیہ کی طرف تیزی سے بڑھنے لگا - کہ انہیں روکا گیا -

جس پر یہ مردمان میجسٹریٹ صاحب ایر مجھ اور دیگر پولیس افسروں پر

حلقہ آزر ہوا ہے - آزر خشت باری کری - جس سے میرے شیخ ثنا اللہ  
اسٹنٹ سب انسپکٹر فضل الدین ہیڈ کانسٹیبل - اور میجسٹریٹ صاحب کے ضوابط  
پونہچین - چنانچہ حسب الحکم میجسٹریٹ صاحب ملزمان پولیس نے حلقہ آزرین پر  
لاٹھی چارج کیا - اور ان میں سے ۱۹ مردمان جو جلوس کی قیادت کر رہے تھے  
اور ہڑھ چڑھ کر حصہ لے رہے تھے - موقعہ پر ہی گرفتار کر لیا گیا -  
جن کے نام حسب ذیل ہیں -

- ۱ - صوفی عبدالرشید ولد ملک اللہ رکھا گئے زی ساکن سرائے بھابھان -
- ۲ - حکیم بشیر احمد ولد قاضی پیر محمد چوغٹا محلہ شہاب -
- ۳ - محمد اسلم ولد دین محمد کھوجہ سکھ مہانہ پورہ -
- ۴ - محمد شریف ولد شیر محمد گوجر ساکن مہانہ پورہ -
- ۵ - محمد لطیف ولد غلام محمد کشمیری تحصیل بازار متصل مسجد مولوی نور حسین -
- ۶ - میان علی گوہر ولد نورالحسن ارائیں محلہ اراضیہ نقوب -
- ۷ - عبدالواحد ولد اللہ رکھا محلہ مہانہ پورہ -
- ۸ - غلام حسین ولد کریم بخش بھٹی سکھ حاجی پورہ -
- ۹ - امام علی ولد لالو قوم جتوہ جواک امام صاحب -
- ۱۰ - محمد شریف ولد اللہ لکھا ارائیں ساکن محلہ اراضیہ یعقوب -
- ۱۱ - محمد شریف ولد محمد حسین ارائیں ساکن حاجی پورہ -
- ۱۲ - عبدالرحیم ولد شیر محمد پٹمان ساکن حاجی پورہ -
- ۱۳ - نورالدین ولد مصراج الدین راجپوت ساکن حاجی پورہ -
- ۱۴ - محمد اقبال ولد جان محمد ارائیں ساکن مہانہ پورہ -
- ۱۵ - نذیر احمد ولد جان محمد ارائیں ساکن حاجی پورہ -
- ۱۶ - عبداللہ ولد فتح الدین بھٹی راجپوت ساکن حاجی پورہ -

- ۱۷ - محمد اقبال ولد چودھری حاکم الدین جٹ ساکن حاجی پورہ -  
 ۱۸ - محبوب خان ولد رحمن پٹھان محلہ امام صاحب سیالکوٹ -  
 ۱۹ - محمد رفیق ولد بشیر الحسن قریشی ساکن سنت نگر گلی نمبر ۱۹ مکان نمبر ۵  
 پرانی انارکلی - لاہور -

مردمان حملہ آوران سے زبردستی فضل الدین ہیڈ کانسٹیبل کی وردی کی ٹوپی

چھین لی - اور لے گئے - چونکہ حملہ آوروں نے دفعات  $\frac{۱۲۸-۲۳۲}{۳۰۷-۳۹۵}$

تجزیرات پاکستان کا ارتکاب کیا ہے - لہذا تحریر عذا بغرض قاضی مقدمہ ارسال  
 ہے - نمبر پرچہ سے اطلاع دی جاوے - مین موقعہ پر مصروف تفتیش میں -

دستخط دلور حسین سٹی انسپکٹر

کاروائی تھانہ - اس وقت تحریر مندرجہ بالا مرتبہ مرسلہ سٹی انسپکٹر صاحب سیالکوٹ

بغرض ترتیب رپورٹ ابتدائی پونہچی - جس پر ابتدائی رپورٹ عذا

جرم  $\frac{۱۲۸}{۱۲۹} - \frac{۳۰۷}{۳۳۲} - ۳۹۵$  تجزیرات پاکستان مرتب ہو کر

بمعہ اصل تحریر کے اطلاقا واپس بخدمت جناب سٹی انسپکٹر صاحب

ارسال ہوئی -

دستخط غلام محمد سب انسپکٹر سٹی

$۳ \frac{۳}{۵۳}$

نوٹ :- نقل مطابق اصل ہے -

دستخط فضل حسین ہیڈ کانسٹیبل سکیورٹی

۱۸ / ۷ / ۵۳



تمبر ۸۲ تعانہ شہر ضلع سیالکوٹ تاریخ وقوع ۳/۳/۵۳

۱ - تاریخ وقوع رپورٹ ۱۰ - ۲ بجے دن ۳/۳/۵۳ تعانہ سے روانگی کی تاریخ ۸/۳/۵۳

۲ - نام و پتہ و سکونت اطلاع دہندہ بذریعہ تحریر خان آصف علی خان اسٹنڈنٹ سیرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سیالکوٹ

۳ - مختصر کیفیت جرم و مال اگر کچھ ہو

|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| ۳۰۷ | ۳۳۵ | ۳۳۲ |
| ۱۲۹ | ۳۳۹ | ۳۳۳ |
| ۲۲۲ |     |     |
| ۲۱۵ |     |     |

تمزیرات پاکستان

۴ - جائے وقوعہ و سمت تعانہ سے بمقامہ رنگپورہ روڈ جانب مغرب قریب ۳ فرلانگ

۵ - نام و سکونت ملزم

۶ - کاروائی پولیس اگر کچھ ہو -

دستخط سب انسپکٹر محمد محمد

افسر انچارج صاحب تعانہ سٹی - آج ہمراہ جناب سیرٹنڈنٹ پولیس

صاحب ٹپٹی کمشنر سیالکوٹ - خلیل الرحمان صاحب اسٹنڈنٹ سیرٹنڈنٹ پولیس -

و دیگر پولیس افسران و ماتحتان رنگپورہ اٹھ نزد دارالشہابیہ انتظام جلوس و احتطاع

مناسب کارکنان تحریک برخلاف جماعت احمدیہ موجود تھے قریب ۱۰ بجے صبح

مردمان کا ایک جم فقیر اس جگہ پہنچا اسوقت دارالشہابیہ کی چمت پر بہت سے

مردمان جمع ہو گئے - جو کہ پیچھے والے اور اوپر والے مردمان سے مار دو جلا دو

وغیرہ قسم کے نعرے لگانے شروع کر دیے - اسی اثنا میں مولوی محمد یعقوب ولد

محمد صادق نمودار ہوئے - اور مردمان جمع شدہ کی قیادت کرنے لگے - چونکہ

محمد یعقوب کی گرفتاری کا زبردفعہ ۳ پبلک سیفٹی ایکٹ ٹی - ایم صاحب سے حکم

جاری کر دیا ہوا تھا - لہذا صاحب موصوف نے خلیل الرحمان خان اسٹنڈنٹ سیرٹنڈنٹ

پولیس (۱) کو حکم دیا کہ وہ محمد یعقوب مذکور کو گرفتار کریں - جس پر اسٹنڈنٹ

سیرٹنڈنٹ پولیس بمعہ فرس کے آگے بڑھ کر محمد یعقوب کو بازو سے پکڑ کر گرفتار

کر لیا - کہ اسی وقت مجرم نے چمت کے اوپر اور ساتھ والی گلی کے اندر سے

خشت باری شروع کر دی۔ جس سے ٹی۔ ایم صاحب بہادر ایسی ہی صاحب

اور خلیل الرحمان اے۔ ایس۔ بی صاحب و دیگر ملازمان زخمی ہوئے۔

ساتھ ہی مجرم نے پولیس کی دو (۲) گاڑیوں ٹی ایم کی جیب کار اور ملٹری

کی ایک جیب کار کو آگ لگا دی۔ جس پر ٹی ایم صاحب نے پولیس کی ایک فورس

کو فائر کا حکم دیدیا۔ فائر سے ایک آدمی جو آگے بڑھتا ہوا نمایاں حصہ لے رہا

تھا مر گیا۔ اور کچھ زخمی بھی ہوئے مجرم نے پہلے ہی سے پولیس اور ملٹری

پر جو قریب ہی تھی حملہ شروع کر دیا تھا۔ اور زیادہ حملہ آزر ہوئے۔ اور

تین جانب سے پولیس اور ملٹری پر پل پڑے۔ اور مولوی محمد یعقوب کو

چھڑا کر لے گئے۔ پولیس نے یہ کوشش کی کہ ۲۲ مردمان جن کے نام مندرجہ

ذیل معلوم ہوئے ہیں۔ موقعہ پر ہی گرفتار کر لیا۔ اسی دوران میں مردمان نے

غلام حسین اے۔ ایس۔ جی جو ٹیوٹی پر موجود تھا چاقو سے ضرب کر کے گرا دیا

اور زبردستی اسکا سرکاری پستول چھین کر لے گئے۔ چونکہ حالات بہت زیادہ

خراب اور قابو سے باہر ہو گئے تھے۔ ٹی۔ ایم صاحب نے حالات کا کنٹرول

ملٹری کو سونپ دیا۔ حالات بالآخر ارتکاب جرائم زیر دفعات  $\frac{304}{129}$

$\frac{395}{226}$  -  $\frac{23}{112}$  -  $\frac{212}{115}$  - تعزیرات پاکستان پایا جاتا ہے۔ لہذا تحریر

بفرض قائمی رقبہ ارسال ہے۔ اصل رپورٹ ابتدائی موقعہ پر بفرض کاروائی ضابطہ

عمرے پاس بھیجی جاوے۔

نام گرفتار شدہ ملزمان حسب ذیل ہیں :-

۱۔ محمد سرور ولد نانک کھار۔ ۲۔ محمد بشیر ولد محمد علی شیخ

۳۔ طارق علی ولد اللہ دتہ۔ ۴۔ فضل الہی ولد خیر دین

۵۔ محمد حنیف ولد علی اکبر۔ ۶۔ محمد سلیمان ولد محمد شریف کشمیری

۷۔ محمد کریم ولد اللہ رکھا شیخ۔ ۸۔ شیر محمد ولد چراغ الدین بھٹی

۹۔ عبد المجید ولد عبدالغنی سیال۔ ۱۰۔ حکیم عبدالقیوم ولد غلام سرور خان راجپوت

۱۱ - محمد اکبر ولد محمد حسین لوہار - ۱۲ - محمد اشرف ولد نور حسین بھٹی

۱۳ - فضل الحق ولد حاجی محمد عبداللہ کشمیری -

۱۴ - محمد بشیر<sup>ولد</sup> شیخ شباب الدین - ۱۵ - محمد بخش ولد غلام محمد

۱۶ - محمد نذیر ولد علی محمد کشمیری - ۱۷ - محمد نذیر ولد مستری جلال الدین ترکمان

۱۸ - حمید پرویز ولد حاجی مزاج الدین<sup>ارائیں</sup> - ۱۹ - محمد اشرف ولد محمد فاضل کشمیری

۲۰ - حبیب اللہ ولد بیان فیروز الدین جٹ - ۲۱ - رحمت علی ولد فضل الدین

۲۲ - محمد اسحاق ولد کرم الدین کشمیری - ۲۳ - محبوب احمد ولد غلام محمد کشمیری

۲۴ - عبدالقیوم ولد عبدالحمید قریشی -

مردمان کے ساتھ پیچھے پیچھے تھے -

دستخط انگریزی آصف علی - اے ایس سی سیالکوٹ

۳/۳/۵۳

کاروائی تھانہ - اس وقت تحریر مندرجہ بالا مرتبہ و مرسلہ جناب اے ایس سی آصف علی

سیالکوٹ بغرض ترتیب رپورٹ ابتدائی پہنچیں - جس پر رپورٹ

ابتدائی عذا بجرم  $\frac{۳۰۷}{۱۲۹}$   $\frac{۳۹۵}{۲۳۶}$   $\frac{۳۳۲}{۳۳۳}$

$\frac{۲۲۲}{۲۲۵}$  تعزیرات پاکستان مرتب ہو کر اصل تحریر کو بغرض اطلاع

واپس جناب اے ایس سی صاحب ارسال ہوئی -

دستخط غلام محمد سب انسپکٹر تھانہ سٹی

۳/۳/۵۳

نقل بمطابق اصل ہے - دستخط عموالدین ہیڈ کانسیپل

۱۸/۷/۵۳

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[illegible]

John Jay's letter

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۱- نام خانوادگی: ...  
۲- تاریخ تولد: ...  
۳- شماره شناسنامه: ...  
۴- نام پدر: ...  
۵- نام مادر: ...  
۶- نام همسر: ...  
۷- نام فرزند: ...  
۸- نام همسر فرزند: ...  
۹- نام فرزند همسر: ...  
۱۰- نام فرزند همسر فرزند: ...

آگ لگانے آیا۔ اور ٹاٹ اور تان کو آگ لگائی۔ کہ میں نے اپنی بندوق سے فائر کیا جو وہ لوگ بھاگ گئے۔ جنکو امام علی راجپوت کشمیری نے بھی دیکھا۔ سامنے آنے پر دوسرے آدمی کو بھی شناخت کر سکا ہوں۔ اور مجرم کے آدمی کو بھی سامنے آنے پر شناخت کر سکتے ہیں۔ تفصیل ذیل بشکل نوٹ کرنسی - ۱/- ۱۰۸/ روپہ

۲۔ دو جوڑے کانٹے طلائی وزنی تقریباً ۲ تولہ بھر نگدار - ۱/- ۲۰۰/ روپہ ۳۔

ننسیسی طلائی وزنی  $\frac{1}{4}$  ۲ تولہ جس میں کالے رنگ کا دھاگہ ہے - ۲۔ دو انگوٹھیاں

وزنی  $\frac{1}{4}$  ۱ تولہ نگ سرخ والی نگ پیازی - ۵۔ ٹکڑہ پارچہ لیڈی چلشن برونک براؤن

$\frac{1}{4}$  ۶ گز دیگر بہت سے کپڑے بھی مجرمین لے گئے ہیں اور تمام فرنیچر ویڈیوسیت

برتن کراکری مالیتی - ۱/- ۲۰۰۰/ روپہ تباہ کر گئے ہیں۔ میرے والد کو اور میرے

گھر کو صرف اس بنا پر لوٹا ہے۔ کہ والدہ افسران کا امدادی ہے۔ والدہ بحالت

معزوری گھر پر ہے۔ ہر وقت ہم اسکو گھر سے نکالنا و ٹاکسری ملاحظہ کیلئے بھیجتا

ان کی جان کے لئے خطرہ سمجھتے ہیں۔ کہ راستہ میں مجرم پھر پکڑ کر مار

تہ دے۔ دھوئے دار ہوں۔ تفتیش کی جاوے۔

دستخدا انگریزی اکبر علی

دستخط اردو غلام محمد

سب انسپکٹر

کاروائی پولیس۔

مدعی نے بحاضری تہانہ بیان بالا تحریر کرایا۔

جو اسکو پرچہ کر سنایا گیا۔ سن کر درست

تسلیم کیا۔ جس کی میں تصدیق کرتا ہوں۔

بیان کی نقل مدعی کو دی گئی۔ بیان سے

$$\text{صورت جرم} = \frac{304}{124} - \frac{395}{236}$$

وزیرات پاکستان پائی جاتی ہے۔ جو رپورٹ ابتدائی

مرتب ہوئی۔ سیشنل رپورٹ ہائے بخدایت افسران مجاز

محرر جاری کرنا۔ مردست شیخ عنا اللہ انچارج

چوکی رنگ پورہ کو مامور تفتیش کیا گیا۔

دستخط اردو قلام محمد

سب انسپکٹر

(نوٹ) نقل بیان وصول پایا۔

دستخط انگریزی اکبر علی

نقل مطابق اصل درج ہے۔

دستخط انگریزی

محمد کاشف علی خان

حیدر کانسٹیبل سیمالکنوٹ

مقامی پولیس اسٹیشن

مقامی پولیس اسٹیشن

چوکی رنگ پورہ کو مامور تفتیش کیا گیا۔

دستخط اردو قلام محمد

سب انسپکٹر

(نوٹ) نقل بیان وصول پایا۔

دستخط انگریزی اکبر علی

نقل مطابق اصل درج ہے۔

دستخط انگریزی

محمد کاشف علی خان

حیدر کانسٹیبل سیمالکنوٹ

مقامی پولیس اسٹیشن



رپورٹ ابتدائی ۸۲ تعانہ شہر سیالکوٹ ضلع سیالکوٹ تاریخ و وقت وقوعہ ۲۵/۳/۱۹۹۲ بجیدن

۱- تاریخ و وقت رپورٹ ۲۵/۳/۱۹۹۲ بجیدن رپٹ نمبر

۲- نام و سکونت اطلاع دہندہ خان دلاور حسین شی انسپکٹر

۳- مختصر کیفیت جرم مع ۱۹۹۲ ۳۰۷/۱۲۹ تعزیرات پاکستان

۴- جائے وقوعہ و فاصلہ و سمت تعانہ سے شی سیالکوٹ

۵- نام و سکونت ملزم

۶- کارروائی منجانب پولیس اگر اطلاع درج کرنے میں کچھ توقف ہوا ہوئے - کوئی توقف نہیں ہوا

دستخط دلاور حسین شی انسپکٹر

دو روز سے مسلسلہ تحریک ختم نیوت شہر سیالکوٹ میں کافی بد امنی پھیلی

ہوئی ہے - اور اس سلسلہ میں پکڑا گیا چکا ہے - اب معتبر ذریعہ سے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ آج کچھ احمدی جماعت سے تعلق رکھنے والے اشخاص کو چاقوؤں سے ضرب کیا گیا ہے

اور لپٹ مار بھی کی گئی ہے - لہذا مقدمہ غذا جرم دفعہ ۳۰۷/۱۲۹ ۱۹۹۲

تعزیرات پاکستان درج رجسٹر کیا گیا - چوہدری غلام محمد سب انسپکٹر صاحب کو

مامور تفتیش کیا گیا ہے - کہ پولیس ایئر مٹری کہ کافی امداد لیکر تفتیش کریں - کیونکہ میں

اس سلسلہ میں دیگر کار سرکار میں مصروف ہوں -

دستخط انگریزی دلاور حسین شی انسپکٹر

۲ / ۳ / ۵۳

نوٹ :- نقل درست ہے رضا حسین ہیڈ کانسیپل

۱۷/۷/۵۳

رپورٹ ابتدائی نمبر ۸۵ تھانہ شہر سیالکوٹ ضلع سیالکوٹ تاریخ وقت وقوعہ ۳/۵/۵۳ ۱/۱۳ بجیدن

- ۱- تاریخ وقت رپورٹ نمبر ۸۵ ۳/۵/۵۳ ۱/۱۳ بجیدن ۲- تھانہ سے روانگی تاریخ وقت
- ۲- نام و سکونت اطلاع دہندہ خان دلہر حسین خان شی انسپکٹر صاحب سیالکوٹ
- ۳- مختصر کیفیت جرم ۱۱۱ - ۱۱۵ - ۲۲۲ - تہذرات پاکستان
- ۴- جائے وقوعہ فاصلہ اور سمت تھانہ سے اڈہ لاریان موسومہ لڈ شرکت ٹرانسپورٹ
- ۵- نام و سکونت ملزم ۳ فرلاحہ جانب شمال
- ۶- کارروائی بضمن تفتیش اگر اطلاع درج منجانب پولیس کوئی توقف نہیں ہوا ہے - کرنے میں کچھ توقف ہوا ہوئے -

دستخط: خان دلہر حسین شی انسپکٹر

آج بوقت مندرجہ صدر مختبر ذریعہ سے معلوم ہوا ہے - کل مورخہ ۲/۳/۵۳ کو

بوقت ۱۱ بجے دن اسٹنٹ سب انسپکٹر صاحب عبدالکریم شعیبہ تھانہ پسرور معہ اللہ رکھ

کالے خان کشمیلان تھانہ خود کارسکار صدر میں آکر پسرور جانے کے لئے اڈہ لاریان پسرور

جا رہا تھا کہ بلوائیوں کے ایک گروہ نے جو کئی افراد میں مشتمل تھا اور اسلحہ مہلک سے

مسلحہ تھا - نے ہر سہ ملازمان پر حملہ کر کے اسٹنٹ سب انسپکٹر صاحب کے قبضہ سے ایٹ

ضرب رہوالور نمبر ۲۵۵ اور کشمیلان انسپکٹر فاضل حسین لی - اور ملازمان کو پکڑ لیا -

ملازمان کسی طرح موقعہ کے قریب ہی کسی جگہ پناہ لینے میں کامیاب ہو گئے - جنکی نسبت

معلوم ہوا ہے کہ وہ ہچکرنکی گئی ہیں - لیکن سردست پتہ نہیں چلا کہ اب وہ کہاں ہیں - البتہ

کالیکان کشمیلان بعد میں دیکھا جاتا معلوم ہوا ہے - چونکہ بلوائیوں کا یہ عمل جرم دفعہ ۳۹۵-۲۳۲ ۲۲۲-۱۲۹

کی حد تک پہنچتا ہے - لہذا ابتدائی رپورٹ ہذا مرتب کر کے رپورٹ ہائے خاص جاری ہووین -

اور ریٹائر صاحب ایس پی بہادر کو دستی دی گئی - تفتیش پر سردست حیدر علی پی ایس آئی صاحب

کو مامور کیا گیا ہے - دستخط انگریزی

دلہر حسین خان شی انسپکٹر

۵/۳/۵۳

(نوٹ) نقل درست ہے - دستخط فاضل حسین کشمیلان سکیورٹی

۱۱/۴/۵۳

رپورٹ ابتدائی ۱۹/۵۳ تعانہ شکر گڑھ ضلع سیالکوٹ تاریخ و وقت وقوعہ ۵۳-۷۷ بجیشام

رپٹ نمبر ۱۶/۵۳ ۸ بجے صبح ۳/۵۳ ۳ بجیدن

محمد حسین سب انسپکٹر

۲۲۵  
۵۱۱ تعزیرات پاکستان

قصبہ شکر گڑھ بفاصلہ ۲ فرلانگ جناب مغرب

کوئی توقف نہیں ہوا۔

محمد حسین سب انسپکٹر

جناب عالی - قریب ۱۰ بجے رات میں قصبہ شکر گڑھ میں گشت پر تھا کہ مجھے اطلاع ملی کہ ۲۵-۳۰ لٹریکے اکٹھے ہو کر ڈاکٹر فضل کریم احمدی کے مکان واقعہ برب سڑک منگھوی نارروال کے سامنے کھڑے ہو کر نمرے لگا رہے ہیں - میں جب موقعہ پر پہنچا تو لوگ بھاگ گئے - لیکن میں نے دیکھا کہ مکان کے بیرونی احاطہ کی دیوار گری ہوئی ہے - اور پھاٹک بیرونی کے ایڈی تختہ کو معمولی سی آگ لگی ہوئی ہے - آگ بجھا دی گئی - اس کوٹھی میں ایڈیشنل نائب تحصیلدار جو احمدی ہیں وہ بھی عارضی طور پر رہائش رکھتے ہیں - اور ڈاکٹر فضل کریم کے لڑکے صدر دین - شہاب الدین احمدی بھی رہائش رکھتے ہیں - لہذا واقعات حاضرہ کے تحت رپورٹ ابتدائی اذاجرم مذکور مرتب ہوئی - من سب انسپکٹر مصروف تفتیش ہوا - سپیشل رپورٹ افسران مجاز کی خدمت میں محرر ارسال کرے -

دستخط محمد حسین سب انسپکٹر شکر گڑھ

۸/۳/۵۳

(نوٹ) نقل درست ہے -

دستخط انگریزی

ہیڈ کنسٹیبل سیالکوٹ

.....



Copies of the Special Reports

"P", "Q", "S", "W", "Z".

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

SPECIAL REPORT OF AN OFFENCE.

No. 3 Part II of 1953.

Dated 13-3-1953.

.....  
F.I.R. No. 81 dated  
3-3-53 U/S 395/307/  
332/148/149 P.P.C.  
P.S. City Sialkot.

Arrested. 19

Decoity, Rioting,  
Attempt to Murder,  
Assault on Government  
Servants and unlawful  
assembly.

Khen Dilawar Hussain  
Khen City Inspector  
No. P/112.

.....  
Following written information was received in  
the Police Station on 3-3-53 at 1330 hours from the  
City Inspector (Dilawar Hussain Khen).

"Today I along with A.S.I. Sana Ullah, E.C.No.73  
Fazal Din, some other Police Officials, and Qureshi Abdul  
Hayee was on duty in connection with procession taken out  
by sponsors of Khstem-i-Nabawet movement. Chaudhri A.K.  
Khalid, City Magistrate was also with us. At about 1100  
hours our party reached Chawk Sent Singh (Circular Road)  
when he noticed that a huge mob collected before Dar-ul-  
Shahabia at Rangpura Road, where the District Magistrate  
and other High Police Officials were present, had attacked  
the Government servants on duty there and had set fire  
to Government Vehicles. Exactly at that time a huge  
mob reached Chawk Sent Singh.

They were shouting "JALAL KAR DO", "MAR DO" and  
"JALLA DO". They were heading towards Dar-ul-Shahabia.  
They were checked but they were assaulted out party  
and started brick batting as a result of which, I,

Sens Ullah, H.C. Fozal Din and the City Magistrate received injuries. The mob was Lathi-Charged under the orders of the Magistrate and 19 persons out of this mob were arrested who were taking prominent part in the rioting and leading the procession.

So on receipt of this information the above mentioned case was registered and is being investigated by Special Staff.

Sd/- Qaim Hussain.

Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali.  
A.S.P. 19/7.

.....



SPECIAL REPORT OF AN OFFENCE.

NO. 4 Part II of 1953.

In case F.I.R. No. 82, dated 3-7-53, U/Ss.  
307/149/395/436/332/333/224/225 P.P.C. P.S.  
City Sialkot.

- - - - -

Conduct and temper of agitators of anti-ahmadiyya movement were found to be inclined towards aggression and lawlessness. Therefore on 2-3-53 the D.M. issued orders of arrested U/S 3 P.P.S.A. against 9 Ring leaders named below:-

1. Maulvi Muhammad Hussain of Chah Jattan, Sialkot City.
2. Maulvi Muhammad Ali Kandhelvi.
3. Muhammad Siddique S/O Sein Bhole, Kashmiri of Arzi Yaqub.
4. Maulvi Habib Ahmed of Pura Nager.
5. Abdul Ghaffur Butt S/O Abdus Samad, Kashmiri of Mori Gate.
6. Muhammad Bashir S/O Chiragh Din, Mughal of Haji Pura.
7. Maulvi Muhammad Abdur Rahim of Arzi Yaqub.
8. Ali Muhammad S/O Ali Gohar, of Arzi Yaqub.
9. Allama Yaqub S/O Muhammad Sadiq, Rajput of Rongpura.

Nos. 1 to 8 were arrested by the Police during the night of 2/3 March, 1953, but arrest of No.9 could not, however, be secured that night.

Police and the army started patrolling the city from 6 A.M. on 3-3-53 and some persons coming out in batches were dispersed.

At about 10.15 A.M. S.P. and D.C. reached Rongpura road near Dar-ul-Shahabi Madrisa and found a crowd of about 1000 persons on the roof and inside the Dar-ul-Shahabi shouting slogans "MARDO, JALADO". This crowd had earlier stopped army and Police

Vehicles in Kanak Mandi area and on dispersal had re-assembled at this place. The D.C. and other officers asked them to get down and disperse but they shouted more slogans and locked the doors of the building. This assembly was declared unlawful by the D.C. and Kh. Iqbal Ahmad, Magistrate, and Mr. Khulil-ur-Rehman Khan ASP, were deputed to disperse them. The said officers with force entered the Dar-ul-Shahabi Madriass from the back door of the building and succeeded in dispersing the unlawful assembly.

4 persons wearing garlands, with a view to start as a Jatha, were in the assembly and came out to court arrest. They were produced by the said Magistrate and ASP before the D.C. who recognized Muhammad Yaqub who was to be arrested during the night and ordered their arrest. In the meantime the crowd again got on the roof of the Dar-ul-Shahabi and other adjoining buildings and started brick batting. The officers shouted and signalled to the crowd to stop stoning but without any effect. Brick bats started coming from other directions and D.C., S.P. and other Police Officers received injuries. D.C. ordered the police to open fire a number of times. As people continued brick batting taking over behind parapet walls of roof tops.

In the meantime a fresh huge crowd coming from behind Dar-ul-Shahabi and suddenly appearing on the road rushed on the police and the army throwing brick bats. The D.C. ordered them to disperse but defying the orders they continued advancing and stoning the force. The D.C. again ordered the police to open fire. As a result the crowd receded and one dead was seen and collected by the police.



Immediately after, more people throwing brick bats rushed on the police and the army and mixing with them took away the dead body and rescued the arrested persons. The D.C., Army and the Police were pushed back with brick batting in a lane. Most of the officers were injured and Mr. Khelil-ur-Rehman Khan ASP, found his revolver missing. ASI Ghulam Hussain Wala was beaten and stabbed by the mob and his revolver was snatched away. The situation was handed over to the Army by the D.C.

At that time it was learnt that the mob intended to burn court building Police Office and other buildings.

D.C., S.P. and other officers managed to cross over to Posrur-Sialkot Road and catching a Bus reached the Police Lines, from where Police Guards were deputed to protect the court, offices and State Bank.

It was later on learnt that the mob in Rengpura had set fire to two Police Vehicles, D.C.'s Jeep and one Fire Brigade lorry.

In all the Police fired 21 rounds and arrested 24 persons.

Sd/- X X X.

Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali.

for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

SPECIAL REPORT OF AN OFFENCE.

No. 5 Part II of 1953.

Dated 13-3-1953.

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F.I.R. No. 83 dated 3-3-53 U/S 395/307/436/  
149 P.P.C.P.S. City Sialkot.

Deceit, Arson, Attempt to Murder and unlawful  
assembly.

Persons.

Concerned.

Arrested.

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On 3-3-53 Akber Ali complainant reported at  
the Police Station that at about 4-30 P.M. he, along  
with his father and mother, was present in his house  
in Mohallah Pura Heiran Sialkot City. A mob comprising  
of 400/500 persons armed with Lathies, Hockey Sticks  
and Spears came in front of his house and raising slogans  
of "M.A. DO", "J.L.A. DO", broke open the door and entered  
the house. They severely beat Abdul Hayee father of the  
complainant, looted cash, ornaments, utensils and clothes  
worth about Rs. 2000/-. They also broke the furniture and  
smashed a Radio Set. Later at 7-30 P.M. one Muhammad  
Sarwar @ Majho along with an unknown person came and  
set fire to his house. The complainant fired in the  
air and the culprits made good their escape.

Abdul Hayee father of the complainant was  
Company Commander Police Razakars and was helping the  
Police in maintaining law and order in the Ilqa.  
This offended the demonstrators who made an organised  
attack on him. The case is being investigated by  
Special Staff.

Sd/- Qaim Hussain,  
Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rouf Ali.  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.  
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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

SPECIAL REPORT OF AN OFFENCE.

No. 6 Part II of 1953.

\*\*\*\*\* Dated 14-3-53.

In case FIR No. 85, dated  
5-3-1953, U/Ss 332/149/  
395/342 PPC., P.S. City  
Sialkot.

Date of occurrence 4-3-53.

Assault on Public Servants  
by an unlawful assembly  
with dacoity and wrongful  
confinement.

Date of Report 5-3-53.

Khan Dilawar Hussain Khan  
Inspector City Incharge.

City Inspector Khan Dilawar Hussain Khan, reliably learnt that on 4-3-53 at about 11/22 A.M. when A.S.I. Abdul Karim alongwith Allah Rakha and Kala Khan F.Cs of Paserur Police Station were returning to Paserur after performing some official duty in Sialkot and had arrived at Lorry Stand, a rowdy mob appeared and attacked them. They robbed the A.S.I. of his revolver and forcibly took away a rifle from the Constables. The officers anyhow managed to slip away and took shelter in a nearby building. A case has, therefore, been registered and is being investigated by the Special Staff.

Sd/- Qaim Hussain,  
Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

No. 3320-24 dated 14-3-53.

Copy to:-

1. D.M/Sialkot.
2. D.I.G./C.I.D., Punjab, Lahore.
3. D.I.G./L.R., Lahore.
4. R/S.P.
5. Illeg Officer.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali,  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

SPECIAL REPORT OF AN OFFENCE.

No. 12 Part III of 1953.

Dated 10-3-1953.

Attempt to set fire to  
a building, U/S 435/511 PPC 25/30 boys  
Maingri - Narowal Road,  
2 furlongs west of P.S.  
Shakargarh.

Date of occurrence  
7-3-53 2120 hours.  
Date of Report.  
8-3-53 0700 hours.

S.I. Muhammad Hussain No. L/9 Incharge. F.I.R. No. 14/52.

S.I. Muhammad Hussain, S.H.O. Shakargarh was on patrol in the town when he learnt at about 2200 hours that 25/30 boys collected near the house of Dr. Fazel Karim Ahmedi on Maingri - Narowal Road were shouting slogans. The S.I. rushed to the spot. The boys slipped away. The S.I. found that a portion of the outer wall of the building had been demolished and a plank of the outer wooden door was burning. The fire was immediately put out. This building was being occupied by the Additional Naib Tehsildar and two sons of Dr. Fazel Karim who are Ahmedis.

The Sub Inspector registered the above case and took up the investigation at the spot.

Sd/- Abdul Said,  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Rauf Ali,  
19/7  
for Superintendent of Police,  
Sialkot.

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TOP SECRET.

From

Malik Abdul Qudus,  
Deputy Commissioner retired  
Deputy Commissioner Gujranwala on 6-3-53.

To

The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab,  
Lahore.

No. 270- SS

Dated the 11th July, 1953.

Memorandum.

Reference Punjab Government endorsement

No. 9698-53-HG, dated the 3rd July, 1953.

2.- The required statement, along with relevant  
appendices, as per list is enclosed herewith. Four  
spare copies are also attached.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

(Abdul Qudus)

Deputy Commissioner retired,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala on 6-3-53.

C/O Doctor Rehmat Ullah,  
Northern Circle, House No. R.311  
Police Chouki 'C' Division,  
Rawalpindi.

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LIST OF APPENDICES.

1. Report dated 19-4-53 regarding anti-Ahmadiya agitation.
2. Proceedings of five meetings.
3. Daily situation reports (30).
4. Copy of wireless message No. S/662/53, dated 27-2-53, from the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab to the D.M., Gujranwala among others.
5. D.M., Gujranwala's Memo: No.4/Special dated 27-2-53.
6. Chief Secretary's Secret D.O. No.2514-29 BDSB, dated 28-2-53.
7. Endorsement No. 60-SS, dated 2-3-1953.
8. Endorsement No. 72-SS, dated 3-3-1953.
9. Memo. No. 108-CNF, dated 5-3-53.
10. Memo. No. 146-SS, dated 24-3-53.

Sd/- A. Qudus.

11/7/53.

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I have the honour to submit as under:-

1. I had been Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, since February, 1951, and held this post on the 6th March, 1953.
2. The position of the Majlis-e-Ahrar in this district has been fairly strong on account of Sahibzada FAIZ-UL-HASSAN a Provincial Ahrar leader, who has the gift of the gab and can hold his audience spell-bound for hours, having settled at Gujranwala town. The proximity of Sialkot, home of the Ahrars, has also aided in placing the town in the grip of the Majlis.
3. In order to appreciate the recent upheaval, the Ahrar's past history of disloyalty and treachery to Pakistan cause has to be viewed. The agitation against the Ahmadis has an old existence. But in June, 1952, the first defiance of law by the Ahrars after the birth of Pakistan was witnessed. Sheikh HUSSAM-UD-DIN, Sahibzada FAIZ-UL-HASSAN and Master TAJ DIN MASARI addressed a public meeting inside Sheranwala Bagh Mosque, Gujranwala, on the 20th June, 1952, in defiance of prohibitory orders banning public meetings under section 144 Cr.P.C. The speakers and organizers were hauled up but later released under the orders of the Punjab Government as the Ahrars gave an assurance to end their anti-Ahmedi campaign.
4. The City Muslim League, Gujranwala, office bearers have no following in the town being outsiders and its President, Sheikh ATAB AHMAD, and General Secretary, Mian MANZOOR HASSAN, M.L.A., therefore grab at every opportunity to gain leadership. In this attempt, the party in power in the City Muslim League supported the defiance of law and condemned Government action, demanding the release of the arrested agitators, who defied the ban on public meetings. A resolution was also passed and a poster issued in this connection.



5. In spite of the assurance, the Ahrars continued doing propaganda against Ahmadis both at Gujranwala and in the mofussil. This resulted in fanning the tension against the Ahmadis and the Municipal Committee, Wazirabad, terminated the services of two male and four female Ahmadi teachers. I, however, suspended the resolution embodying this decision and the plan did not materialise.

6. Sahibzada FAIZUL HASSAN, Maulvi Abdul Wahid, Khatib of the Sheranwala Bagh Mosque, Maulvi MUHAMMAD ISMAIL and some other Ahrar Maulvis were very prominent in doing anti-Ahmadi propaganda. They managed to obtain the support of other religious and political parties as well and organised the All-Parties Muslim Convention and a Majlis-e-Amal representing the Ahrars, Jamaat-i-Islami, Jamiat-ul-Ulema Pakistan and two Shias, was formed but the Shia nominees did not cooperate with the Majlis at any stage (presumably afraid of becoming the next target, after the Ahmadis, to be declared a minority). The Majlis-e-Amal convened public meetings at different places and its Convention at Gujranwala on the 2nd and 3rd November, 1952, was a great success. Social boycott of the Ahmadis was started and hotels bore notices indicating "There are separate utensils provided for Ahmadis" thereby treating them as 'Kefirs' or untouchables. Sahibzada FAIZUL HASSAN and Maulvi ABDUL WAHID were joined at this stage by ABDUL GHAFFAR Khan, B.A., who having scored some success in his drive against expulsion of prostitutes from town area, got encouraged to widen his sphere of influence. Maulana AKHTAR ALI KHAN of the daily "Zamindar", Lahore, was as prominent as his paper in propagating against the Ahmadis and addressed three public meetings and was presented with two purses amounting to Rs.2,000/-. Some more Maulvis joined the organisers later, some for financial gain and

others out of genuine desire to assist in a holy cause. Friday sermons were devoted to preaching hatred against Government and the Ahmedis.

7. After serving one month's notice on Government, Master TAJ DIN AKSALI, President, Majlis-e-Ahrar, and his clique became more vehement in their propaganda and addressed public meetings pouring venom against the Ahmedis and condemning Government for not declaring them a minority and removing the Hon'ble Ch. Zafer Ullah Khan. Enlistment of Razkars was started. Feelings ran so high that quota of 500 fixed for Hafizabad was completed within a week of the formation of the Majlis-e-Ahmadi there. Although the public did not know what the Majlis proposed to do during the agitation, yet they apprehended the movement taking a violent shape. This created nervousness amongst the law-abiding citizens and panic among the Ahmedis. Business also received a set-back. A slight improvement was noticed when the zero hour was postponed but the news of the arrest of Council of action leaders marked the commencement of the agitation in this district. Majlis-e-Ahmadi was dissolved and Hakim ABDUL REHMAN, Vice President of the Majlis-e-Ahrar, Gujranwala was appointed "Dictator". Similar "Dictators" were appointed at other places but the general impression persisted that no action would be taken against the Razkars in the Punjab. The first official intimation from Provincial headquarters about the movement contained orders for the arrest of Moulvi MUHAMMAD ISMAIL, Khatib of the Ahl-e-Hadis Mosque, Gujranwala, who happened to be away to Lyallpur at the time. He returned on the following day and was arrested and detained U/S 3 P.F.S.A. Batches of Razkars started proceeding to Lahore and public meetings became a routine of the day. On the evening of the following day, 1st March, 1953, the Superintendent of Police informed me that instructions had been received by him to



prevent batches from proceeding to Lahore and Karachi, which indirectly meant arresting them at Gujranwala. Although it was yet too early to prophesy the fate of the movement, yet indications were that public enthusiasm was on the decline, mainly for the reason that no action was being taken by the local authorities. The order to arrest meant a complete change in policy. I was already short of Magistrates and the Superintendent of Police had very little force at his disposal. Till then no reinforcement had arrived and there was no room in District Jail at Gujranwala. In these circumstances, it was decided to represent to Government that we should be allowed to pursue our present policy for a couple of days to watch the trend of the agitation. The Superintendent of Police sent an Express Letter to his officers but the directions received were to comply with the instructions and to arrest volunteers from the city and release them in the villages, if there was no room in jail.

6. A semi-official letter No.2514-29/EDSB, dated 28-2-53 from Hafiz Abdul Majid, Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, was received on the 2nd March, copy enclosed, which indicated that no further arrests should be made. But in view of the latest instructions received by the Superintendent of Police, it was decided to convene a meeting to discuss the position. Accordingly I convened a meeting at 10 A.M. on the 2nd March in my Court Room, which was attended by officials and non-officials. The office bearers of the Gujranwala City Muslim League, who attended the meeting did not rise above party politics and instead of offering cooperation tried to vilify their opposite group in the League and attempted to drag me into their party-wrangling by dubbing ABDUL GHAFAR ASAR, who happened to be my distant relative, to be inspiring the agitation. It would be observed that the Anti-Ahmadi



movement was a Province-wide agitation and all the districts shared the disturbances. It was not a local affair, sponsored by an individual or a party. It was no time for me to appraise their inner party motives and I refused to be guided by their partisan spirit.

9. The agitators, who proceeded to Lahore and local Razakars started interfering with the running of trains, forgetting how much of inconvenience and worry they were causing to their country-men by this irresponsible act. The Additional District Magistrate was detailed by me for town duty and the enclosure at Appendix 'A' shows the duties of other Magistrates. The A.D.M. went to the Railway Station along with a Police party to arrest the batch proceeding to Lahore. The batch consisting of 50 was detained and arrested. About 500 persons who had gathered on the platform to give a send-off to the Razakars became excited and held up the train. The Police managed to get here steamed off but the agitators again went on to the Railway track and stopped it. The A.D.M. with a small force reached that point and succeeded in getting the train moved off again but the agitators attacked him and his party. The Superintendent of Police, who was informed in the Police Lines, rushed to the spot with reinforcement and rescued the A.D.M. and his police. The A.D.M. and five Policemen were injured. The Police registered a case and the ring-leaders of the miscreants are standing their trial in Court. The same evening Sind Express was held up at some distance from the Railway Station by an excited mob of about 5000 persons. The Superintendent of Police with six Foot Constables went ahead to see the situation. They were pelted with stones and brickbats. As it was dark and the mob was too big, the only course was to resort to firing. Firing to shoot would have caused lot of casualties and therefore the Superintendent

of Police ordered three F.Cs. to fire in the air. They fired 12 rounds in the air, which dispersed the crowd without any casualties. The situation, however, remained tense and in order to enlist public support, I convened a meeting of respectables at Gujranwala Town Railway Station. (Proceedings are enclosed). All present condemned hooliganism but were reluctant to extend any practical help for fear of being termed "Kafir" or "Mirzei". The shortage of Police force and refusal of the League leaders to come forward to openly ally with the administration, made the position of the authorities very awkward. The Superintendent of Police hit on a plan and decided to infiltrate his own men into the organisers of the agitation. He managed to introduce Mian ABDUL HAMID of Mian & Company and through him Sheikh BARKAT ALI, Sheikh MUHAMMAD ASHIQ and Haji GHULAM QADIR into the organisers and they prevented any further batches of volunteers coming to the Railway Station.

10. As the Muslim League office bearers had pledged support to the Majlis-e-Amal, Mian MANZOOR HASSAN who had signed the pledge, was called upon by the Dictator to lead a batch and court arrest. Sheikh AFTAB AHMAD approached me through the Superintendent of Police and desired that in order to prevent Leaguers from joining the agitation, a mock-arrest of Mian MANZOOR HASSAN should be staged to save other League office-bearers from being forced to follow suit. This slightly served our purpose as well and therefore we agreed to it. Mian MANZOOR HASSAN was taken in a Police jeep on the following day and dumped in a remote corner of the district on the understanding that he should not return to Gujranwala for a couple of days. After his disappearance, the local agitators became doubtful



about his arrest and a day later, about 200 of them went to the residence of Sh: AFTAB AHMAD and asked him to join them. Although individual protection was not possible at the time in view of inadequate force at our disposal, the Superintendent of Police sent S.H.O. City Gujranwala to help Sh: AFTAB AHMAD, who accompanied by a crowd was coming to the Sheranwala Bagh Mosque. There could have been no way to assist Sh: AFTAB AHMAD without resort to force, which would have been detrimental to his interests and safety. In the meantime, Mian MANZOOK HUSSAIN had also been spotted and back to Gujranwala. He cooperated with the agitators thereafter and his speeches in the local Sheranwala Bagh Mosque preaching hatred against the Ahmedis and the Government and directing Policemen in plain clothes to leave the mosque as none would be responsible for their safety, indicated the trend of his mind.

11. It would be observed that the agitators did not force persons of better status like BABU ATA MUHAMMAD, ex-President, Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, Pehlwan GHULAM HUSSAIN and Mian ZIL UL HAQ, Vice-Presidents of the Gujranwala City Muslim League, to lead the processions because they had made no commitments with them.

12. The statement of Mian MUMTAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN DAULTANA accepting Khatm-e-Nabuwat demands and the despatch of a Punjab Minister to Karachi to represent the case before the Centre, created a very awkward position for the authorities and encouraged the Goonda elements who thought that the Ministry had at least bow is down before hooliganism, if not already acquiesced with the agitation. The promulgation of Martial Law at Lahore changed this view. Instructions were received to



give wide publicity to the statement of Mian MUMTAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN DAULTANA but in view of the Superintendent of Police's observations that the statement was doing more harm than good, I informed the Private Secretary to Mian MUMTAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN DAULTANA accordingly.

13. On the evening of 7th March, 1953, the Superintendent of Police informed me that an attack on Ahmedi life and property was planned by Goondas to disturb the peace of this town. The Army desired promulgation of section 144 Cr. P.C. but the Supdt. of Police held that the proposal was not well-advised. It would have only deteriorated the situation, which under the circumstances was not beyond our control. Further, he pointed out that if resorted to vital installations and Government buildings was resorted to, he would not be able to provide guards at all the places. I agreed with his views being aware of our resources and the past history of the town. The Superintendent of Police, therefore, arranged joint Police and Military patrols and convened a meeting of respectables at Police Station City Gujarawal and an awkward situation was thus tactfully averted. No incident of lawlessness was reported except an isolated instance of an attempt to loot an Ahmedi house.

14. As the reinforcements arrived, a round-up of the "Goondas" and search for illicit arms was started. Maulvi ABDUL WAHID, backbone of the agitation at the time, and Hakim ABDUL REHMAN, Dictator, were arrested u/s 3 ITSA on the 11th and 12th March, 1953, respectively. Some other Maulvis then came forward and attempted to excite public feelings by spreading false rumours of desecration of

Mosques against Police. They were also arrested but it was felt that unless the strong-hold of the agitators was raided, the movement would not be suppressed. Accordingly, the Sheranwala Bagh Mosque was raided by Police in consultation with the Army authorities. The Superintendent of Police accompanied by Sarder Taimur Shah, Magistrate I Class, led the Party. This dealt a severe blow to the movement but Police enquiries showed that some unemployed weavers were seduced to court arrest in the agitation on the promise of being given financial aid. The Police, therefore, managed to recover Rs.10,100/- collected by the agitators, which paralysed the movement.

15. The agitation was the result of a planned conspiracy by the Mhrars to upset the stability of Pakistan by creating chaotic conditions. They were assisted in their nefarious designs by the existing economic conditions, which had caused a sense of frustration against the Muslim League Cabinets both in the Province and the Centre. The local Muslim League office-bearers failed to rise to the occasion and associated with the agitators in the hope of wrenching leadership from their opposite group in the League itself such as Sheikh Barkat Ali, Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI, etc. This dual policy failed to pay them and in order to find an excuse for their failure, they have been throwing blame on the local administration. It is gratifying to note that this district remained calm in spite of volcanic propensities, which are borne out by its past history and no incident of lawlessness of any



serious nature, looting or arson was reported from any where in the district. During the earlier part of the agitation, it was alleged that money was being extorted by the agitators for the Movement. This was done by a few League Councillors of Sheikh AFTAB AHMAD's group; in collaboration with the agitators. The Ahmadis remained panicky for sometime and some of them even renounced their faith in 'Ahmediyat', out of fear of mob violence but no harm came to any Ahmedi and as much protection was given as was possible in the circumstances.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,

Deputy Commissioner(Retd.),  
Gujranwala.

11/7/53.

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Copy of a wireless message No. S/662/53, dated 27-2-53, from Home Secretary to Government Punjab, to the District Magistrate and S.D.s. Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Sergodha, and Sheikhupura.

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In view of the worsening of the anti-ahmadi agitation please arrest the following under section three Public Safety Act for a period of fourteen days. Orders for further detention will be issued by Govt. and sent in due course, action should be taken on night between 27th and 28th February by either of you who ever is at head-quarters and compliance report sent. Letter follows. For S.D.s. only. **Until** further orders you should signal daily sitreps to D.I.G., C.I.D. The sitreps should be brief and shall contain all important available information and general reactions to the action taken by Govt. particularly if there is any active attempt to organize and sent volunteers to Lahore or Karachi or to launch Civil disobedience locally or to collect funds in this connection.

Rawalpindi M. Ghulam Ullah Khan Khatib Farans Qila mosque Rawalpindi. Gujranwala Muhammad Ismail Gujranwala City. Sialkot 1. Qazi Manzoor Ahmad of Hongpora Sialkot City 2. Wali Muhammad alias Jarnail Sialkot City. Lyallpur (1) Ghulam Nabi Janbaz of Lyallpur, (2) Qazi Muhammad Hussain Salar of Tandlianwalli district Lyallpur, 3. Maulvi Obaid Ullah of Lyallpur. Montgomery (1) Maulvi Habib Ullah of Jamia Rashidia Montgomery, 2. Maulvi Lutfullah Khan of Montgomery. Multan (1) Muhammad Ali Jullunderi of Multan (contd). (2) Qazi Ehsan Ahmad Shujabadi Distt: Multan (3) Sheikh Muhammad Saeed of Khanewal Multan Distt.: Sergodha. Maulvi Abdullah of Sheikhupura Qazi Muhammad Amin of Sheikhupura.

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A T T E S T E D

Sd/- X X X X.

Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala.

From

The District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

To

Sh: Inayat Ullah,  
Magistrate 1st Class, Gujranwala.

No. 4-Special, dated Gujranwala the 27th February, '53.

Memorandum.

I hereby appoint you as duty magistrate in connection with the arrest of M. Muhammad Ismail, Imam of Wahab's Mosque, Gujranwala, to be made by the police on the night between the 27th and 28th of February, 1953, for detention in the district Jail, Gujranwala. You should please accompany the police from the time the police proceeds to arrest M. Muhammad Ismail till his confinement in the district Jail, Gujranwala.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No. 5-Special dated the 27th February, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, for information, in continuation of this office endorsement No.3-Special dated the 27th February, 1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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SECRET.

D.O.No. 2514 - 29/BDSB.

Punjab Civil Secretariat,  
Lahore.

28th February, 1953.

Subject:- Ahrar Agitation against the Ahmadias.

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Dear Sir;

I am desired to enclose for your information a copy of the press communiques issued yesterday by the Central Government regarding the Ahrar sponsored agitation against the Ahmadias and to say that in pursuance of the policy and the decision enunciated therein which were arrived at in consultation with the Provincial Governments, this Government has ordered the arrest of the ring leaders of the Ahrar party and some other persons who were playing an active role in this agitation. Similar action is under way in other Provinces also. The publication of the "Azad" and the "Al-Fazl", the party organs of the Ahrar and the Ahmadiyya community respectively, has also been banned by this Government for a period of one year.

2. As you are aware the prime movers of this agitation had thrown an open challenge to the Government that if their demands were not accepted by the date appointed by them they would launch "Direct action" against the Government. As no Government can countenance such a threat of open defiance to its authority, the Central Government has decided that all moves calculated to create a disruption or disturbance should be put down firmly.

3. After giving this background in brief I am to say that you should keep a vigilant eye on the



situation in your District. For the present the Provincial Government do not desire that the District Authorities should order further arrests unless local circumstances create an absolute necessity for such action and it is felt that there would be no time for prior consultation with the Provincial Government.

4. As it is feared that the agitators might start sending individual volunteers or bands of them either to Lahore or to Karachi to offer themselves for arrest, you should take the following steps immediately:-

- (a) You should enlist the help of the saner elements in your District to influence public opinion and thought on the right lines. It should be impressed upon them that whereas the Government do not in any way want to interfere with or curb the legitimate rights religious or secular - of the citizens, they will not give any quarter to those whose intention is to jeopardize the public peace or embarrass Government.
- (b) You should also warn the leading members of the Ahmediyya community in your District that they should scrupulously desist from saying or writing any thing which may tend to aggravate the situation or provoke the followers of the other sects. They should particularly be asked to refrain from expressing any jubilation over the action which has been taken by Government, as it may create an erroneous impression of partisanship against the Government.

(c) The Superintendents of Police are being asked to send daily situation reports to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D. In addition to these situation reports, if anything of importance or unusual nature in this connection comes to your notice, you should immediately inform the Home Secretary either on the Police Wireless or on the telephone.

(d) Until the the situation sufficiently calms down, you should as far as possible remain at your headquarters.

5. Government are arranging to give wide publicity to their attitude towards this agitation and the steps which are being taken to curb it. Within your own administrative sphere, you should also try to acquaint the public with the Government's stand point. The Central Government's communique should be adopted as the basis of local publicity.

6. The point that needs special emphasis is that this agitation has been created and fomented by the Akhbar party for their own ends and that the action taken by Government is mainly directed against that organization.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- H.A. Majid.

(H.A. Majid)

All District Magistrates  
in the Punjab (by name).

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No. 2530-35/B.D.S.B., dated Lahore the 28th February, 1953.

Copies are forwarded demi-officially to:-

1. All Commissioners of Divisions in the Punjab (by name).
2. Inspector General of Police, Punjab (by name).
3. D.I.G., C.I.D., Punjab (by name).

Sd/- H.A. Majid.

Chief Secretary to Government,  
Punjab.

\*\*\*\*\*

Office of the Deputy Inspector General of  
Police, C.I.D., Punjab.

No. 2536-56/B.D.S.B. dated Lahore the 28th Feb:1953.

Copies of above are forwarded, demi-officially,  
to:-

1. All Superintendents of Police in the Punjab,  
including the Addl: Supdt. of Police, Qesur (by name).
2. Asstt: Inspector General, G.R.P., Punjab (by name).
3. All Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police in  
the Punjab (by name).

Sd/-

for Deputy Inspector General of Police,  
C.I.D., Punjab, Lahore.

ATTESTED,

Sd/- X X X,

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

\*\*\*\*\*



Communique issued by the Government of Pakistan  
on February 27, 1953.

"The public is aware of the main features of the growth of sectional agitation in respect of the Ahmadiyya community in certain parts of the country. Sponsors of the agitations have now thrown a challenge to the Government that unless their demands are met, they will resort to 'direct action'.

"This agitation was started by the Ahrars and although it has subsequently received some support from certain other elements, the agitation is still being led and fostered by the Ahraris. It is a matter of public knowledge that the Ahraris, before the creation of Pakistan, were the consistent and bitter opponents of the Muslim freedom movement and refused to join hands with those leaders and organisations that were striving for the attainment of Pakistan. Many of the Ahrar leaders joined and worked in close co-operation with the Congress and other bodies which were ranged against the Quaid-i-Azam in the struggle for freedom by Muslims in pre-partition days. Nor have the Ahrar's abandoned their disruptionist activities after Pakistan was established. There is reliable evidence to show that the Ahrar's have not reconciled themselves to the establishment of Pakistan. The Ahrar leaders, inspired and aided by the enemies of Pakistan, have taken every opportunity to create dissensions among Muslims and to undermine confidence in the stability of Pakistan. The present agitation is clearly designed to disrupt Muslim solidarity and to do the utmost damage to the vital interests of the country by fomenting internecine dissensions under the cloak of a religious movement".

"Hitherto, this agitation was mainly carried on the form of inflammatory public speeches or writings in a certain section of the Press resulting in isolated instances of lawlessness and breaches of the peace. It appears that the sponsors of this agitation have now planned disturbances on a large-scale throughout the country in order to force the Government and the people to yield to their dictation. They have, therefore, decided to embark upon direct action unless their demands are immediately conceded.

"No Government worth of its name can allow itself to be coerced by direct action on the part of any section of the community. It is, therefore, the intention of the Government to maintain law and order with all the resources at its command. The Government must warn all concerned that if in pursuance of the ultimatum issued by the sponsors of the agitation, the public peace is disturbed, the law must take its course and those responsible for breaking it must face the consequence.

"The Government, however, hope that wise counsel will prevail and the sponsors of the threat to public tranquillity will abandon their project and refrain from doing anything likely to encourage the disruptive elements in the country to create disturbances or undermine the solidarity of the people at a time when the country is faced with serious internal and external problems. The Government appeal to all sections of the people not to countenance any unlawful activities and to see that nothing is done that might in any way prejudice the safety or stability of Pakistan".

ATTESTED.

Sd/- x x x .

Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala.



O R D E R.

In view of the worsening of the Anti-Ahmadie Situation the following Magistrates are detailed for duty for maintaining law and order at the station noted against each:-

- |                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Hona Aftab Ahmed.       | Kamoke.     |
| 2. A.D.M.                  | Gujranwala. |
| 3. Sardar A. Kamal-ud-Din. | Wazirabad.  |
| 4. Sh: Inait Ullah         | Hafizabad.  |

They should proceed immediately to the station of their duty.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

Dated: 2nd March, 1953.

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No. 60-SS dated 2-3-1953.

District Magistrate's Office,  
Gujranwala.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.
2. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
3. Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore, for information.
4. The Magistrates concerned for compliance.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- Y X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....



In view of the emergency I have deputed the following 1st Class Magistrates on duty in this respect:-

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Rana Aftab Ahmad Khan Sec. 30 | Kamoke.     |
| A.D.M.                        | Gujranwala. |
| Sardar Ahmad Kamal-ud-Din.    | Fazirabad.  |
| Sheikh Inayat Ullah, P.O.S.   | Hafizabad.  |

It was also decided that the Tehsildars should not leave Headquarters till further orders.

The Superintendent District Jail, Gujranwala has also been directed to contact the Inspector General of Prisons immediately with a view to getting as many prisoners transferred immediately to the Central Jail, Lahore as possible. He has also been asked to prepare the list etc; of the prisoners to be thus transferred and that he should inform me as soon after these arrangements are made.

The Telephone Inspector Gujranwala should be asked to see that the telephones installed at S.P. and my bungalows and office should be in perfect working order as experience has shown that these are not working properly.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

Confidential.

No. 72-SS      Dated Gujranwala 3-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.
2. All Extra Assistant Commissioners,
3. All Tehsildars in the District.
4. District Inspector of Schools,

for information and necessary action.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

Confidential.

No. 73-SS Dated Gujranwala, the 3rd March, 1957.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Home Secretary to Government Punjab, for information.
2. Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X .  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....

Confidential.

From

Melik Abdul Qudus,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

To

Sardar Tamur Shah,  
Revenue Assistant,  
Gujranwala.

No. 108 / G.N.F. Dated 5-3-1953.

Memorandum.

In view of the worsening of Anti-Ahmadia agitation, you are placed on general duty in connection with the maintenance of law and order at Gujranwala proper.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

No. 109/ G.N.F. Dated 5-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore for information.

This step had to be taken in view of the shortage of the Magistrates in this district.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Ind/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been placed on general duty in connection with the maintenance of law and order at Gujranwala proper.

5-3-1953.

No. 108 / G.N.F. Dated 5-3-1953.



SECRET.

From

Malik Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

To

The Home Secretary to Government,  
Punjab, Lahore.

No. 148-SS dated Gujranwala the 24th March, 1953.

Memorandum.

Kindly refer to your signal No. 6430-47/BDSB dated the 24th March, 1953.

2. In order to appreciate the trend of the present direct action movement I would like to develop briefly on certain facts in regard to this agitation. The agitation commenced on the 27th February, 1953 following the arrest of the Council of Action's Leaders at Karachi. In the beginning the Dictator, who replaced the Majlis-e-Amal, started sending batches of Razakars to Lahore for courting arrest. Under the instructions from the Government we started stopping these batches at Gujranwala in order to prevent them from proceeding towards Lahore and Karachi. This increased tension and the agitation took a serious shape on the 2nd March, 1953 when trains were held between Hazirabad and Kamoke by pulling **chains** etc. The Additional District Magistrate and some members of the Police Force received minor injuries in a clash with the public. The situation was however, controlled with the assistance of the Army who were called out on the 4th March, 1953. They did not take any active part in the maintenance of law and order except that they were used for patrolling the city and other rural areas along with the Police Parties.

3. Another important factor during the course of this agitation was that an attack on the Ahmedi life and property was apprehended on the 7th March, 1953. This too was averted by enlisting the help of senior councils who assisted the authorities in the maintenances of law and order. A few attempts were made to loot Ahmedi houses but none of them was serious. Muhammad Hussain of Nandpur, P.S. Kamoke, who has been established during the investigation to be a non-Ahmedi, was stabbed by a furious mob on the 7th March, 1953. He later succumbed to the injuries in the hospital.

4. Jama Mosque Sheranwala Bagh Gujranwala was the strong hold of the direct action organisers and I felt that it would not be possible to curb the agitation without breaking up this front. Accordingly I directed that efforts should be made to round up all the ring leaders. The Police with military standing in the back raided the mosque and arrested 17 ring leaders on the 14th March, 1953. This was a death-knell for the movement and no procession could be taken out on the following day. The movement is on the decline and has been showing signs of dying out. The organisers attempted to exploit the Khaddi and Metal workers who had been thrown out of job on account of economic depression. Enquiries indicated that paucity of yarn was one of the reason for unemployment amongst weavers. In order to avoid their joining this agitation en bloc I convened a meeting of the Khaddi workers on the 24th and explained to them the steps being taken by the Government in order to improve their lot.

5. For the last some days daily meeting inside a mosque after Isha prayers is the only feature of the



agitation at Gujranwala. I have asked the Superintendent of Police to make arrangements for the apprehension of the underground workers and I am confident that this will put a stop to this aspect as well. The movement seems to have been stemmed and though it is not possible to prophesy the exact time when it will die out, yet it seems that the movement will be completely still in about a ten days time.

6. So far as the rural areas are concerned the agitation is practically dead.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 149-SS, dated 24-3-53.

Copies to :-

1. Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore.
2. Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A\_T\_F\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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The Anti Ahmadi agitation and Majlis-e-Amal are synonymous. The Ahrars started this campaign in 1931 and their leader Syed Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari, always claimed himself to be a hero in this respect. After the establishment of Pakistan, they were constantly on the look out for an opportunity to avail of any stunt for their political survival. The so called Khatm-e-Nabuwat issue provided them this opportunity. This district has been an important strong hold of the Ahrars as it would be recollected that during the Kashmir Agitation, Gujranwala provided quite a large number of volunteers to court arrest at the Suchait Garh border.

2. The anti Ahmadi agitation campaign took the form of a regular agitation early in 1952 and I remember that in June, 1952, they attempted their first defiance of law by defying an order banning public meetings promulgated by us under section 144 Cr. P.C. The speakers and organisers had to be arrested but later released on an assurance from them that they would discontinue their anti-social activities under the disguise of Anti-Ahmadi Movement. No change, however, was observed even after this assurance and almost every Friday sermon contained a reference to Ahmadi Sect and its condemnation. The demand for the removal of Ch: Zafarullah Khan, however, did not assume serious form till the middle of last year. The public opinion in favour of the Khatm-e-Nabuwat issue was systematically mobilised. The slogan had such a catch for the imagination of the Muslim Masses in general that at a certain stage, Ahrars appeared to hold the entire field and threatened to sweep away polls in municipal elections on this issue considering that the elections would be drawing near. To defeat

this object of Ahirers, other non-League parties also joined hands with Ahirers on this issue and thus an organization under the name of All Muslim Parties Convention was set up to exploit a political issue from a religious platform. This body convened a meeting at Gujranwala on the 2nd and 3rd November and organised a Majlis-e-amal (Council of Action) for the purpose of directing any agitation that might have to be launched for the purpose of securing their demands. It was decided to enlist volunteers and to raise funds for conducting the agitation. The President and Secretary of the City Muslim League, Gujranwala, Sh: Aftab Ahmad and Mian Manzur Hassan, M.L.A. respectively actually did not exercise any hold on the masses while the President of Gujranwala District Muslim League, Ch: Salahuddin M.L.A., having gone to live in Lahore, lost the necessary contact with the masses and the Secretary of the District Muslim League, Ch: Rehmat Khan, was just a figure-head without any influence in Gujranwala Town. To make for the absence of influence of members of the City Muslim League, who were engaged in their own party faction, Mian Manzur Hassan arranged for some lectures by Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan who made a number of public appeals in connection with the Anti Ahmadi Movement and was also presented with purses amounting to Rs. 2,000/- at Hafizabad and Gujranwala. Since Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan was believed to be in the good books of the Government at that time, the conference succeeded in infusing an anti-Ahmadi spirit and notices indicating social boycott of Ahmadies were found posted at Muslim shops. The enlistment of volunteers did not appear to be very brisk in the beginning but after the commencement of one month's notice to Government, it became



fairly quick which is evident from the fact that Hafizabad enlisted one thousand volunteers instead of five hundred, its fixed quota. The position was exploited by cleverly creating false impression in some quarters to the effect that the anti-Ahmadi movement had the blessing of the Provincial Government. This was perhaps contrived to create confidence and sense of security against any drastic action in the mind of masses. By the 25th of February the agitation was prominent in politics and public feelings had been worked up to such a pitch that it was impossible to control it. Following the arrest of direct action leaders at Karachi, the local council of action was disbanded and Hakim Abdur Rehman, Vice President of the Gujranwala Majlis-e-Ahrar, appointed as dictator. Hartal was observed on that day and processions and public meetings organised. In order to gauge the correct public view, I convened a meeting in my court-room of all the respectables including representatives of the Police, Muslim League, Education Department, Transport etc. while the Muslim Leaguers in Gujranwala seemed undecided in their attitude to the launching of the direct action campaign, they were both reluctant and unable to offer any helping hand to the administration partly because they were afraid of the public opinion and partly because the office bearers of the League desired officials to assist them at that juncture to suppress their political rivals within their own ranks and files. This the officials could never agree to do and, therefore, the Muslim League office bearers at every later stage instead of lending cooperation placed hindrances in the smooth working of the administration. Sh: Aftab Ahmad, President and Mian Manzur Hassan A.L.J., the Secretary of



the City Muslim League, had even signed a pledge to court arrest voluntarily and at a stage when the movement had not taken a full swing yet. The District Inspector of Schools was requested to ask his Head Masters to use their good offices and prevent students from joining this agitation. It was decided to take the volunteers out of the city and release them instead of flooding the Jail with r-z-kers. The Transport representatives were requested to give vehicles for the purpose.

3. On the 2nd of March, the situation deteriorated as orders were received that volunteers should not be permitted to proceed towards Lahore and should be arrested. The Additional District Magistrate and a Police Party detained a batch of 48 volunteers on their way to Lahore. A crowd of 4500, which had collected in the meantime, held up the train by pulling chain. The Additional District Magistrate and the police party had to go out of the station on to the railway tracks towards Lahore side in order to give free passage to the train to Lahore which had again been held up at a distance of about two furlongs from the railway station. The Additional District Magistrate succeeded in giving a free passage to the train but was later attacked by the crowd. He along with some police officials received injuries but it was his extraordinary self restraint and cool headedness that averted a very ugly situation. A case was registered by the police which is under investigation. The crowd again started collecting opposite the railway station and swelled to 5000. I was present with the Superintendent of Police on the spot. The crowd held up the Sind Express proceeding towards Lahore and started throwing stones on the

railway officials and passengers but eventually the situation was controlled and the train was allowed to pass without any casualty. I again convened a meeting of respectables at the railway station in order to apprise them of the situation and enlist their support for curbing any further lawlessness. The Muslim League again gave a cold shelter. The Superintendent of Police informed me that he did not have enough police force to cope with any serious situation. In consultation with him it was decided not to take any stern measures and avoid a clash till reinforcement was received. At this stage assistance of Mian Abdul Hamid of Mian & Company, Haji Ghulam Qadir and Sh: Barkat Ali and Sh: Muhammad Ashiq was enlisted and it was through their influence that no batches of volunteers went to the railway station. They only appeared near the District Courts accompanied by processions which were attended by 2000 to 3000 persons till the 7th March. The arrival of the troops on the 5th improved matters and the agitation continued without much excitement till Gundas from Lahore and Sialkot instigated the local bad elements. Mian Abdul Hamid contacted me and the Superintendent of Police late in the night and told us that the situation had taken a very grave turn and there was every possibility of an attack on Ahmadi life and property. The army was in favour of the promulgation of section 144 but the Superintendent of Police and myself were reluctant to adopt this course on account of the possibility of the prohibitory order being defied. I may add that there were reported to be a couple of Ahmadi officers in the Army Unit detailed here and presumably it was their nervousness which was mainly responsible



for their proposal. Under my suggestion a meeting of the respectables was called by the Superintendent of Police at the City Police Station and it was decided that Police and Military should intensify their patrolling and that in the event of any untoward incident taking place, prohibitory orders should be enforced immediately. This had a very wholesome effect and except for one minor case of loot, no serious case took place.

4. Maulvi Abdul Wahid, who was the backbone of the agitation, and Hakim Abdur Rehman, Dictator, were arrested on the 11th and 12th March respectively. Then some other Maulvies came forward and attempted to excite public feelings by levelling charges of desecrating mosques etc. against the police. Mian Manzur Hassan, M.L.A. as already mentioned, had in his zeal to increase his popularity signed the Majlis-e-Amal pledge about 1-1/2 months before the actual commencement of the agitation. He thus created a very bad precedent for the leaguers. Sh: Aftab Ahmad, President City Muslim League also courted arrest and he did so along with eight other councillors. The agitation was severely hit after a raid by the police on the Sheranwala Bagh Mosque which was the stronghold of agitators. Sardar Taimur Shah, Magistrate 1st Class, who accompanied the police, has been very well spoken of by the Superintendent of Police, who feels that he displayed considerable tact and patience in dealing with a crowd of about 200 excited riffraffs inside the mosque. The arrest of the ring leaders dealt with a severe blow. It was reported that certain unemployed weavers were courting arrest on account of economic depression. Issue of yarn quota under the cooperative scheme had been announced and I



convened a meeting in order to give publicity of this decision of the Government. This had a very whole\* some effect and the weavers refrained from participating in the agitation after that. Some underground workers were also dug out by interrogation and this helped us in curbing the agitation. It was found that some students of theology in mosques had joined hands after the arrest of their Msulvis to keep the movement alive, but scrutiny and arrest of a couple of them resulted in collapse of the movement. 1783 persons were arrested in this movement out of whom 1112 have been released. Some more are being released on bail under section 117(3) Cr.P.C. as they had been originally arrested by the Police under section 107/151 Cr.P.C.. 67 persons have been detained under section 3 PPSA and a total amount of Rs.24,427/-, which had been collected for the movement was recovered by the Police.

5. The movement has fizzled out but in order to avoid illiterate villagers again being misled into joining a revival, the Superintendent of Police and myself have been visiting different villages and explaining the back ground of the agitation mainly sponsored by Ahhrars. Besides the persons already mentioned, Ch: Muhammad Saeed of Kamoke rendered useful assistance to the administration in maintaining the agitation absolutely peaceful. Efforts were made to spread the agitation in the villages and some workers of the Majlis-e-Amal were reported to have visited Hafizabad and Pindi Bhattian. Mian Dost Muhammad of Pindi Bhattian resisted being roped into the agitation and it was through his efforts that the second front in a remote corner of the district, which was intended to be established by the agitators failed and it was possible for us to quickly suppress the Gujranwala front. It is needless for me to say that the agitation was a strain on the entire administration.

The Magistracy worked hand in glove with the police for suppression of this agitation which can more correctly be described as a large scale anti-Government agitation. The Additional District Magistrate displayed commendable tact and guts consistently at every stage and was on duty at the Gujranwala town during and right from the earlier days of the agitation. Sardar Taimur Shah's grit and resourcefulness has already been mentioned above. Rana Aftab Ahmad, M.I.C. and Mr. A. Kamal-ud-Din, M.I.C., were incharge of Kamoke and Wazirabad respectively and they deserve to be congratulated for their tact, initiative and courage displayed by them in handling the situation.

6. The arrival of the troops on the 5th bolstered up the entire administration and although they were not brought into active use at any stage during the agitation, their presence, patrolling and the correct guidance of their officer commanding were of immense help in dealing with this agitation and we owe it to them that not a single act of lawlessness took place in this district during these turbulent times. Their cooperation at every stage was most willing and cordial and I cannot help requesting Government to convey our gratitude to the 3/16 Punjab for their ungrudging assistance in the maintenance of law and order in this entire district. Special mention of a word of gratitude is also due to Major General Umreo Khan for his prompt and personal attention and helpful cooperation.

7. The willing cooperation of the Superintendent of Police was of immense help at every stage in the maintenance of law and order. His disciplined force assisted by the Punjab Constabulary was really an



asset for maintaining law and order without any loss of life or property.

8. Constant advice of the Commissioner, Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General of Police and other officers helped us to give a death blow to the agitation which attempted to paralise the administration so quickly.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Dated 19th April, 1953.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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Proceedings of the meeting held in Deputy Commissioner's Court Room on 2nd March, 1953 at 10 A.M. to discuss ways and means to suppress the Anti-Ahmadi Movement in the District.

The following persons were present:-

(See the list attached)

It was decided that the situation should be tactfully handled and a list of the person who back up the agitation should be prepared and an emergent meeting be called for this purpose immediately and the persons who are playing an active role in this movement be warned.

2. It was also decided that the office bearers of the League should also call a similar meeting and use their influence in calming down the situation and acquaint the public regarding the Governments standpoint as explained above.

3. It was pointed out by the Superintendent of Police that the Gunda element was at work at various places by stopping trains by pulling in chains and also in stopping cars on the road side. It was decided that the local authorities should take a firm stand to suppress such action. The Superintendent of Police chalked out a tentative programme in this respect according to which the additional Police force posted to this district for the purpose would be placed on this duty.

4. It was also discussed and decided that in order to check the activities of the Mob and Gunda elements and to prevent them from causing any damage to property etc; lorries and trucks should be utilized in removing the agitators to remote places. For this purpose the Managers of G.T. Bus Service, Himalaya Bust Service, District Transport Service and Hafizabad Transport Services were requested to place two lorries each at the

disposal of the Police in addition to four trucks! This arrangement was to be made under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.

5. It was also decided that the managing bodies of the local High Schools should be contacted with a view to dissuade the students from joining the gatherings and uttering slogans. The Headmasters of Jinnah Memorial High Schools, Government High School and Allah Ditta Model High Schools and the Principal of the Islamia College, Gujranwala who were present in the meeting gave out assurances that they would take similar action and prevent the students from participating in any meeting or procession especially when the Annual Examinations are at hand. The District Inspector of Schools, also took up the responsibility of convening a meeting of Headmasters of Schools for giving necessary instructions to see that the students do not take part in such matters.

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List of persons who attended the meeting.

1. Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala.
2. Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.
3. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.
4. Additional District Magistrate,
5. Mr. Kamal-ud-Din, P.C.S.
6. Sheikh Inayat Ullah, P.C.S.
7. District Inspector of Schools.
8. Ch: Muhammad Din Rafique, P.C.S.
9. Rans Aftab Ahmad Khan, P.C.S.
10. Ch: Barkat Ullah, Manager, District Transport.
11. Mian Manzur Hussain, M.L.A.
12. Sh: Aftab Ahmad, President, City Muslim League, Gujranwala.
13. Pehlwan Ghulam Hussain, Manager, G.T. Bus Service.
14. Superintendent of Jail, Gujranwala.
15. Prosecuting Inspector.
16. Sh: Muhammad Umer, Secretary, Hafizabad Transport Society.
17. Principal Islamia College, Gujranwala.
18. Mirza Asdaq Baig, Security Sub Inspector.
19. Malik Hafiz-ur-Rehman, S.H.O., P.S. City Gujranwala.
20. Sh: Nasir-ud-Din Headmaster, Allah Ditta Model High School.
21. Malik Muhammad Yusuf, Headmaster, Jinnah Memorial High School.
22. Malik Muhammad Abdullah, Islamia High School.
23. Second Master, Government High School, Gujranwala.

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A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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Proceedings of the meeting convened on 2-3-53  
at 9-30 P.M. in the waiting Room of the Gujranwala Town  
Railway Station.

.....

The following persons were present:-

1. D.C.
2. S.P.
3. A.D.M.
4. Mian Manzur Hassan M.L.A.
5. Sh: Atta Ullah Sajjad, Advocate.
6. Seth Muhammad Abdullah.
7. Pehlwan Ghulam Hussain.
8. Sh: Asdaq Hussain, Ex-Municipal Commissioner.
9. Sh: Barkat Ali.
10. Mir Muzaffar Hussain E.O. Gujranwala.
11. Ch: Rehmat Khan Bhatti, Secy: Dist: Muslim League.

All the respectables denounced the rowdyism displayed by the Goonda element of Gujranwala and stopping the trains at different occasions. They promised to use their good offices in stopping the Goonda rowdyism from tomorrow. A meeting of the respectables will be called again tomorrow morning to know the effect of the efforts of these respectables.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.  
2-3-53.

.....

Confidential.

No. 74-SS, dated 3-3-1953.

Deputy Commissioner's office,  
Gujranwala.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

- 1: Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
  - 2: Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore.
  - 3: Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....

Proceedings of the meeting held in the court-room of the Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala on 6-3-53 at 10-30 A.M.

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The following were present:-

1. G.O.C.
2. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
3. Deputy Commissioner.
4. Superintendent of Police.
5. Col: Safdar.
6. Superintendent District Jail, Gujranwala.

The following decisions have been arrived at:-

1. The Police will first deal with the situation and only after they fail to cope with it the Military will be called in aid according to the existing procedure.
2. No order U/S 144 Cr.P.C. should be promulgated so long as the situation remains peaceful.
3. Army will be disposed of in consultation with the Superintendent of the Police and the companies should remain there as a support to the Police. They will be used as laid down in paragraph 1 above.
4. The usual propaganda that the troops and the police have got sympathetic attitude towards this movement should be contradicted in the manner decided upon between the O.C. and the District Magistrate.
5. Two Municipal Committee's vehicles, two from the J & K Refugee Camps and three from the Rahwali Sugar Mills have been placed at the disposal of the O.C. troops. The Rahwali trucks will be collected by the Army themselves.
6. The Superintendent Jail says that he is tackling with the situation of accommodation and hopes to succeed.

Attempts should, however, be made to restrict the number of persons who offer for arrest as far as possible.

7. The actual guarding duty will be done by the Police but Military will remain there as a support.

A company is being sent to Wazirabad.

Sd/-

Commissioner, Lahore Division.

.....

No. 91-SS, dated 6-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to all concerned for information and necessary action.

Sd/- I.U. Khan.

Commissioner, Lahore Division.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....



CONFIDENTIAL.

Minutes of the meeting held at Canal Rest House Gujranwala on 8th March, 1953 at 12-35 hours.

.....

The following were present:-

1. G.O.C.
2. D.I.G., Lahore.
3. D.C., Gujranwala.
4. C.C.3/16 Punjab Regt.
5. S.P., Gujranwala.
6. G.S.O. II 15 Div.
7. A.D.M., Gujranwala.

1. It was pointed out in the meeting that the programme of the processionists is now to paralyze the Government by obstructing Government officials from the discharge of their official duties. It was decided that if any one tries to obstruct any public servant from the discharge of his duties he should be arrested. At later stage when absolutely necessary.

2. To keep the situation under perfect control and avoid any untoward occurrence mixed patrolling of Army and Police will be done under the collective organisation of Commanding Troops Gujranwala and the S.P.

3. Bearing in mind the difficulty of the public, the transport from Gujranwala to Lahore should be opened only for the time being, whereas the other transport should be with-held till further orders.

4. The entry to Gujranwala from distant districts may be considered for closing it down.

5. More transport should be requisitioned and placed at the disposal of the Army for use when and where necessary.

6. Breecting of new Jail is to be considered and it is hoped that a new Jail will start functioning from tomorrow.

7. No orders u/s 144 Cr.P.C. be issued unless and until they are explicitly necessary.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,

Dated : 8th March, 1953. District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

.....

No. 96-SS, dated 8-3-1953..

A copy is forwarded to the :-

1. Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.
2. Col: Safdar Beg Army Commander, Canal Rest, Gujranwala.

for information and necessary action.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D:

Sd/- V X V.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

A meeting was held at the house of the District Magistrate where the following were present:-

1. Mian Anwar Ali, Inspector General of Police, Lahore.
2. S.N. Alam Esquire, D.I.G., Lahore Range.
3. I.U. Khan Esquire, C.S.P., Commissioner, Lahore Division.
4. Zafrul Ahsan Esquire, C.S.P.
5. Mushtaq Ahmad Cheema, C.S.P.
6. Malik Abdul Quddus, Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala.
7. S. Ghulam Sarwar, S.P., Gujranwala.
8. Mian Ahmad Mahmood Said, P.C.S., A.D.M., Gujranwala.

The following decisions were arrived at:-

1. Ghulam Nabi Bhular, Abdul Ghuffar Asar, Hakim Abdur Rehman and Abdul Aziz Mir should be arrested by day after tomorrow from where-ever they are. If while arresting them, any obstruction is put forward, it should be removed with force.
2. After this area is clear, the arrest of such characters should be made and this area be cleared of the rebellious elements.
3. Next aim should be to clear Waziranad. Firm action should be taken in arresting the mischief-mongers without any hesitation.
4. In Gujranwala, if ordinary measure fail to effect the arrests as already mentioned above, all possible measures should be adopted in achieving the object.
5. Whosoever are required to be detained under the Punjab Public Safety Act, an application should be made to the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore for ordering their detention and transfer outside the district to some other Jails.
6. If the mischief-mongers and Ahraries try to enforce hartal by force after Friday prayers, section 144 Cr.P.C. should be promulgated and intensive petrolling



should be used. Those who disobey the law, force should be used against them without any hesitation or reservation.

7. An announcement should be made at 5.30 P.M. on Friday in Urdu that if anyone stops another person from doing his daily business, he will be arrested and if the person, so to be arrested, tries to escape, strict action will be taken against him inclusive of firing.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

.....

No. 115-SS

Dated 12.3.1953.

A copy is forwarded to :-

1. Mian Anwar Ali, Inspector General of Police, Lahore.
2. S.N. Alam Esquire, D.I.G., Lahore Range.
3. I.U.Khan Esquire, C.S.P. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
4. Zafrul Ahsan Esquire, C.S.P.
5. Mushtaq Ahmad Cheema, C.S.P.
6. Sardar Ghulam Sarwar, S.P., Gujranwala.
7. Mian A.M. Said, P.C.S. A.D.M. Gujranwala for information

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commission,  
Gujranwala.

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Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

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Dated 12-3-1953.

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1. Mian Anwar Ali, Inspector General of Police, Lahore.
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3. I.U.Khan Esquire, C.S.P. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
4. Zafrul Ahsan Esquire, C.S.P.
5. Mushtaq Ahmad Cheema, C.S.P.
6. Sardar Ghulam Sarwar, S.P., Gujranwala.
7. Mian A.M. Said, P.C.S. A.D.M. Gujranwala for information

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.

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Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

.....

No. 115-SS

Dated 12.3.1953.

A copy is forwarded to :-

1. Mian Anwar Ali, Inspector General of Police, Lahore.
  2. S.N. Alam Esquire, D.I.G., Lahore Range.
  3. I.U.Khan Esquire, C.S.P. Commissioner, Lahore Division.
  4. Zafrul Ahsan Esquire, C.S.P.
  5. Mushtaq Ahmad Cheema, C.S.P.
  6. Sardar Ghulam Sarwar, S.P., Gujranwala.
  7. Mian A.M. Said, P.C.S. A.D.M. Gujranwala
- for information

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commission,  
Gujranwala.

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After the meeting of public respectables in my courtroom in the morning, I deputed Additional District Magistrate, Gujranwala to proceed to the Railway Station with the police. He was given full instructions regarding orders and intention on the subject. He reached the Government/and before his arrival, a mob of about five hundred had entered the Railway Station Town Gujranwala. The train arrived at 3-9 P.M. Nine persons were detrained who had come from Hafizabad and forty one persons, who wanted to entrain were arrested by the police. A few Gondas got into the train and stopped the train. With the police help, the A.D.M. started the train but it was stopped again at a distance of about hundred yards by the Gondas. The train was again made to move but the Gondas stopped it for the third time before the outer signal. The A.D.M. went with the police to start the train again where the Gondas started throwing stones and attacked the police with lathies. The A.D.M., a Sub-Inspector, a Head Constable and two Constables and A.D.M.'s orderly were injured. The orderly of the A.D.M. was also robbed of his pay. Case regarding this incident has already been registered with the City Police. This information that the A.D.M. has been encircled by the goondas reached me and simultaneously the Superintendent of Police, who was returning from Gakhar heard this news and rushed to the spot with more police force and the goondas dispersed for sometime. The A.D.M. was then escorted back. I personally went to the Railway Station with the Superintendent of police for 6-10 p.m. Train(Sind Express). The mid-day occurrences and activities of the gondas were repeated. The train was stopped three times in the same manner as already mentioned above.

For the third time, the Superintendent of Police with police force went to help the train to move but in

the garb of darkness, the gondas started throwing stones. A couple of stones fell on me and some of them fell on the Superintendent of Police, who received slight injuries. The Superintendent of police perforce had to fire a few shots in the air to save the passengers of the train, the police and the other public servants from the stones, being showered by the gondas.

After the train left, I called the respectables of the city again at about 9.30 p.m. and convened a meeting. The proceedings of the meeting have already been forwarded.

The total arrests of the day came to about one hundred and three. It includes arrests from Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Hafizabad, Kamoke etc.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Dated 2-3-53.

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Confidential.

No. 81-SS. Dated 3-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
  2. The Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No. 82-SS-Dated 3-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Attested.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

At 9-30 in the morning, a batch of demonstrators coming up to District Courts was held up near the Jail. A batch of 30 offered themselves for arrest. The arrests were made peacefully. At about 10-30 in the morning, another batch of 24 from amongst the demonstration, was arrested at the same spot peacefully. No untoward occurrences took place. A batch of 58, intending to proceed to Lahore on foot, was intercepted outside the city and was loaded into trucks and sent towards Wahndo. Small batches of demonstrators remained wandering about in the city but no untoward occurrences took place.

No obstruction to trains took place in Gujranwala.

Sind Express coming from Wazirabad was withheld by the demonstrators at flag station Nizamabad and was delayed for one hour and a half. On its arrival at Gujranwala a batch of demonstrators consisting of 41 persons from Rawalpindi, seven from Lala Musa and ten from Wazirabad was detained and arrested. The arrests were made peacefully and no untoward occurrence took place. The situation remained under control throughout the day.

Dated:- 3-3-1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 101/C.N.F. Dated 4-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
2. The Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,  
for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,  
District Magistrate, G/Wala.

No. 102/C.N.F. Dated 4-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,  
District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

Attested.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

A complete hartal was observed today at Gujranwala on account of the contamination from Sialkot. The first batch of 42 persons was arrested in front of the Jail Gate, who were accompanied by about five thousand persons. The mob was sufficiently angry but they offered arrests peacefully. After about an hour and a half, a mob came again and offered 16 arrests, who were peacefully arrested in front of the Jail Gate. These 16 persons had arrived from Hafizabad. They were accompanied by five hundred persons.

A third batch came after the mid-day prayers and peacefully offered 21 arrests.

A batch of 32 has arrested at Wazirabad and they were accompanied by about five thousand persons. About two thousand rupees were collected at Wazirabad.

Seven persons offered themselves for arrest at Gakharh. A hartal was observed at Kamoke also where Fazal Haq Patwari of Nangal Dona Singh was arrested.

At Kamoke, an Ahmadi teacher gave a slap to a non-Ahmadi student resulting into hartal by all the teachers and the students combined. The teachers offered 27 persons for arrest who were sent to Wahndo.

The Public meeting at Gujranwala was attended by about ten or twelve thousand persons. The public meeting started at about 2 p.m.

The total arrests of the day is 145.

Comrade Abdul Karim from Wazirabad has also been arrested under section 3 of the Public Safety Act. No untoward occurrence took place throughout the day. The up and down trains passed peacefully.

A meeting of Headmasters of High and Middle Schools was called at 2 p.m. in the District Board Hall and they were impressed upon by the District Inspector of

Schools and myself to try and restrain the students from taking part in malicious propaganda against the State.

Dated :- 4-3-53.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Confidential.

No. 88 -SS

Dated 4-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
  2. The Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

....

No. 89-SS

Dated 4-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

ATTESTED.

Sd/- X X X .

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Three batches of volunteers, first of twenty three, second of sixteen and the third of twenty seven accompanied by crowds of two to three hundred persons, were arrested opposite to District Jail, Gujranwala. They were trying to proceed to District Courts, Gujranwala to stage demonstrations. The tension in the city is increasing due to the spread of exaggerated accounts of Sialkot and Lahore incidents. The later batches, especially the last had defiant attitude. There is a complete Hartal today at Hafizabad. The scheme of dumping volunteers out in the non-populated areas of the District has failed due to lack of transport. The volunteers from the Jail refused to come out. There is no accommodation in the District Jail. To avoid volunteers adopt violent attitude, they have to be arrested. There may be more volunteers tomorrow and there is very strong information that tomorrow will be observed as a complete Hartal Day. No untoward incident has yet taken place.

Dated 5-3-1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 122 C.N.F. Dated 7-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to :-

1. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
2. The Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 123 C.N.F. Dated 7-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate, G/Wala.

Attested.

Sd/- X X X  
Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala.



CONFIDENTIAL.

The schools have been closed today for one week. Restrictions on the issue of patrol have also been imposed. Jail authorities have been informed to release persons tendering apology. A meeting was held Supdt. of Police, Col. S. S. Durrani, Commanding the local by the G.O.C., Commissioner Lahore Division and the proceedings of this meeting are attached herewith.

One hundred and seven volunteers in batches of forty eight, twenty eight and thirty one gathered opposite the District Courts Gujranwala on the sixth March, 1953, in order to stage demonstrations. They were accompanied by the crowd of six thousand to eight thousand persons. The second batch was led by Sheikh Aftab Ahmad, President, Gujranwala City Muslim League and included about eight Muslim League Councillors who had been forced earlier by a mob of about two hundred persons to join the agitation.

Two trains were held up by the school going boys at Wazirabad Railway station. One of the trains, was coming towards Gujranwala and the other proceeding towards Sialkot. Huge public meetings attended by about sixteen thousand and ten thousand persons respectively were held at Gujranwala and Wazirabad, on the evening of 6th March, 1953. Hakim Abdur Rahman, Dictator of the movement at Gujranwala urged upon the Government servants to observe strike in sympathy with their demands and not to attend offices on 7-3-1953. A procession was taken out at Wazirabad where sixty persons of Sohdra and five of Wazirabad, offered themselves for arrest but were not arrested.

Information received from Kameki indicates that H. Abdul Shakoor delivered a speech during his Friday sermons in favour of the anti-Ahmadi movement. He is reported to have sent some batches of volunteers, into the villages in order to do propaganda in favour of the said movement.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Five processions came out during the day and one hundred and seventy nine persons were arrested. There is no space in Jail now. No arrangement has yet been made for the transfer of prisoners from this Jail by the Jail authorities, inspite of repeated requests. Idea of concentration camps has not yet materialized due to lack of material with the army. The army requires sanction from their headquarters, if at all, a concentration camp has to be prepared and manned by them.

One procession of college and school students went round the District Courts in angry mood for few minutes but no arrests were made and no untoward occurrence took place. The programme of the processionists was to paralyse the Government by stopping all Government officials and subordinates from going to their offices. It did not materialize due to our efforts and persuasions. Complete hartal is being observed today and there are news of hartal being observed tomorrow.

They have also decided to attack the houses of Ahmadies and a house of one Ahmadi was attacked, his door and radio broken but no loss of life has yet taken place.

The situation at Wazirabad was equally tense today and a mob of about five thousand persons came to the Railway Station but only five persons were arrested. Their programme for tomorrow, is to picket Government offices and stop them from functioning. The situation due to exaggerated accounts of Sialkot and Lahore, is becoming tense. The Superintendent of Police and myself have made efforts by using our good offices to keep law and order.

A meeting has been held, attended by ten to fifteen thousand persons, showing lack of confidence in the Punjab Government and it is also stated that no



announcement of any kind from the Punjab Government is reliable. The message received from Hon'ble the Chief Minister yesterday, was not announced because of the above consideration. A futile attempt to stop Sind Express was made this evening between "azirabad and Gujranwala especially at Gakhar Railway Station.

At Kamoke, a mob of about one thousand persons staged demonstrations in front of the Police Station but it was tactfully controlled.

The situation is the same as it was before. Further report about tomorrow will be again submitted.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Dated 7th March, 1953.

No. 93-SS Dated 7-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.  
District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

No. 94- SS Dated 7-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Attested.

Sd/- X X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

The first batch of twenty eight persons accompanied by about three hundred persons, was arrested at about 10 A.M. The second batch of about eighty persons was arrested at about 11-30 A.M. The third batch of about twenty four persons was arrested at about 2-30 P.M. Gakhar after arrest and two persons were received from Nine persons were received from Wazirabad.

The situation at Wazirabad is rather tense and panic is also there.

Colonel Abdullah Khan M.L.A., delivered a lecture to join the processionists, if need, be.

Gujranwala shows definite signs of improvement. The panic has definitely decreased. The shops are open. The situation is fluid and it cannot be definitely said that this improvement will continue though it appears that it will continue.

The total number of arrests made today is one hundred and forty three, which has more percentage of the villagers.

Their programme for tomorrow is to stop Government offices from functioning. Effort is being made through public resources to request the processionists not to resort to this programme.

D.I.G. Lahore Range has arrived here with two reserves. This definitely will give relief to the police already on duty.

Trains from Lyallpur have not reached Wazirabad as they have been stopped outside Gujranwala district.

Their actual place of detention is not known to us. The trains are now safely going from Wazirabad to Lahore. No force has yet been used anywhere in this district.

Tonight there is a public meeting in Sheranwala garden, organized by the leaders of this movement.

A meeting was held by the D.I.G. Lahore

Range which include high military, police and district officers. A new jail is being made near Rahwali to give relief to the present Jail.

At this time, the population of the jail is about thirteen hundred, and it is actually meant for three hundred and sixty three persons. It is hoped that by tomorrow afternoon a new jail will be ready and relief will be afforded to this jail.

The D.I.G. also convened a meeting of the respectables of the city in the City Police Station Gujranwala and impressed upon them the necessity of maintaining law and order.

Mian Manzoor Hussain M.L.A. has also been forced to join the movement and he has started delivering lectures.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Dated:- 8-3-53.

No. 140-CNF

Dated 9-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government Punjab, Lahore.
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 141-C.N.F.

Dated 9-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Attested.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Fifty six, eighty and eighty five persons, i.e. a total of two hundred twenty one persons have been arrested today in three different batches in Gujranwala. Nine persons have been arrested at Gakhar and twenty five arrests were made at Wazirabad. The procession at Wazirabad was the biggest. Out of all the above arrested persons, mostly people belong to the villages.

The processions were also taken out in Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Naushera Virkan and Kamoke.

Rahwali Camp is under preparation and it will start working from tomorrow.

Information from Hafizabad shows that more force is needed there. In my opinion, the Municipal Elections at Hafizabad for the time being, should be postponed and municipality superseded immediately, regarding which I have already requested the Government.

Dated:- 9-3-53.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 146/C.N.F. Dated 10-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. The Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 147-C.N.F. Dated 10-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.  
District Magistrate, G/Wala.

Attest-d.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commission,  
Gujranwala.



CONFIDENTIAL.

One hundred seventy eight arrests were made in all, in the entire district today, two batches from Gujranwala and a batch of fourteen from Wazirabad.

Rahwali Jail is functioning. The total arrests of today have been sent to Rahwali Jail. It is also proposed to send the inmates of this movement from Gujranwala Jail to Rahwali Camp.

Effort will be made to send the inmates of this movement in Gujranwala Jail to Rahwali Camp tomorrow morning because the efforts made today did not materialize due to the refusal of the inmates of Gujranwala Jail, to leave it at any cost.

The persons who courted arrested today, mostly belong to the villages. The situation is gradually returning to normal. Usual speeches were delivered at Public meetings held at Gujranwala, Hafizabad and Wazirabad. Attendants were about two thousand at each of the above places

Dated 10-3-53.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate, G/wala.

No. 105-SS

Dated 11-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 106-SS

Dated 11-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate, G/wala.

Attested.

Sd/- X X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Fifty six arrests were made in two batches from Gujranwala. The conditions are now returning to normal. Out of the above, four persons were arrested from Wazirabad.

Public meetings were held at Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Kamoke and Gakhar, which were attended by three thousand, four thousand, three thousand and about five hundred respectively.

The detainees Maulvi Shams Din, Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, and Comrade Abdul Karim are creating trouble in jail and propagating the cause of the Ahl-e-Akbar movement. They may immediately be ordered to be transferred from this jail to some distant district.

Maulvi Abdul Wahid has been arrested today who is convenor All-Muslim Parties Convention, Gujranwala under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act.

Dated:- 11-3-1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No: 118-SS.

Dated 12-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division,
- for information.

Dated:- 11-3-1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

No.119-SS.

Dated:- 12-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

ATTESTED.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....



CONFIDENTIAL.

About hundred volunteers were arrested today in three batches at Gujranwala. Fourteen arrests were made at Wazirabad. The arrested persons are mostly from the villages. Information has been received that meeting attended by about two hundred persons was held at Sodhra and usual speeches were delivered.

Hakim Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Dictator and Maulvi Abdur Rahman Jami have been arrested. A public meeting attended by about one thousand persons was held supporting the cause of Ahrars. The movement seems to be dying out.

Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, Comrade Abdul Karim and Maulvi Shams Din should immediately be transferred to some distant jail to avoid any further trouble created by them in the jail.

Procession was also organized at Kamoke in front of the Police Station.

As decided in the meeting, an appeal on behalf of the respectables of Gujranwala (copy sent herewith) is being circulated in the city and an order for keeping law and order or else strict action will be taken is also being circulated in the city and announcement will also be made as decided in the meeting.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
Distt: Magistrate, Gujranwala.

No. 121-SS

Dated:- 13-3-1953.

A copy with a copy of the enclosures, is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
2. the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, Lahore,
3. the D.I.G., Lahore Range, Lahore,
4. the Commissioner, Lahore Division,  
for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

No. 122-Sa.

Dated:- 13-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

Attested.

Sd/- X X X .  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Fifty one volunteers in three batches courted arrest in Gujranwala today. They were accompanied by batches of one hundred to two hundred people.

Out of the ring-leaders, Ghulam Nabi Bhular, communist, Dr. Muhammad Nawaz Qureshi of Hafizabad, Muhammad Shaffi Jai of Gujranwala and Muhammad Ahmad Arain were arrested under section 3 of the Public Safety Act.

Loud speaker of the processionists was also taken into possession and the police recovered ten thousand and one hundred rupees, collected by Hakim Abdur Rahman, Dictator, who has since been arrested.

Commander Abdul Latif and Muhammad Abdullah addressed Friday congregation numbering about seven thousand at Wazirabad. In spite of Friday, many of the shops are open in Gujranwala and Wazirabad. At Hafizabad, Maulvi Abdul Hassan, Hakim Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, Qazi Hafiz-Ullah, Talib Dejasi, Ch: Fateh Muhammad and Muhammad Sharif, have been arrested under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act.

The position in Wazirabad is quite satisfactory. No untoward occurrence has taken place there. Eight small boys courted arrest but apologized immediately and were released by the Magistrate Incharge.

Ghulam Rasul another organizer has also been arrested under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act. The conditions are improving and firm action is being taken around.

Dated 13-3-1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No:- 133-SS.

Dated 14-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the :-

1. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No. 134-SS.

Dated 14-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of  
Police, Gujranwala, for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....

CONFIDENTIAL.

The policy of firm action is now fully in force. We are now doing nothing without the show of firm attitude. The mass arrests of ring leaders and strict action was resented by taking out bigger processions at Wazirabad and Gujranwala. These processions, as it appears to me, probably were the processions following the dead body of this movement.

At Gujranwala twenty five arrests were made followed by a procession of about three thousand persons. Thirteen persons were arrested from a local mosque by the police. There was no other procession except the above mention at Gujranwala. Maulvi Ghulam Rasul and two other persons from Sialkot were arrested at Gujranwala as detainees under the Punjab Public Safety Act. Four persons were arrested yesterday at Wazirabad. Their names are as follows:-

1. Khawaja Muhammad Azim.
2. Comrade Abdul Latif.
3. Muhammad Manzoor.
4. Maulvi Abdullah.

More arrears of the ring leaders are expected by this evening or tomorrow morning. It is also hoped that effort at Wazirabad will be made to recover the fund collected by the ring leaders of this movement.

At Hafizabad apart from the arrests of the persons mentioned in my previous report, Maulvi Nur Ahmad and Maulvi Fazal Ilahi, still remain to be arrested, and proceedings under section 87 and 88 are being taken against them.

Abdul Guffar Asar and Abdul Aziz Mir of Gujranwala City are also being proceeded against under section 87 and 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Loud speakers have also been confiscated which was used by the processionists to



propagate their cause in the city. Nine Muslim Leaguers namely:-

1. Sh: Aftab Ahmad, President City League.
2. Mirza Muhammad Sharif.
3. Agha Bashir Ahmad.
4. Khawaja Muhammad Naeem.
5. Khawaja Bashir Ahmad.
6. Muhammad Din.
7. Mir Abdul Hamid.
8. M. Ali Muhammad and
9. Muhammad Iqbal.

were represented by Aian Manzoor Hussain, Advocate and M.L.A. Gujranwala and were bailed out under security proceedings.

The population of Rahwali Camp now is over one thousand. The Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Lahore sent a telegram transferring five hundred prisoners to Sialkot Camp Jail but now a message from Sialkot has been received that they have no arrangements to receive five hundred prisoners from this jail and that they may not be sent. This jail is being run except for rations, by the District Administration and it is requested that the Jail may be taken over by the Jail Department and a Superintendent of Jail, two Deputy Superintendents, two Assistant Superintendents, one Senior Clerk, one Junior Clerk one Storekeeper, a doctor, one dispenser, three head warders and forty warders, may be deputed immediately for the purpose. The jail of this size, location and population requires atleast fifty armed personnel to guard it. This may kindly be looked into immediately.

To-day was observed as complete hartal but certain shops did open at the fig-end of the day when they were told that the allottees of the evacuees shops will have their allotments cancelled. Some of the shops were sealed to give effect to this order, who had not paid their rents. I hope

it will have healthy effect tomorrow and normal business will run. There is no hartal today at Wazirabad. All has been reported quiet alround in the district upto this evening and it is almost the same in Gujranwala. People have started realizing that Government has become very strict and any uncoward action will now be severely dealt with.

Dated 14-3-1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 138-SS      Dated 15-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secret-ry to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 139 - SS.      Dated 15-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

a\_t\_t\_e\_s\_t\_e\_d.

Sd/- X X X,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL:

All around and in the Gujranwala District, quiet atmosphere has been reported to me by the Police and other agencies. Normal working of the business concerns continued throughout the day. The general round up of Goondas and Ring Leaders is being made up.

The policy of firm attitude is being continued. Two Goondas were arrested under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act. Three or four riffraffs making announcement were arrested under section 107/151 Cr.P.C.

It is hoped that Inspector General of Prisons will visit tomorrow and question of the new jail establishment will be decided with him tomorrow. The decision arrived at will be communicated to you tomorrow.

Dated 15-3-1953.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No.175/C.N.F.

Dated 16-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 176/C.N.F.

Dated 16-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

All remained quiet throughout the day in and around Gujranwala City and in the Gujranwala District.

The Inspector General of Prisons visited Gujranwala and it was decided that six hundred and ninety three prisoners should be sent to Lahore Central Jail and about sixty prisoners should be kept in the Gujranwala Jail. Arrangements have been made to despatch the prisoners by lorries and trucks from Rahwali to Lahore under police escort followed by the army. It has also been decided that a magistrate should be incharge of each of the two convoys to be despatched tomorrow.

In the evening, public meetings attended by one thousand and three thousand respectively, were held at Qabristanwali Mosque Gujranwala and Wazirabad on 16-3-1953. Maulvi Muhammad Said addressed Gujranwala meeting and condemned police and civil for taking strict action against them. Dr. Inayat Ullah Naseem of Sohdra was arrested under section 3 of the Public Safety Act at Wazirabad and Dr. Muhammad Ashraf at Naushera Virkan.

Strict action is being taken everywhere.

arrangements are being made to take more severe action at Wazirabad and extra police will be sent tomorrow to Wazirabad to stop this movement all atonce.

The situation otherwise, is quite normal and general rounding up policy is now being carried out.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Dated 17-3-1953.

No.185/C.N.F.

Dated 17-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
2. Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore (Copy of this office endst. No.187/CNF, dated 17-3-53 is enclosed),  
for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 186/CNF

Dated 17-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police,  
Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Seven hundred and thirty prisoners from Rahwali Camp have been sent today in two batches to Lahore Central Jail as was decided by the Inspector General of Prisons. The Camp at Rahwali has been closed down completely today. The camp equipments will be removed tomorrow. A public meeting was held at Gujranwala and Ramoke attended by 500 and 1000 persons respectively. A ring leader Abdul Majid of Sohdra was arrested from stage at Wazirabad public meeting. No untoward incident took place.

No procession or meeting is reported from Hafizabad. The conditions are fast returning to normal all over.

A separate report regarding the closing down of the Rahwali Camp is also being forwarded.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Dated 17th March, 1953.

No. 192/CNF

Dated 18-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. The Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 193/CNF.

Dated 18-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

ATTESTED.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

No occurrence of any grave importance took place in Gujranwala City and District. No procession at Gujranwala, Kamoke or Hafizabad appeared.

There are few hand-written copies of posters hung at different places against the Government which are being removed as soon as they are located.

One poster addressed to Deputy Commissioner Gujranwala emanating from one Janbaz was noticed at Gujranwala. This poster warned Deputy Commissioner to desist from alleged repressive policy by the 26th instant.

Maulvi Sabar Hussain has been arrested u/s 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act.

Rs.2,537/- collected for this movement were recovered from Wazirabad.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,

Dated. 18th March, 1953.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 198/CNF

Dated 20-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to :-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,

for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 199/CNF

Dated 20-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

A public meeting held inside Qabrestanwali Mosque was attended by about 500 persons at Gujranwala this evening. Abdul Haq Hazarvi criticised police repression and Maulvi Muhammad Saeed, Khatib, Arainwali Mosque was arrested under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act at Gujranwala.

There is no information of any extraordinary occurrence at Wazirabad, Hafizabad and Kamoke.

A telegram from Abdul Latif Chisti from Karachi has been received today against whom proceedings u/s 87/88 Cr.P.C. had been taken, that he would be arriving tomorrow morning by Sind Express. He will be arrested immediately on his arrival, if at all he arrives.

Strict action is being taken alround to suppress this Anti-Pakistan activity.

Dated 19th March, 1953.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 200/CNF

Dated 20-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 201/CNF

Dated 20-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

There was all quiet in Gujranwala City and other suburbs and Tahsil Headquarters in the district. Abdul Karim, General Secretary, Majlis-e-Ahrar Gujranwala and Latif Ahmad Chisti of Kamoke, who were evading arrest and against whom proceedings u/s 87/88 Cr.P.C. were taken, offered themselves for arrest today and were arrested accordingly.

After Friday prayers in Sheranwali Mosque Gujranwala Maulvi Munir Ahmad led the prayers for victory of Muslims. Nothing objectionable was said in these prayers. No procession has been taken out today anywhere in this district.

Dated:- 20th March, 1953.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 205/CNF      Dated 21-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,

for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 206/CNF      Dated 21-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Today at about 9-30 a.m. a procession consisting of a dozen villagers accompanied by 34 persons turned out. The entire procession was arrested. The ring leader Abdul Aziz son of Din Muhammad of this procession has been arrested under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act and the others are being dumped away. No procession or meeting took place at any other place in the district.

Except two Companies the army has left for Sialkot and the situation appears to be clear around.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

Dated 21st March, 1953.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 213/CNF

Dated 23 -3- 1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 214/CNF

Dated 23-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

A meeting attended by about 300 irresponsible youths was held inside Ahl-e-Hadis Mosque Gujranwala last evening after Isha prayers. Maulvi Muhammad Khalil tried to put an end to this procession business, addressed the meeting and advised the audience not to hold such meetings and take out processions. The Maulvi was dubbed as Government Agent and his advice was resented so much so that the Maulvi had to escape.

Haji Nizam Din s/o Ghulam Muhammad, Arain, and Din Muhammad s/o Fazal Khan, Rajput, who organized the financial side and aided the Razakars, were apprehended under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act, after the meeting.

No other meeting was held or procession taken out any where else in the district throughout the day.

Dated 22nd March, 1953.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 215/CNF Dated 23-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 216/CNF Dated 23-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala for information.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- Abdul Quddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Sd/- X X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Except a meeting attended by about 250 persons held inside Qabarstanwali Mosque Gujranwala after Isha prayers nothing of importance happened any-where in the district.

In that meeting it was decided to observe 24th as 'Hartal Day' but this suggestion was not taken seriously by the persons present. Then it was also suggested by Mehdi Zaman and Muhammad Akbar to observe Hartal on the 24th if the people liked or else do as they desire, but both of them regretted lack of interest in the movement shown by the public.

The treatment of the Police with the Public taken part in the movement was criticised and the public was also requested to continue the agitation and send at least one odd man for arrest.

Muhammad Akbar, a student in Abdullah Khuni Mosque Gujranwala, was arrested under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act immediately after the meeting.

The movement is dying out and it is hoped that it will take about ten days more for the movement to die out completely.

Dated 23rd March, 1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 150-SS

Dated 24-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,

for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 151-SS

Dated 24-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, for information.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala.



CONFIDENTIAL.

The City Gujranwala has been quiet and so has been the district. A few persons tried to hold a meeting in a small mosque quietly but they were not allowed to do the same. Nothing else worth consideration occurred in the entire district.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

Dated: 25th March, 1953.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No. 256/C.N.F.

Dated 27-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No. 257- C.N.F.

Dated 27-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

ATTESTED.

SD/- X X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....

CONFIDENTIAL.

No meeting, procession or nothing of importance took place in the entire district today. All courts and offices are working in a normal manner.

Dated: 26th March, 1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No. 258 / C.N.F. Dated 27-3-1953.

A copy is forwarded to :-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 259/C.N.F. Dated 27th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

....

CONFIDENTIAL.

No meeting was held and no procession was taken out in the entire district today.

Dated, Gujranwala the  
27th March, 1953.

Sd/-

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

No. 263/C.N.F. Dated Gujranwala the 28th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded for information to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore.
3. the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.

Sd/- Abdul Qaddus,

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- X X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....



CONFIDENTIAL.

Condition normal throughout the district.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

Dated 28th March, 1953.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No. 159-SS. dated 29-3-53.

A copy is forwarded to :-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
  3. the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- X X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

\*\*\*\*\*

CONFIDENTIAL.

Conditions are normal throughout the district.

Dated 4th April, 1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No. 286/C.N.F.      Dated 4-4-1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
  3. the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A\_T\_T\_E\_S\_T\_E\_D.

Sd/- X X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Conditions are normal throughout the district.

Dated 6th April, 1953.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No. 289/C.N.F. Dated 6-4-1953.

" copy is forwarded to the :-

1. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
  3. Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala,
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....



CONFIDENTIAL.

Conditions are normal throughout the district.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

Dated 7th April, 1953.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

.....

No. 298/C.N.F.

Dated 7-4-1953.

A copy is forwarded to :-

1. the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
2. the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
3. the Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala,

for information.

Sd/- Abdul Qudus.

District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

.....

CONFIDENTIAL.

Conditions are normal throughout the district.

Dated 11th April, 1953.

Sd/- Abdul Waddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

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No. 337/C.N.F.      Dated 11-4-1953.

A copy is forwarded to the:-

1. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore,
  2. Commissioner, Lahore Division, Lahore,
  3. Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.
- for information.

Sd/- Abdul Waddus,  
District Magistrate,  
Gujranwala.

A T T E S T E D.

Sd/- X X X.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gujranwala.

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To

The Disturbances Enquiry Commission,  
High Court, LAHORE.

May it please your Lordships,

I have the honour to submit as under:-

1. I have been Superintendent of Police, GUJRANWALA, since the 22nd May, 1951, and held this office on the 6th March, 1953.
2. After the establishment of Pakistan, the Majlis-e-Ahrar, which had opposed its establishment tooth and nail, was left with no political career in this sub-continent. The Ahrars decided to maintain their existence by renouncing their political life and devoting to religious propaganda. This was in fact a ruse to lie low till conditions settled in the country. In order to wash off their previous disloyalty to the Pakistan cause, they championed the defence of this land during the Indo-Pak tension and convened a number of Ahrar Defence Conferences at different places. In this manner they managed to retain their public existence. After sometime, they started evincing interest in politics under the garb of "Khatme-Nabuwat". They addressed a number of public meetings on the issue but their demand for the removal of the Hon'ble Ch: MUHAMMAD ZAFARULLAH KHAN was not very emphatic.
3. This district has been a strong-hold of the Ahrars on account of the presence of Sahibzada FAIZUL HASAN, a Provincial Ahrar leader and a master orator, who has settled at Gujranwala. The Majlis-e-Ahrar also attached sufficient importance to it, which is evidence from the fact that anti-Ahmedi agitation continued in this district ever since the birth of Pakistan. It assumed an important shape in April, 1952, when processions carrying mock-funeral of the Hon'ble Ch: MUHAMMAD ZAFARULLAH KHAN were taken out and public meetings held



at Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Hafizabad and Kamoke, which were addressed by Sahibzada FAIZUL HASSAN, Master TAJ DIN ANSARI and Maulvi MUHAMMAD ALI JULLUNDURI, Ahrar leaders, inciting public against the Ahmedis, styling them as "Kafirs" and levelling charges of espionage for India and Britain against them. Sayed ATA ULLAH SHAH BOKHARI also joined this group and spoke at a number of public meetings in this district in May, 1952. LATIF AHMAD CHISHTI, a Jinnah Awami League worker of Kamoke, also joined hands with the Ahrars.

4. After mobilising public opinion, the Ahrars observed "Yaum-e-Mutalbat" by holding a public meeting inside the Sheranwala Bagh Mosque, Gujranwala, on the 20th June, 1952, which was addressed by Sahibzada FAIZUL HASSAN, Master TAJ DIN ANSARI and Sheikh HISSAM-UD-DIN. Orders u/s 144 Cr.P.C. banning public meetings had been promulgated to avoid Ahmedi-Ahrar controversy assuming any serious shape and the speakers were guilty of defying the ban. A case F.I.R. No. 199, dated 20-6-1952, u/s 188 P.P.C. was registered against the speakers and organisers at Police Station City Gujranwala. A copy of the F.I.R. is attached at "APPENDIX 'A'".

5. To appreciate the position of the Muslim League with regard to the Ahrar agitation, let me submit that the leadership of the Gujranwala City Muslim League is in the hands of people who do not originally belong to Gujranwala town. Sheikh AFTAB AHMAD, President, belongs to Jalalpur Jattan, District Gujrat (who has spent a major portion of his life at Amritsar) and Mian MANZOOK HASSAN, M.L.A. General Secretary, comes from Wazirabad. They do not command any influence and the little following they have is of refugees from Amritsar on account of Sheikh AFTAB AHMAD's contacts. In order to enlist local support, they have, therefore, to evince interest in everything which affords them a chance to

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gain popularity. Under the circumstances, they showed keen interest in the anti-Ahmediya campaign. Mian MANZOOK HASSEAN, M.L.A., appeared on behalf of those accused in Court without charging any fees and further approached the District authorities to eliminate the name of Maulvi ABDUL WAHID, Khatib of the Jumma Mosque and Convenor of the Majilis-e-Amal, Gujranwala from the list of the accused in the case under section 188 PPC. He also moved a resolution at the Provincial Muslim League Council meeting at Lahore and again attempted to table a move at the Dacca session of the All-Pakistan Muslim League Council against the Ahmedis. The resolution at the Dacca session of the League Council was not taken into consideration. He convened a meeting of the Gujranwala City Muslim League and passed a resolution in favour of the agitators, who had defied the ban. An Urdu poster, printed at the Muslim Electric Press, Gujranwala was also broadcast by him condemning Government's action and demanding the release of the arrested persons. It was decided to collect funds for them but this decision did not materialise.

6. As a result of this propaganda feelings ran high against the Ahmedis and the Municipal Committee, Nazirabad, served notices on two male and four female teachers terminating their services. These notices were however, later withdrawn as the Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, suspended the resolution embodying this decision. The Ahnacs, in the meantime, gave an assurance to desist from their anti-Ahmediya propaganda and the cases against all the Ahnacs leaders were withdrawn under instructions from the Punjab Government. This assurance was never intended to be honoured and the Ahnacs availed of this



respite to mobilise public sympathy in favour of their demands. Friday sermons were utilised for preaching hatred against the Ahmedis and criticising the Central Cabinet for their failure to remove the Hon'ble Ch: Muhammad ZAFARULLAH KHAN. Funds were collected and public meetings convened to canvass support of other religious and political parties. Qazi ABDUL LATIF son of Qazi Muhammad Yaseen, of Shujabad, District Multan, a paid preacher trained at the Madrasa-Khatm-e-Nabuwat, Multan, was detailed for propaganda in villages. Sahibzada FAIZUL HASSAN exhausted all his eloquence in fanning the "Khatm-e-Nabuwat" issue. The demand for Islamic constitution which was being raised from almost all the "Mullah" quarters strengthened the position of the Ahrars and thus a united front under the All-Muslim Parties Convention was set up. The "Khatm-e-Nabuwat" slogan was believed to be an effective handle to drill the Islamic constitution demand as well. Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan of the "Zamindar" Lahore, made his first public appeal for rupees one crore for the agitation in this district at Karamabad, P.S. Sader Wazirabad, on the 4th September, 1952, and in this connection suggested the contribution of hides and skins of animals slaughtered on the occasion of I'd to the Majlis-e-Amal. Maulvi ABDUL WAHID, Khatib of the Sheranwala Bagh Mosque and Convenor of the Majlis-e-Amal, who is an Ahrar, repeated this demand from the pulpit of the mosque and made vehement propaganda against the Ahmedis and the Government. Maulana AKHTAR ALI KHAN's visits to this district became more frequent and he along with Sahibzada FAIZUL HASSAN, Master TAJ DIN ANSARI and Sheikh HISSAM-UD-DIN addressed a Conference at Hafizabad on the 13th September, 1952, when a purse of Rs.500/- was presented to him.

The Majlis-e-Amal at Gujranwala had in the meantime been formed with Hakim ABDUL REHMAN, Vice-President of the Majlis-e-Ahrar, and KHUSHI MUHAMMAD BAGHI as Ahrar representatives, Master MUHAMMAD FAZIL and Ch: MUHAMMAD ASLAM as Jammat-e-Islami nominees, Maulvi MUHAMMAD ISMAIL and Maulvi ABDUL WARID as Jamiat-ul-Ulema delegates and Hakim MUHAMMAD HASSAN, leader, and BAKAT ALI JAFRI as Shia leaders. The Shia representatives did not actually participate in the deliberations of the Majlis at any stage, presumably being afraid of becoming the next target after the Ahmedis.

7. The Ahmedis too did not display self-restraint and indulged in irresponsible utterances, which tended to aggravate the dissensions rather than patch them up. They published posters and later contemplated holding a series of propaganda meetings in this district, apparently to counter-act Ahrar propaganda. Maulvi GHULAM MUSTAFA, an Ahmedi Khatib of the local mosque, who addressed Friday sermon on the 25th July, 1952, termed non-Ahmedis as their enemies. In September, 1952, Ahmedis at Hafizabad visited certain non-Ahmedi houses in order to propagate their ideals. These were not isolated instances but the Ahmedis were often heard to remark that they were the real believers in Islam. These remarks naturally annoyed an average Muslim, who regarded finality of Prophet MUHAMMAD as a matter of faith.

8. The All-Muslim Parties Convention organizers extended their tentacles to different places in the district and Hafiz ALLAH DAD and IKAYAT ULLAH SHAH BOKHARI of Gujrat addressed public meetings at Ramoke and Gnakhur in October, 1952, to condemn the Ahmediya sect. During this month, the Ahrars also obtained signatures on a



memorandum embodying these demand, which they sent to H.E. the Governor General and other Pakistan leaders. Enlistment of Razakars of the Majlis-e-Amal also started and the Majlis convened an All-Muslim Parties Convention Conference at Gujranwala on the 2nd and 3rd November, 1952. All politico-religious parties associated and the Jamaat-i-Islami was represented by Ch: MUHAMMAD TUFAIL, Qayyum of the Central Jamaat, who also presided over one of the sessions. Sahibzada FAIZUL HASSAN? Maulvi ABDUL WAHID and ABDUL GHUFFAR ASAD, B.A., of the Anjuman-e-Razakar-e-Islam (a mushroom growth which launched a campaign against prostitution and success achieved in that object had tempted its founder, Abdul Ghuffar, to widen his sphere of influence) were the prime movers. A purse of Rs.1500/- was presented to Maulana AKHTAR ALI KHAN for the agitation and he was accorded a public reception. This Conference revived anti-Ahmadi feelings and notices "MIRZAIUN KE BASTAN ELAKDA HAIN" indicating social boycott of Ahmadiis were displayed at non-Ahmadi shops. In November and December, 1952, public meetings were held at remote places like Pindi Bhatian and Wahadu. Maulana AKHTAR ALI KHAN addressed the Pindi Bhatian meeting. All the Maulvis concentrated their efforts at preaching hatred against the Ahmadiis during their Friday sermons and workers remained touring villages, which resulted in sowing seeds of hatred against the Ahmadiis and Government in villages. Although no exciting activity of the Majlis-e-Amal came to notice during the earlier part of January, 1953, anti-Ahmadi propaganda continued and literature coming from Karachi was noticed in circulation. Maulvi ABDUL WAHID repeatedly announced that the working Committee of the All-Muslim Parties Convention had formulated a programme and an agitation



was shortly to be launched and public should be prepared to sacrifice their all for vindicating the honour of the Holy Prophet. After the announcement of one month's notice to Government by the Majlis-e-amal, the Maulvis intensified their propaganda. Comrade and Maulvi ABDUL GHAFUR HAZARVI (Muslim Leaguer) Abdul Karim (ex-Congress hireling) headed the campaign at Wazirabad, Maulvi ABUL HASSAN MUHAMMAD YAHYAH (Muslim Leaguer and an opportunist) and Maulvi FAZAL SLAHI (Vice President, Majlis-e-Ahram) at Hafizabad, LATIF AHMED GHISHTI (Jinnah Awami Leaguer) and Hafiz ABDUL SHAKOOR (an opportunist) at Kamoke and Maulvi ABDUL WAHID and Maulvi MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Ahmads) at Gujranwala. This propaganda was so systematically carried on that it created such a strong public opinion in favour of the demands that not a single soul could dare oppose or even utter a single word against <sup>it</sup> in spite of his inner feelings being against the launching of the campaign. Besides anti-Ahmadi speeches during Friday sermons, three public meetings addressed by Master TAJ DIN ANSARI, MUZAFFAR ALI SHAMSI and Maulvi MUHAMMAD ISMAIL were held during the week ending 13th February, 1953, and the Majlis-e-amal was organised at almost all the important towns in the district by the 19th February, 1953, when public meetings were held at Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Hafizabad and Kamoke. This large-scale propaganda infused a new spirit and completely changed public outlook towards the issue vis-a-vis the Government. 4500 hazakars were enlisted in the movement and subscriptions started pouring in. The agitation was declared a JEHAD and the bad elements also made preparations in their own way. Although the public was not aware of any authentic programme of "direct action", yet it was believed that the first target would be "railways". The possibility of the agitation assuming a serious shape resulting in

lawlessness could also not be ruled out. This caused a certain amount of nervousness amongst the law-abiding citizens and the business received a set-back. I issued instructions (Instruction No. 4, dated 22-2-53, copy enclosed at Appendix 'B') to all the Supervising Officers and Station House Officers in the district directing them to protect Ahmedi life and property and promote confidence in them and closely watch the "Goonda" elements.

9. The postponement of the "direct action" on the 22nd February, 1953, allayed public fears to a certain extent but the organisers maintained high spirits by holding public meetings. The daily "Zamindar" of Lahore also played an important role in maintaining interest in the movement by publishing strongly-worded anti-Ahmedi articles and news.

10. The news of the arrest of Sahibzada FAIZUL HASAN and other Council of Action leaders at Karachi was a signal for the commencement of the agitation. The local Council of Action was dissolved and Hakim ABDUL KHAMAN, Vice-President of the "Majlis-e-Ahrar", was appointed "Dictator". Majlis-e-Shoora (literally meaning Advisory Committee) with Maulvi ABDUL WAHID, Khadib, ABDUL GHUFIAR ASAR, B.A. and QAZI SHAMAS DIN as members was formed to direct the agitation. Besides them, the entire Majlis-e-Ahrar Cabinet consisting of Mir ABDUL AZIZ, President, ABDUL QAYYUM, ex-President, MUHAMMAD AMIN, General Secretary, ABDUL RAJIB, Salar, and MUHAMMAD RAFIQ, Naib Salar, of the Majlis were behind the Majlis-e-Shoora. Similar Dictators were appointed at other places. The following was the order of the first three "Dictators" at important towns in this district:-

GUJDERA.

1. Hakim Abdul Khaman.

Detained u/s 3 PPSA.



2. Maulvi Bashir Hussain. Arrested u/s 107/151 Cr.PC but later discharged.
3. Soofi Abdul Hamid. Went away to Hyderabad Sind as soon as the agitation commenced.

HAFIZABAD.

1. Maulvi Abul Hassan Muhammad Yahyah. Detained u/s 3 PPSA.
2. Maulvi Fazal Elahi. Detained u/s 3 PPSA.
3. Hakim Maulvi Mohd Ibrahim. -do-

WAZIRABAD.

1. Maulvi Abdul Ghaffur Hazarvi. Detained u/s 3 PPSA.
2. Comrade Abdul Karim. -do-
3. Khalid Akhtar Afghani. Was arrested u/s 107/151 Cr.P.C. but later released.

KAMOKE.

1. Latif Ahmad Chishti. Arrested u/s 3 PPSA but later arrested in case FIR No.29/53, u/s 302 PPC, P.S.Kamoke.
2. Hafiz Abdul Shakoor. Arrested u/s 3 PPSA but later in the above case. He has since been discharged in that case & detained u/s 3 PPSA.
3. Haji Abdul Rahman. Detained u/s 3 PPSA.

Sahibzada FAIZ-UL-HASSAN being an All-Pakistan Ahl-e-Akbar leader was to court arrest at Karachi, while Maulvi ABDUL WAHID was not included in the Dictatorial list as he was to guide the movement from behind the scene. Maulvi MUHAMMAD ISMAIL, an old Khilafat veteran and pro-Congress Khetib of the Ahl-e-hadis Mosque, Gujranwala, who was



appointed 30th Dictator by the Pakistan Council of Action was arrested under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act on the 28th February, 1953, in accordance with instructions from the Punjab Government.

11. Following news of the arrest of Council of Action leaders at Karachi, group of small boys started parading the streets at Gujranwala shouting "Khatm-e-Nabuwat" and anti-Nazim-ud-Din slogans. Complete hartal was observed at Gujranwala, Kamoke, Wazirabad and Hafizabad on the 28th February, 1953. A public meeting, attended by about 15,000 persons, was held the same day in Sheranwala Bagh, Gujranwala, and one each at Kamoke and Hafizabad, where strong anti-Ahmadiy speeches were delivered. First batch of 25 under one Muhammad Din alias Mahna, left for Lahore at mid-day by train and a Camp was set up at Gujranwala for sending more batches to Lahore and Karachi. 38 Razakars proceeded by subsequent trains to Lahore and groups of boys continued roaming about shouting anti-ahmedi slogans till late in the evening. Business was resumed at Gujranwala on the 1st March, 1953, and 30 volunteers were despatched to Lahore. A passenger train was held up by a mob of about 500 at Kamoke Railway Station the same day. The mob had gone to stage a demonstration in front of the house of one AZIZ-UD-DIN, an Assistant Permanent Way Inspector in the Railway, who was suspected of being an Ahmedi, but was attracted to the platform by the arrival of a train.
12. The same day signal No.2563-82/BDSB, dated 1-3-53 (copy enclosed at Appendix 'C') was received from the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab, Lahore, directing that districts should "prevent volunteers from proceeding to Karachi and, if possible, to Lahore as well". As the direction was not clear as to what action

was desired to be taken to prevent volunteers, I made enquiries from Khan ZULQUARNAIN KHAN, Superintendent of Police, (A), C.I.D., Lahore, on telephone to ascertain what action was intended to be taken in the event of the refusal of the volunteers not to proceed to Lahore. This query was made with a view to keep in line with the uniform policy laid down. I was told that section 107/151 Cr.P.C. should be used. It was evident that the volunteers would not produce sureties and would prefer to go to jail, where there was no accommodation. Till then the main reason for the decline in the enthusiasm was that no action was being taken by the local Police. The arrest of the volunteers would, I believed, serve the purpose of the agitators and instead of curbing the movement, might act as an impetus. I made a reference No.836/SB, dated 1-3-1953 (copy enclosed at appendix 'D') in this connection and submitted that arrests would spread the movement to practically all the towns in the district which will need the distribution of the force and I was afraid that we might fall short at some places. I was, however, informed by Mr. HABIB ULLAH MALIK, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab, Lahore, vide his demi-official letter No. 2766/BDSB, dated 2-3-53 (copy enclosed at Appendix 'E') that the Inspector General of Police had directed him to convey to me that the district authorities must pull their weight and deal with the situation firmly. Instructions issued by Mr. H.A. MAJID, C.S.P., Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, vide his demi-official letter No. 2514-29/BDSB, dated 28-2-53 were also received on the 2nd March, 1953, from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab, Lahore, with



his endorsement No.2536-56/BDSB, dated 28-2-53(copy at Appendix 'G'). This laid down that "for the present the Provincial Government do not desire that the District authorities should order further arrests unless local circumstances create an absolute necessity for such action and it is felt that there would be no time for prior consultation with the Provincial Government". Although this created a different position, yet, in view of ADIG/CID's demi-official letter, I issued instructions (Instruction No. 6, dated 2-3-1953, copy of which is enclosed at Appendix 'G') to all Supervising Officers and Station House Officers in the district directing them to deal with the situation firmly. The District Magistrate was requested to detail Magistrates for duty at different places. I personally visited Wazirabad, Kamoke and Ghakhar and convened meetings of Police Officers and respectables separately. In view of the shortage of strength, I advised the S.H.Os. to introduce their own reliable men amongst the organisers of the agitation in order to prevent the movement from taking a violent turn and getting out of control. The respectables at Ghakhar assured me that they would check hooliganism and they did assist the administration.

13. The District Magistrate convened a meeting of officials and respectables on the 2nd March, 1953, to seek public cooperation. The President (Sheikh ATTAB AHMAD) and the General Secretary (MIAN MANZOOK HASSAN, M.L.A.) of Gujranwala City Muslim League were also invited. While outwardly they offered to help, they refused to come forward openly to assist the administration partly out of public fear and partly because they had previously passed resolutions in



favour of the "Khatm-e-Nabuwat" demands. Mian MANZOOR HASSAN, M.L.A. had even signed the Majlis-e-Amal pledge. They desired to take advantage of the agitation and suppress their opposite group in the Muslim League ranks. The officials could not be a party to their designs.

14. Instances of holding up trains by pulling chains became more frequent and on the 2nd March, 1953, about 500 persons gathered at the Gujranwala Town Railway Station to give a send-off to a batch of 50 Razakars proceeding to Lahore. This batch was detrained and arrested under sections 107/151 Cr.P.C. by the Additional District Magistrate and a Police Party in accordance with the latest instructions. This excited the mob, who obstructed the passage of the train. The Police Party intervened and enable the train to pass out of the Railway yard but it was again held up at some distance from the Station. The Additional District Magistrate with a small posse of Police went to disperse the crowd and allow the train to move. The crowd became further excited and started pelting stones at the A.D.M. and Police and later actually attacked it. One of the Constables managed to reach the Police Lines for reinforcements, where I happened to be present. I rushed to the spot with a Police Reserve to rescue the A.D.M. The hooligans disappeared on seeing the Police reinforcement approaching. A.D.M., one Sub-Inspector of Police, One dead Constable, and two Foot Constables received minor injuries. A case F.I.R. No. 63 dated 2-3-1953, u/s 307/148/353/332 PPC was registered at Police Station City Gujranwala. A copy of the F.I.R. is enclosed as Appendix 'H', and the ring-leaders of the miscreants are standing their trial in Court.

15. Excited groups of irresponsible elements staged

demonstrations in front of the Gujranwala Town Railway Station shouting anti-Government slogans. The Deputy Commissioner and myself remained present at the Station with a Police Reserve and gave free passage to 137 Up and the Sind Express trains from the Railway Station but the latter train was held up by a mob, which gathered on the Railway track outside the Railway Station. Taking advantage of darkness, they pelted stones at Police and railway employees, who tried to get the vacuum in order, which had been damaged by constant pulling of chain. A number of Policemen and Railway employees were hit. In order to avoid further deterioration of the situation, I personally proceeded towards the crowd with six constables. The Railway level-crossing had been closed and as we advanced towards the gate, we received a shower of stones and brickbats from the agitators. It was impossible to advance further in the face of stones and our withdrawal would have allowed the demonstrators to again approach the train and worry the passengers, who were extremely panicky. The agitators were taking advantage of darkness and as the engine head-light was switched on, I found innocent faces of misguided youngsters in the force-front. They were getting excited every moment and firing was the only way to disperse them. Firing to shoot would have caused innumerable casualties and in the circumstances, I only thought it fit to order firing in the air, which could scare away the young element. I, therefore, ordered three Constables to fire in the air. They fired 12 rounds in all in the air and the mob dispersed without any casualties. Statement of issue and use of ammunition is appended at 'I'.



16. The situation on this day remained very tense and information indicated the presence of illicit arms with certain "Goondas". With the meagre strength at my disposal I felt that any stern measures adopted would only aggravate the situation. The history of the town during the Martial Law of 1919, in which people caused lot of havoc by arson was before my mind. The possibility of stern measures diverting the attention of the agitators to the Ahmedis could also not be ruled out. The force was hardly enough to deal with the demonstrators and in the event of arson to Government buildings or attacks on Ahmedis, I was afraid I could not provide adequate guards to protect them. There was not enough room in the jail and no transport was available for dumping the Razakars outside the City as had been suggested by the officials at Lahore. The experience of dumping had further proved disappointing as villagers started pouring in to join the agitation and they disclosed that Razakars released in villages were utilising their sojourns for doing propaganda. The District Magistrate and myself made one more effort to enlist public support and convened a meeting late in the evening at Gujranwala Railway station. Although all present condemned rowdyism display by the agitators, none was prepared to extend any practical help. They were afraid of public feelings and apprehended being dubbed as a "Mirzai" or a "Kafir".

17. Trucks were requisitioned through the District Magistrate, Gujranwala, but truck owners took them away because they were threatened by "Goonda" element that any vehicles used for taking the arrested Razakars outside the City would be burnt. Sheranwala Bagh Mosque became the strong-hold of the agitators and the "Dictator" established his office there. Information poured in



that the "Dictator" was coercing respectables into submission by threatening them through "Goondas" and it was alleged that funds were being extorted by some irresponsible persons for the agitation. Enquiries, however, indicated that a group of respectables was making these collections in collaboration with some Gujranwala City Muslim League Councillors. At this stage it became impossible for the Security agents to maintain contacts with officials and even Policemen in plain clothes could not be sent into the mosque to maintain liaison for fear of violence. I, therefore, went to the City Gujranwala Police Station and took into confidence Mian ABDUL HAMID of Mian & Company, who has also been threatened by the "Dictator" to join the agitation, and requested him to assist the administration. Shortage of strength and suspension of our sources of intelligence had left me with no other alternative but to introduce my own men amongst the organisers to prevent hoodliganism and lawlessness till reinforcements arrived. Mian ABDUL HAMID was naturally worried and reluctant but as a result of my persuasion, he along with Haji GHULAM QADIR, Sheikh BAKAT ALI and Sheikh MUHAMMAD ASHIQ, all Councillors of the Gujranwala City Muslim League, belonging to the anti-Sh. AFTAB AHMAD Group in the League, agreed to help the administration at that crucial hour. They prevented any further batches at Gujranwala from even attempting to come to the Railway Station.

18. From the 2nd to the 5th March, 1953, this district had very limited force. The 1st Armed Reserve had to perform duty constantly for several hours. This strain and night vigils naturally exhausted and broke down our men, which in some quarters was later interpreted as a sign of demoralisation, presumably to deprive the



Police Force of its due credit. The situation though under control was extremely tense and any minor incident could have flared up the crowds, wrecking the peace of the town. News poured in of attacks on Police officers at Lahore and Sialkot. "Goondas" from those places instigated local bad hats and narrated incidents of how officials were manhandled there. I felt that control over the agitators through Mian Abdul Hamid, who had arranged that volunteers should appear peacefully in front of the District Jail, Gujranwala, to court arrest, was a great achievement in the circumstances. A Company of the Army arrived at Gujranwala on the 5th March. I personally took the troops round the city in order to show off but this did not much ease the situation, as the organisers of the agitation, in order to wipe off nervousness amongst the public, circulated rumours that troops had refused to fire at the agitators at Sialkot and Lahore. The public, therefore, greeted the Army with shouts of "Pakistani Fauj Jis Ne Sialkot Goli Chalane Se Inkar Kar Deya Zindabad", "Pakistani Fauj Zindabad" etc., which partly allayed their fear and partly attempted to enlist the sympathies of the troops. The railway Security Scheme had been enforced but the Deputy Superintendent, Government Railway Police, also felt shortage of men. Feelings remained high and situation tense during this period. The Muslim League also succumbed to this pressure and failed to come forward to lend a helping hand to the administration. Hakim ABDUL RAHMAN, District Officer, called upon Mian Manzoor Hassan, M.L.A. to lead a procession on the 4th March. Sheikh AFTAB AHMAD approached the District authorities and desired that a mock-arrest of Mian MANZOOR HASSAN might be staged in order to avoid



his leading a procession. We also felt that if an ~~agitation~~ courted arrest, the agitators would be emboldened to force other respectables to follow suit. Under the circumstances, it was agreed that Mian MANZOOK HASSAN be taken by Police to a remote corner of the district and left there on the understanding that he should not come back for a couple of days. His disappearance created a doubt in the mind of the agitators and two days later about 200 of them went to the house of Sheikh AFTAB AHMAD and asked him to lead a procession. As Sheikh AFTAB AHMAD was reluctant at that stage to mix up with the crowd of agitators and wished to maintain his own individuality instead of being led by a crowd, the S.H.O. City Gujranwala was sent with a Police Party but the situation was that any action by the Police would have jeopardised his life and property. He was brought by the agitators to the Sheranwala Bagh Mosque. In order to ensure his safety, the S.H.O. took the risk of his own life and approached the "Dictator" inside the Mosque and advised him to see that no harm came to Sheikh AFTAB AHMAD. But as the Muslim League had thrown its axe too far to fetch it back through Mian MANZOOK HASSAN's commitments with the Majlis-e-Amal, the Sheikh was made to lead a procession and he courted arrest with seven other City Muslim League Councillors, who had been previously collecting funds for the agitation.

Mian MANZOOK HASSAN, after having been spotted out at Wazirabad, was brought to Gujranwala and he cooperated with the agitators at every stage thereafter. His speeches were more venomous than even of the "Dictator" and in his first speech in the Sheranwala Bagh Mosque, he directed the Policemen in plain clothes to leave the

Mosque as none would be responsible for their safety - an insinuation to violence - .

19. The arrival of a Battalion on the 6th March, 1953, made our position fairly strong on the following day. The situation though tense, generally remained under control till the 7th March, 1953, except for the holding up of a train at Wazirabad by placing a log on the track. A case F.I.R. No. 20, dated 5-3-53, u/s 126/128 Railway Act, was registered at Police Station Railway Wazirabad and its copy is enclosed as Appendix 'J'. About the same time, Press statement of Mian MUMTAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN DAULIANA supporting the "Khatm-e-Mabuwat" demands and declaring that a Punjab Minister had been sent to represent their case before the Centre, was received from Lahore with instructions to give it wide publicity. Martial Law was also promulgated at Lahore the same day. The public could not reconcile the two. The statement did not seem to have any effect and the agitators decided to attack the publicity van if it was again sent round for broadcasting the statement. The Deputy Commissioner again received instructions that widest possible publicity should be given to the Press statement. I brought to his notice the situation and in order to prevent the van being attacked, declined to send it out again. This statement made the position of the Government ridiculous, weakened the stand of the officials and encouraged the "Goondas", who thought that the Cabinet had kneeled down to hoodliganism.
20. On the evening of 7th March, 1953, Mian ABDUL HAMID informed me that an attack on Anmedi life and property was being planned by Goondas. The Army advocated the promulgation of section 144 Cr.P.C. and held the view



that it was better "to shoot hundred now than thousand after the situation had worsened". The mood of the public was defiant and people had already started proceeding to attend the public meeting announced for that evening. I was sure that the imposition of section 144 Cr.P.C. at that stage would have the desired effect. Goondas were believed to be in possession of illicit arms. A clash would have been imminent and agitators would have had an upper hand on account of the advantage of darkness, and troops being not conversant with lanes and by-lanes would have suffered more casualties. There was every possibility of arson to Government buildings. The instructions from Lahore were to deal according to the situation. I was not inclined to take the risk. The matter was discussed with the District Magistrate and Army authorities. It was decided that in the event of any act of lawlessness being resorted to, the District Magistrate might promulgate section 144 Cr.P.C. but its enforcement should be deferred till then. I convened a meeting of respectables and also important bad hats at Police Station City Gujranwala. I held discussions with them to convince them that lawlessness could lead the country nowhere. They gave me an assurance to protect Ahmedi life and property. I got the City divided into wards and entrusted the responsibility for the safety of Ahmedis living in their respective localities to particular individuals. Army was requested to send patrols jointly with the Police. Joint Police and army pickets were posted in certain localities where Ahmedis were living in a majority. patrols were also sent out into villages of Police Stations Kamoke,

Sadar Gujranwala and Wazirabad. This had a very wholesome effect and no untowards incident of any serious nature occurred except a futile attempt to loot an Ahmedi house at Gujranwala (Case F.I.R.No. 67, dated 17-3-53, u/s 147/452 PPC, P.S. City Gujranwala, copy enclosed at Appendix 'K'.) and cutting of Railway telegraph wires between Kamoke and Sadhoke Railway Stations a few days later (Case F.I.R. No. 34, dated 12-3-53, u/s 25 Telegraph Act, P.S. Kamoke). Copy enclosed at Appendix 'L'. An awkward position was thus peacefully averted.

21. Although not relevant to this report, I wish to mention an unfortunate incident, which happened at Nandpur, P.S. Kamoke, on the 7th March, 1953. A frenzied mob of agitators doing propaganda in villages was diverted to village Nandpur by the opponents of one Muhammad Hussain, who was pointed out by them as an Ahmedi. He was stabbed and later succumbed to the injuries. The investigation has established that Muhammad Hussain was NOT an Ahmedi and the murder was the result of party-faction in the village. (Case F.I.R. No.\*29, dated 7-3-53, u/s 302 PPC, P.S. Kamoke.) The fiery and inflammatory speeches of LATEEF AHMAD CHISHTI AND HAFIZ ABDUL SHAKOOR (extracts added as Appendix 'N') were responsible for stirring up public feelings to such a pitch.

22. In order to prevent any further "Goondaism", we managed through Mian ABDUL HAMID to direct the activities of the agitators into constitutional channels. It was suggested through him to arrange a deputation of M.L.As. to wait on Mian HUMPAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN DAULTANA. It was believed that in this way a state of suspense would be created and hooliganism checked. All the M.L.As. were called to Sheranwala Bagh Mosque, Gujranwala, on the

copy at  
appendix 'M'.



8th March, 1953, and they were sent to Lahore. The M.L.As. met the Mian Sahib, who advised them to participate in the agitation in their individual capacity. This impression only misled a number of Muslim Leaguers into joining the agitation, but none of the M.L.As. except MANZOOK HASSAN associated with agitators.

23. On the 8th March, 1953, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lahore Range, arrived with two Punjab Constabulary reserves. As the reinforcements arrived, we stiffened our attitude and efforts were set afloat for the recovery of illicit arms. Orders for the arrest of Safdar Ali and Nasir Din alias NASIRYA, two notorious Goonda leaders, were issued by the District Magistrate. Safdar Ali managed to slip out of the district and was arrested at Jhang, while NASIR DIN alias NASIRYA evaded arrest for sometime but was traced and arrested under section 3 PFSA. The following illicit arms and ammunition were recovered:-

1. Two countr-made pistols, .303 bore.
2. One .38 bore revolver.
3. One countr-made .455 bore revolver.
4. One barrel of a durra-made .303 rifle.  
(The rifle had been burnt).
5. 110 cartridges of .12 bore.
6. 12 rounds of .303 bore.
7. One charger.
8. Seven empties of .38 bore.
9. Five cartridges of .12 bore.
10. One spear.

Cases F.I.R. Nos. 70, 72 and 76, u/s 19 and 20/11/78 Arms Act were registered at Police Station City Gujranwala against four different persons from whose possession these were recovered. Copies of the F.I.Rs. are added at Appendices 'O', 'P' and 'Q'. All these cases were promptly investigated and accused sent up

for trial.

24. Qazi SHAMAS DIN, Comrade ABDUL KARIM, Maulvi ABDUL WAHID and Hakim ABDUL REHMAN Dictator, all Ahrars, who were the principal sponsors of the agitation, were arrested under section 3 PP3A. Maulvi MUHAMMAD SADIQ, Khatib, Rodewali Mosque, Maulvi SABIR HUSSAIN, Maulvi ABDUL REHMAN JAMI, Khatib, Jumma Mosque, Civil Lines, and Maulvi MUHAMMAD SAID, Khatib, Masjid Gali Arainwali, Gujranwala, then come forward and delivered speeches alleging that inhuman tyrannies were being perpetrated by Police and Military at Lahore and Sialkot. They excited public feelings by levelling serious charges of desecration of the sanctity of Mosques and Holy Quran against Police. Public was asked to be prepared to receive Police bullets on their chests. It was repeatedly drilled into public ear that the agitation was a crusade against infidelity. Posters printed at Islah Barqi Press, Gujranwala, were broadcast which appealed to the Police and military not to shoot at the Razakars. Placards bearing this <sup>appeal</sup> were carried by Razakars who came to court arrest. Cyclostyled leaflets containing exaggerated accounts of the happenings at other places also came to notice posted on lamp-posts in the City. Handwritten posters also appeared. Islah Barqi Press, Gujranwala, which printed the posters was closed down for one month. Enquiries indicated that ABDUL GHUFFAR ASAD, B.A. was behind leafleteering. Warrants for his arrest u/s 3 PP3A were issued but he managed to evade arrest and had to be declared a proclaimed offender. He was, however, later arrested on the 28th April, 1953. All the Maulvis mentioned earlier were also hauled up u/s 3 PP3A and detained.



This had a very wholesome effect but it was felt that so long as the strong-hold of the agitators, Sheranwala Bagh Mosque was not cleaned, the agitation would not die out. Accordingly the Mosque was cleared off after consultations with the District Magistrate and the Army authorities. Eleven ring-leaders including GHULAM NABI son of Chanan Din, who was acting salar, were rounded up. It was further found that unemployed weavers were being prevailed upon to court arrest on the promise of financial aid. Efforts were made to seize the funds of the agitators and the surrender, through the good offices of Mian ABDUL HAMID, of a sum of Rs.10,100/- by QARI ABDUL KARIM, which had been collected for the agitation, suppressed the movement. Public meetings, however, continued. An Interrogation Centre with Inspector, C.I.A. as in charge was set up and a check-up on the new organisers disclosed that youths from the Western Punjab districts, who were receiving education in Theology in different local Mosques, had joined hands after the arrest of their "Maulvis" to keep the movement alive. A screening of the "Tulabs" was carried out and really bad element picked up. This proved a death knell.

25. An incident came to my notice during my visit to Pindi Bhattian that some processionists trespassed into the house of the headmaster, Government High School, and manhandled him because he had asked his students to refrain from participating in the agitation. A case P.I.R. No. 20, dated 26-3-53, u/s 452 PPC was registered and its copy is enclosed as Appendix 'R'

26. A sporadic effort to revive the agitation came to notice in the form of two handwritten posters at Wazirabad, which appealed to the public not to

deterred by repression and to come forward to lay their lives for vindicating the honour of Holy Prophet. A case F.I.R. No. 15, dated 10-4-53, u/s 21 PPCA, P.S. City Wazirabad was registered and its copy is enclosed at Appendix 'B'.

27. My repeated complaint of shortage of Police force can be better guessed from the fact that men had been distributed at the following places, where the agitators had established their Centres:-

1. Kamoke. Latif Ahmad Chishti and Hafiz Abdul Shakoor mentioned earlier in my statement, organised demonstrations and took out processions against the Ahmedis and Government. The SHO introduced Ch: MUHAMMAD SAID, President, City Muslim League, Kamoke, into the organisers of the agitation to exercise control. The demonstrations were largely-attended and sufficient force was needed to cope with the situation.
2. Wazirabad. Mauvi Abdul Ghaffur Nazarvi and Com: ABDUL KADIM were mainly responsible for fomenting trouble. The police had to deal here on two fronts, viz the town and the Wazirabad junction Railway Station. Demonstrations and public meetings were the routine features of the day.
3. Hafizabad. Feelings had been systematically worked up against the Ahmedis by Maulvi ABUL HASSAN MUHAMMAD YAHYAH and Maulvi Fazal Elehi, volunteers offered themselves for arrest and took out processions.



4. Pindi Bhattian. Volunteers from this place were sent to Lahore direct and conditions would have been much worse but for the assistance of Mian DOST MUHAMMAD, M.L.A.

5. Ghakhar. Trains were stopped at this point and it was through the sener counsels of respectables the volunteers were prevented from visiting the Railway Station. Mir MUHAMMAD BASID, President of Ghakhar Muslim Leagues, courted arrest along with his Councillors. Public meetings were also held and demonstrations staged.

6. Nowshera Virkan. Dr. Muhammad Ashraf, an old Congressite fomented trouble here and sent batches to Gujranwala for organising demonstrations and courting arrest.

7. Sodhra. Maulvi ABDUL RAJID of the Ahl-e-Hadis worked up public feelings by organising public meetings.

8. Wahndu. This remote corner of the district was effected through dumping of Razakars. A procession was taken out and one public meeting held.

28. The agitation of the Jamaat-e-Islami against death sentence passed on Maulana ABUL ALA MAUDOODI by a Military Court at Lahore was intended to be exploited to revive the "Khatm-e-Nabuwat" agitation. The arrest of Ch: MUHAMMAD ASLAM, Amir-e-Jamaat, Maulvi MUHAMMAD CHIRAGH and Maulvi GHULAM RASU, members of the Jamaat-e-Islami, u/s 3 PPSA nipped the evil in the

bud and the movement could not again see the light of the day.

29. The agitation was a very trying period for the Ahmedis. Although every possible step was taken to protect their life and property, yet they could not be expected to remain calm at that turbulent hour and any exaggerated accounts of happenings given by them were a natural display of human weakness in that unbalanced state of mind. Guards were posted where-ever possible and men in plain clothes were also distributed to maintain a watch but constant fear of mob violence in these circumstances upset about a dozen of them to renounce their faith in "Ahmediyat". This was of course a passing phase and practically all have reverted to their old faith.

30. To sum up the position, the Ahwars - erstwhile Congress hirelings - who can never be loyal to Pakistan were responsible for this upheaval. They wanted to disturb the peace and tranquility of the country and for this purpose misguided the fanatic Muslim into the belief that the agitation was a JEHAD and that "Imam Hussain would be waiting to receive those who sipped the cup of martyrdom in this crusade against infidelity." The illiterate Muslims, particularly villagers, regardless of the consequences, came forward at the back of the "Mullah" in the name of the Holy Prophet. Some of the "Mullah" joined hands with the Ahwars for monetary gains and believed that they shall have to stay in jail for a very short period. Some were really sincere and had come forward for the sake of Islam and Holy Prophet. Economic depression due to unemployment and high cost of living, which had caused disgust and disappointment against the Provincial and Central Cabinets and



the political party in power, was partly responsible for discontented youths swelling the ranks of the agitators. Promulgation of section 144 Cr.P.C. would have made these innocent men victims and their arrest would have only aggravated their sense of frustration against the administrative set-up at that time. The Muslim League, in its attempt to chase with the hound and run with the hare, succumbed to the "Mullah" pressure and failed to rise to the occasion to assist the administration. Whatever rowdiness their two leaders, Sh: AFTAB AHMAD and Mian MANZOOM HASSAN, had to face was the result of their own dual policy. Extortion of funds, which was alleged during the earlier part of the movement, was the result of a few City Muslim League Councilors, Mirza Sharif Beg, MUHAMMAD DIN and M.A. AZIZ ANSARI, joining hands with the agitators to collect funds. The Police officers and men displayed high sense of duty, endurance and restraint and worked under most trying circumstances. The shortage of Police strength was felt at every stage and it was the main reason why no stern measures could be taken from the very beginning. We, however, feel that the non-aggressive and tactful policy has paid us. The situation in this district remained throughout under control. Not a single incident of looting, arson or violence took place anywhere and no shooting or lathi-charge had to be resorted to.

31. The enclosed chart at Appendix 'I' indicates the force, rank-wise, at Gujranwala Town on the 1st March and 8th March, 1953. Troops were not used except for strengthening Police patrol parties in the town and villages. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Lahore Range (Mr. S.N. ALAM, PSP) visited Gujranwala

on the 8th and 12th March, 1953, and his guidance was of immense help. The Inspector-General of Police (Mian Ahmad Ali, PSP) visited on the 12th March and attended a meeting convened at the residence of the District Magistrate, Gujranwala.

32. The total amounts collected for the agitation, which were recovered by Police are as under:-

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Gujranwala... | Rs.11,067/-. |
| Kamoke...     | 10,772/-.    |
| Wazirabad ... | 2,516/-.     |
| Hafizabad ... | 72/-.        |

33. 1783 persons courted arrest u/s 107/151 Cr.P.C. of whom 495 have been bound down while the rest discharged. 74 persons were arrested under section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act, 1949, of whom 29 have been released and 45 are under detention.

34. Situation reports sent in connection with the anti-Ahmediya agitation from the 28th February, 1953, to 15th May, 1953, are added as Appendix 'U'.

35. Extracts from Confidential weekly Diaries relating to the agitation from 1st January, 1953. to the 15th May, 1953, are enclosed at Appendix 'V'. My final note on the Ahrar agitation is at Appendix 'A'.

Sd/- G. Sarwar Khan.  
Superintendent of Police,  
Gujranwala.  
12-7-1953.

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I have only a brief statement to make with regard to the terms of the reference before the Court of Inquiry and also with regard to the order passed by the Court of Inquiry on the 3rd July asking the Commissioners to describe the part they took in directing the policy of the District Magistrates in their Divisions, etc. This is due partly for the reason that Rawalpindi Division as a whole remained generally immune from large scale disturbances and partly for the fact that policy directions were being issued direct by Government to the District Magistrates throughout the period of the agitation. All, therefore, that I had to do was to see that Government orders were being properly implemented by the District Magistrates. However, I deal with the terms of reference as follows:-

I. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DISTURBANCES.

I think it can be safely said that the responsibility for the disturbances lies squarely on the Ahrar Party. It is common knowledge that this Party had been sponsoring the Movement for a considerable time before the launching of the "Direct Action" on the 28th February, 1953. Government have, of course, been alive to the dangerous possibilities of this controversy and issued their first letter on the subject to the Deputy Commissioners, vide Home Secretary's D.O. letter No:10027/51/463-HG, dated the 24th December, 1951, enjoining on the District Officers to be vigilant in watching the situation and asking them to ensure that the legitimate rights of any community or sect to practise its religious belief were not unduly restricted and that no discrimination in this respect was made between different parties. At the same time they expected the District Officers not to allow such practice to the extent of endangering the public peace and tranquility. It was evident, however, that the controversy between the two communities instead of abating had been further intensified, particularly at Sialkot, as periodical provocative meetings had been held by members of



both the communities and Government had to issue another D.O. letter to the Deputy Commissioners, vide Chief Secretary's letter No:6469-84-BDSB, dated the 5th June, 1952, asking them not to permit the holding of public meetings by either community under any name or garb and that preventive action under Section 144, Cr.P.C. should be taken whenever either party intended to hold a public meeting. A statement in detail as to the action taken by Government from time to time to curb the activities of the Ahmadis and Ahrars will presumably be made by the Chief Secretary and I, therefore, do not consider it necessary to refer to different orders issued by Government to the District Officers in this connection from time to time. Reference is, however, invited to the decisions taken at an important conference held in the office of the Chief Secretary on the 5th July, 1952 (copy attached). The Commissioners were not invited to participate in this conference although nine Deputy Commissioners were asked to attend it.

I was transferred to Rawalpindi early in October, 1952, and nothing of importance relating to this controversy meriting serious attention in any district of that Division came to my notice till the starting of the "Direct Action" by the Ahrars on the 28th February, 1953. It seems that right up to this time, the Ahrars have been fairly active though the indications are that the Ahmadis have not been slow in holding their meetings and the hot heads amongst them making speeches laying particular stress on their tenets thus calculating to a certain degree to excite the ill-will of the Ahl-e-Hadis and the Ahrars in particular. Ahmadi leaders have also been reminding the public about the traitorous part played by the Ahrars when the Muslim community in the Indian sub continent was fighting the British Imperialism. Full details of all such speeches would, doubtless, be supplied to the Court of Inquiry by the C.I.D. My conclusion,



therefore, is that while the Ahrars have generally been sponsoring agitation, the Ahmadis cannot altogether be exonerated from a portion of the blame inasmuch as the utterances and acts of their leaders and members of their community have been serving to exacerbate the feelings of the Ahrars and even the other Muslims who were not identifying themselves politically with the Ahrar Party.

II. THE CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE DECLARATION OF  
MARTIAL LAW IN LAHORE ON THE 6TH MARCH, 1953.

I am not concerned with this item of reference as I am not aware of the special circumstances prevailing in Lahore which necessitated the imposition of Martial Law.

III. THE ADEQUACY OR OTHERWISE OF THE MEASURES  
TAKEN BY THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL AUTHORITIES  
TO PREVENT AND SUBSEQUENTLY TO DEAL WITH  
THE DISTURBANCES.

As I have already pointed out above, Government have been alive to the dangerous consequences which the controversy was likely to assume resulting in a possible endangering of public tranquility, as is clear from their several letters quoted above and their letter issued on the eve of the "Direct Action" threat by the Ahrars (Chief Secretary's D.O. letter No:2514-29/BDSE, dated the 28th February, 1953, to the address of all District Magistrates). So far as Rawalpindi Division was concerned, the adequacy of the measures taken by the Provincial Government in dealing with the situation is evident from the fact that fire had to be resorted to by the Police only on one occasion and in one town viz. Rawalpindi, resulting in the death of one person and injuries to six persons. It is unquestionable, however, that after the Direct Action Movement was launched by the Ahrars, innumerable meetings and large gatherings had been taking place for several days in all the important towns of the Division, but tact and patience of the District Officers in dealing with the situation went a long way in the ultimate control of the situation. It was, however, commonly talked during the days when the Movement was at its peak that most of the political leaders such as MLAs and important political workers including members of Muslim League were playing a double role i.e. they were outwardly cooperating with the administration in maintaining law and order and dissuading the public from participating in the "Direct Action",



but inwardly they were not only sympathizing with the Movement but were actively supporting it. Until a sifting and exhaustive enquiry is made in this respect, it is not possible for me to vouch for this popular belief. Different Deputy Commissioners had difference conclusions on the subject, but where there was a reasonable suspicion that a prominent Muslim League worker or even an M.L.A. was actively siding with the agitators, the District Magistrate promptly took action in arresting him i.e. a Muslim League MLA of Sargodha was arrested and detained under the Public Safety Act.

It was also clear that the Provincial Government were maintaining a close direct liaison with the Army with the result that on one or two occasions I received a telephonic communications from the Home Secretary asking me to assist in the despatch of troops to Sargodha district.

#### IV. PART TAKEN BY COMMISSIONER IN DIRECTING POLICY OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES IN HIS DIVISION.

I kept close personal touch with Deputy Commissioners of all the districts throughout both on wireless and the telephone in the first fortnight of March, besides holding frequent conferences with the DIG Police, DM Rawalpindi and SP Rawalpindi. For the first ten days of the Movement, I remained at Headquarters in order to be available to District Magistrates for guidance and instructions on the telephone and wireless and in any

case the events at Rawalpindi appeared to be more threatening than at other places. A few days later, however, I paid a visit to Sargodha and Mianwali, as it appeared that members of the public, particularly from rural areas were continuing to court arrest. I held meetings of the prominent public-men along with the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police of Sargodha and Mianwali, and was given an assurance that public tranquility and public peace will be maintained at all costs. During those days I also paid a visit to Lahore and apprised the then Chief Minister Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana about the situation in Rawalpindi Division. The Chief Minister asked me to keep a special eye on the Sargodha and Mianwali districts, as reports received by him from different sources relating to those districts were not very re-assuring. At the same time the programme for the annual Cattle Fair at Sargodha had been announced and it was a big question whether the Cattle Fair should or should not be held. As things seemed to have calmed down quite a good deal at Sargodha, Government decided that the programme should be gone through. I had, therefore, to make a second trip to Sargodha and had to satisfy myself that the large congregation of people, which was about to collect for the Cattle Fair at Sargodha, will not be a source of anxiety to the administration on account of the agitation which had not completely subsided by that time. After full consideration, I decided that the whole programme should be gone through as usual and it is gratifying to note that despite a crowd of nearly one lakh of people, which collected at Sargodha during the 4 or 5 days of the Cattle Fair, not a single untoward incident occurred in that town. I presided over the annual Cattle Fair and



declared it formally closed after distributing the prizes. The rural populace peacefully dispersed to their villages in one or two days.

I also paid a visit to Campbellpur, where I discussed the situation with the District Officers and important Muslim League workers and other notables. It was brought to my notice by the District Magistrate that the town of Hazro was the trouble spot in his district. A considerable number of religious hot heads had, however, already been arrested and it was evident that the Movement was gradually dying down. Necessary instructions were given by me to the District authorities to watch the situation and show no hesitation in arresting anyone who had taken active part or was likely to identify himself with the Movement. The Movement eventually fizzled out in this district.

We had rather anxious moments in Rawalpindi City, where the Jamia Masjid was being used as the meeting place of the sponsors of the agitation. The Superintendent of Police was, however, in close touch with some of the leaders of the Movement and also the religious heads and as a result of the frequent conferences, which I held with the DIG, the District Magistrate and the SP, we decided not to impose section 144, Cr.P.C, as we thought that such a step would tantamount to intensification of the Movement. However, we decided to await the result of the Khutba which was to be addressed by the Imam-Mosques and certain speeches touching on the subject by others in the big congregation at the Jamia Masjid on Friday the 6th March. Some of the leaders of saner elements had been assuring the SP that speeches would be made after the Friday-prayers

exhorting the people not to take out a procession, to remain calm and to await the decision of the Provincial and the Central Government on the demands of the Khatm-e-Nabuwat Committee. On the morning of the 6th March, I called a meeting at my residence inviting local MLAs, President of the Bar Association and some other influential persons to discuss the situation and to decide upon the question whether or not a public meeting should be addressed by prominent leaders at Rawalpindi, explaining the position to the public and to appeal to them not to do anything which may jeopardize the public tranquility and the normal civic life of the town. Sharply divergent opinions were expressed at this meeting, one group being of the view that such a meeting in the prevailing mood of the public would not only be of little value but may add fuel to the fire, whereas the other view was that while the situation was, doubtless, explosive, responsible and influential persons of the town should, nevertheless, try to persuade the public to see reason and to disperse peacefully to their homes. I was all along of the view that the situation demanded of those who claimed to be leaders of the public to come forward and without making any bone about the matter speak to the public in a fearless manner and warn them of the dangerous consequences of the Movement, if it was allowed to spread further. Accepting my view, those present at the meeting agreed to hold a public meeting in Linqat Bagh after the conclusion of the Juma-prayers. The meeting was held as scheduled, but it is doubtful if it produced the desired effect. Any way, nothing untoward happened at that time, but after the crowd had dispersed, a small band of persons went



round along the Murree road in the evening and set fire to a building which was believed to be a mosque of the Ahmadis. A small motor car standing by the side of the road was also put on fire. The fire was, however, soon brought under control. On the same evening, a young man, who was supposed to be a Mirzai and was working at a small Press belonging to an Ahmadi, was stabbed. The matter was reported to me and under my directions an order under section 144, Cr.P.C. was imposed by the District Magistrate. Intensive Police patrolling was ordered and no further incident took place during the night. The District Magistrate contacted the local Military Commander who despatched some troops in the City to stand by. On the following day, a large mob collected outside the Police Kotwali and despite the warnings of the Magistrate on duty and the DSP, refused to disperse. Some persons from amongst the crowd started throwing brick bats on the Kotwali building and it became evident that the crowd was adopting a threatening attitude. Another warning was issued by the Magistrate to the crowd to disperse, failing which firing will have to be resorted to. Not paying any heed to this warning, the crowd pushed ahead and thereupon the Magistrate ordered the fire. One person received serious injuries and later succumbed in the hospital and six others received bullet wounds. Thereupon the crowd quickly dispersed and the situation was brought under control. The District Magistrate clamped curfew in the town from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. The situation remained tense particularly in view of the reports which were coming to the City on account of the happenings in

Lahore. Nevertheless, a close watch was kept on the whole of the town and intensive patrolling continued for several days. Apart from a few arrests of persons who were coming forward as volunteers defying the order under section 144, Cr.P.C. nothing of importance was happening in the City. The normal life of the City and Cantonments was restored a couple of days after the firing incident and the curfew hours were also gradually relaxed. The Movement died down in the third week of March. (Copies of the Police reports regarding the incidents in Rawalpindi, attached with this statement, may be seen).

In the Jhelum and Gujrat districts usual processions were taken out and several arrests were made in the first week of March, but there was no occasion for the district authorities to resort to fire or even lathi-charge.

V. SUGGESTIONS, IF ANY, MADE BY ME TO  
GOVERNMENT TO SUPPRESS THE DISORDERS.

As I have mentioned above, the Commissioners (at least, I as Commissioner, Rawalpindi) were never either asked by Government to make their suggestions or to participate in any conference or meeting at Headquarters where policy decisions were taken by Government. On the whole, in my view, Government orders to the District Officers regarding preventive measures and suppression



of disorders were adequate, but as the situation demanded, I gave directions to District Magistrates generally on the telephone on my own initiative. Every District Magistrate used to report the situation in his district to me on the telephone every evening. There was, therefore, no occasion for me to issue any other instructions in writing to the District Magistrates.

VI. WHETHER SUGGESTIONS MADE TO THE DISTRICT  
MAGISTRATE TO REQUISITION MILITARY AID  
UNDER SECTION 129 OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL  
PROCEDURE ?

No such suggestion was made by me to any District Magistrate. As is pointed out above, Government were issuing directives to the District Magistrates direct from Lahore and in one instance namely that of Sargodha, the Provincial Government appeared to have contacted the Military direct to despatch some military aid to the Civil authorities at Sargodha. As for Rawalpindi, the District Magistrate himself approached the local Military Commander and requisitioned military aid to stand by in the City for some days.

VII. CONCLUSION.

The above narrative of events will show that

situation in the Rawalpindi Division, though it threatened to assume alarming proportions in the beginning, was effectively brought under control within a few days. Barring a few acts of arson and looting of one or two shops of the Ahmadis in Rawalpindi City, one case of stabbing, one occasion in which firing had to be resorted to, nothing else alarming occurred in any district though situation remained tense for a number of days. I might add, however, that contrary to expectations, the wireless message dated the 6th March of the then Chief Minister, asking the District Magistrates to publicize the fact that the Provincial Government were in sympathy with the demands of the sponsors of the Khatm-e-Nabuwat Movement, caused somewhat of a confusion not only amongst the public but amongst the officials. The Deputy Commissioner, Mianwali, reported that this statement had an adverse effect on the general situation. However, I lost no time in contacting the District Magistrates on the telephone not to be under any misapprehensions about this statement as their duty clearly was to maintain law and order and to ensure that any activity calculated to undermine public tranquility was put down with a firm hand. This had the desired effect and I am glad to say that the situation was not allowed to deteriorate. A further statement of the Chief Minister on the 10th March, regarding the attitude of his Government in connection with the Movement, viz. curbing the disorders and lawless elements with an iron hand went a long way in clarifying the position.

Dated, Lahore:  
the 19th July, 1953.

3d/-Fida Hassan  
(3.Fida Hassan)



CONFIDENTIAL.

Tension over the "Khatm-e-Nabuwat" issue assumed serious proportions in Rawalpindi during the 1st week of March 1953. Processions and street-corner meetings were held and the public was exhorted to continue the agitation with unflagging zeal. Alarming accounts of firing at Lahore and Sialkot were received and this gave a fillip to the mounting tension. The feelings ran high. A public meeting was held on the 6th/crowd on their way back, while passing in front of the Ahmadiya building, got excited, when it is alleged some missiles were thrown at them from the top of the building, and set fire to the Ahmadiya mosque. This was followed by other cases of hooliganism. The situation in the City which had been kept under control with great difficulty, showed signs of rapid deterioration. All ranks of the Police had, therefore, to pass a restless night running about to disperse the mobs by force of reason combined with the reason of force. By vigilance and steel determination the City was rendered completely immune from mob-fury and peaceful tranquility was restored from 11 p.m. till the following morning.

At about 0800 hours the following morning, however, a large mob several thousand strong, led by Masood Malik, a stormy petrel of the Government College, Rawalpindi, came to "Chauk Fawara". The fury of the mob manifested itself in highly inflammable slogans and speeches made by Masood Malik, and others at frequent intervals. The mob was dispersed by force and after its dispersal the Superintendent of Police went to attend a meeting in the L of C Sub-Area. In his absence, a huge mob, led by the same Masood Malik and one Abdul Qadoos Poonchhi, a fanatic, came from the direction of Railway Road and started throwing brick-bats and stones at the Kotwali. The situation assumed dangerous

proportions and all other efforts to disperse the crowd having fell through, the permission of the Magistrate was obtained and the police opened fire as a result of which, one of the rioters was killed and six injured. This had a most salutary effect and the crowd retired in panic.

A case F.I.N. No. 125, dated 8-3-1953, was registered at Police Station Rawalpindi City and the culprits were arrested and sent for trial. The case is still pending trial in Court.

Sd/-

Superintendent of Police,  
Rawalpindi.

.....



SECRET.

A meeting was convened on 6-3-1953 by the Commissioner consisting of the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police, Rawalpindi Range, the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police, the local notables, the leaders of the temperate opinion, the members of the local bar including Mr. Changez Khan, Sh. Zafer Ahmad and others as well as the M.L.As including Sayed Mustafa Shah Khalid Gillani and Mr. Masud Sadiq at his residence at 9 O'clock. These people (the non-officials) were fairly reasonable, but felt very helpless and embarrassed stating that they had now no control with the crowds which seemed to have been captured by the more violent and rabid section. It was noticed in the meeting that some mischief mongers had spread a rumour that the new Deputy Commissioner happened to belong to the much hated Ahmadia Community and it was, therefore, decided that it should be publicly contradicted. The Commissioner delivered a stirring speech in which he exhorted the audience to cooperate with the District Authorities in suppressing the agitation and pointed out to them the various problems which faced the country at this critical juncture. He appealed to them in the name of national solidarity and the security of Pakistan to pull their socks and exercise their influence to persuade the people to refuse to play in the hands of disruptionist elements. It was also decided after some deliberations that suitable posters, to be prepared by the members of the bar present in the meeting, be widely circulated in the City and other important places in the district.

It was pointed out by Sayed Mustafa Shah Khalid Gillani that they could not face the public in their present mood if they went about criticising the movement. He, therefore, thought, it was necessary to show their

sympathy with the demands and to endeavour to canalise their mob instinct, as it then prevailed, in other direction, so that the agitation could be converted into a peaceful constitutional movement. Syed Mustafa Shah Gillani and others were of the opinion that it was advisable to attend the public meeting which was to be held in the Liaquat Gardens the same day to give expression to their views as envisaged in the meeting and they were allowed to do so. The Commissioner, however, emphasized the necessity and importance of determined effort to convert the masses and those, who attended the afore-said public meeting, on the side of law and order; and the meeting concluded.

Sd/-

Superintendent of Police,  
Rawalpindi.

-:oOo:-



Stereo. I.G.P.No:171

FORM NO:24.14.

Police Department.

Rawalpindi District.

## SPECIAL REPORT OF AN OFFENCE.

(No:14 Part I 1953).

Dated 16-3-1953.

| 1.                                                                                                                                                  | 2.                               | 3.                | 4.                | 5.          | 6.                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Description of offence & section of law offended against; also distance & direction of place from Police Station & name of Sub-Inspector in charge. | Name of persons                  |                   | Value of property |             | Statement of the case, conduct of the police, steps taken by them. |
|                                                                                                                                                     | Supposed to have been concerned. | A r r e s t e e d | T a k e n         | Re-covered. |                                                                    |

Murder u/s 302 PPC.

Date of occurrence: 6.3.53.

Kashmiri Bazar one furlong North West of P.S.City Rawalpindi.

Date of report to Police:

6.3.53  
21.45 hours.

Insp. Ch. Karam Dad In-Charge.

F.I.R.No:122 of 1953

P.S.City Rawalpindi.

1. The Medical Officer Civil Hospital, Rawalpindi sent a written report to the S.H.O. 'A' Division that a stab wound case of abdomen and chest had been admitted in the Hospital for treatment. S.I. Nawab Shah registered a case u/s 307 PPC on this information, and started investigation. The case has been made over to Insp. C.I.A.

2. Muhammad Magbul S/o Abdul Jabbar r/o Pul Shah Nazer City Rawalpindi, the victim, succumbed to the injuries on 8.3.53 and the offence has been amended to section 302 P.P.C. The Medical report revealed that the deceased received five punctured wounds with a sharp edged weapon and the death was

due to stab wounds of lung, liver and stomach.

3. The investigation has revealed that Muhammad Maqbul was stabbed in the Kashmiri Bazar when he was returning from the house of Kh. Ghulam Nabi Gilkar. He fell a victim to the Anti-Ahmadiyya agitation and efforts to trace the culprits are being made vigorously. Case is being investigated by Insp. C.I.A. who is confident of the success in his investigation.

Sd/-Hamid Ullah Khan  
Dy. Superintendent of Police,  
Rawalpindi.

Forwarded.  
Sd/-Muhammad Ramzan Shah  
Supdt: of Police,  
Rawalpindi.  
No:15609-14 Dt.16.3.53.

Copy to:- 1.D.M.S.Pindi.  
2.DIG/RR.  
3.PDSP.  
4.S.O.



POLICE DEPARTMENT.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

Continuation Special Report No: 114-A,  
Part I of 53.

-:0:-

FIR No: 122, dated 6-3-53, U/S 302/140 PPC  
P.S. City Rawalpindi.

-:oOo:-

The investigation of this mysterious murder which took place during the Anti Ahmadi agitation is being carried out by me under the directions of the Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi.

Due to the disturbances at Rawalpindi and the political and religious frenzy prevailing in general public, numerous difficulties had to be encountered in tracing the culprits, but the continuous labour has resulted in unearthing the group of accused who were responsible for this cruel murder.

The investigation has revealed that Muhammad Maqbool deceased was in service with the Noor Art Press, belonging to Muhammad Ali, an Ahmadi. The deceased was married to the niece of Khwaja Ghulam Nabi Gilkar (Ahmadi) a Kashmiri now resident of Mohan Pura and for these two reasons Muhammad Maqbool deceased, though alleged to be Sunni, was considered to be an Ahmadi by residents of Mohanpura, where he used to go often to see Khwaja Ghulam Nabi Gilkar.

On the evening of the 6th instant, the following accused who were later responsible for this murder, made efforts to attack the house of Khwaja Ghulam Nabi Gilkar

but failed in their object:-

- 1) Abdul Latif s/o Shamsa Din, Kashmiri, resident of House No:4/434, Mohanpura, Rawalpindi.
- 2) Allah Ditta alias Allow s/o Ghulam Muhammad, Arain, r/o House No:420, Mohanpura.
- 3) Ahmad Khan s/o Borkat Pathan, r/o House No:1028, Mohanpura.
- 4) Muhammad Idris s/o Maraj Din, Arain, r/o House No: 252/A, Nanakpura.
- 5) Abdul Islam alias Baba s/o Haji Muhammad Yaqub, Arain, r/o House No:142-B, Gali Sawa Ram.
- 6) Nabi Bakhsh s/o Allah Bakhsh, r/o House No:A-226, Nanakpura.
- 7) Muhammad Jamil s/o Ghulam Muhammad, Arain, r/o House No:A/170, Nanakpura.
- 8) Munir Ahmad s/o Abdul Khaliq, Kashmiri, r/o House No:185, Nanakpura.
- 9) Muhammad Islam s/o Muhammad Maqbool, Sheikh, r/o Nanakpura.
- 10) Saeed Hayat s/o Umar Hayat, Arain, r/o C-49, Riaz Street, Khawaja Dil Muhammad Road, Lahore, now at Civil Hospital, Rawalpindi.

About two hours later Muhammad Maqbool deceased was returning to his residence from the house of Khawaja Ghulam Nabi Gilkar, when he was noticed by Abdul Latif, Allah Ditta and Ahmad Khan accused Nos. 1, 2 & 3 and they followed him from Mohanpura to Kashmiri Bazar, where the other seven accused were standing to do away with the life of any Ahmadi, who came across. On getting to know from the accused who were following Muhammad Maqbool, that he was an Ahmadi, all the ten joined hands and stabbed him in the Kashmiri Bazar.

The deceased received five knife injuries to which he succumbed later in the hospital.

All the ten accused have been arrested. Ahmed, Muhammad Islam and Saeed accused Nos: 2, 9 and 10 confessed



their guilt in the Court and their confession has been recorded under section 164, Cr. P.C. by a First Class Magistrate. All the accused except No. 10 are refugees.

The investigation is proceeding and further developments will be reported in due course.

Sd/- Muhammad Nawaz.

Inspector C.I.A.  
Rawalpindi.

Forwarded.

Sd/- Muhammad Ramzan Shah,

Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi.

Copies to :- 1) D.M.R. Pindi.

2) D.I.G., R.R.

3) D.I.G., C.I.D., Punjab.

4) PDSF.

5) S.O.

No. 16290-95, dated 19-3-1953.

.....

Police Department.

Rawalpindi District.

Continuation Special Report No. 14-B, Part I of  
1953 in case F.I.R. No. 122 dated 6-3-53 u/s <sup>307</sup>PPC, P.S.  
City Rawalpindi.

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Muhammad Idris accused No. 4 was tendered pardon  
u/s 337, Cr.P.C. by the District Magistrate, Rawalpindi,  
and has been made an approver. His statement as an  
approver has been recorded by a 1st Class Magistrate.  
An incomplete challan has been put in Court in this  
case. Complete challan will be sent on receipt of the  
plan of the spot from the Draftsman.

Sd/- Muhammad Nawaz.

Forwarded.

Inspector C.I.A. Rawalpindi.

Sd/- Muhammad Ramzan Shah  
Supdt. of Police, Rawalpindi.

No. 17292-97 dated 27-3-53.

Copies to:- 1. D.M. Rawalpindi.  
2. DIG/RA.  
3. P.D.S.P..  
4. S.O.

Police Department.

Rawalpindi District.

Continuation Special Report No. 14-C, Part I of  
1953 in case FIR No. 122 dated 6-3-53 u/s 302 PPC, P.S.

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The plan of the spot has been received and complete  
challan has been put in Court.

Sd/- Muhammad Nawaz.

Forwarded.

Inspector C.I.A. Rawalpindi.

Sd/- Muhammad Ramzan Shah.  
Supdt. of Police, Rawalpindi.

No. 21325-30 Dated 21-4-53.

Copy to:- 1. D.M. Rawalpindi.  
2. DIG/RA.  
3. DIG/CID, Pb., Lahore.  
4. PDSP.  
5. S.O.

.....



CONFIDENTIAL.

Decisions taken at a Conference of Officers held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary in his office on Saturday, July 5, 1952.

Present.

1. Chief Secretary to Government, P<sup>b</sup>. (in the chair).
2. Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.
3. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab.
4. Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.
5. Additional Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum.
6. District Magistrate, Gujrat.
7. District Magistrate, Lahore.
8. District Magistrate, Rawalpindi.
9. District Magistrate, Sheikpur at Sargodha.
10. District Magistrate, Gujranwala.
11. District Magistrate, Lyallpur.
12. District Magistrate, Montgomery.
13. Additional District Magistrate, Sialkot.
14. Director, Public Relations, Punjab.

Decisions.-

(1) The orders under Section 144, Cr.P.C. should be amended wherever necessary so as to make them applicable specifically to the public meetings organized by the Ahir or the Ahmadis only without making any mention of the venue of the meeting. The model order promised by Government would be sent to the District Magistrates as early as possible but District Magistrates concerned need not defer the issue of revised orders to await the receipt of the Government draft.

(2) If any members of the Ahir party or the Ahmadi community deliver violent or inflammatory speeches at any public meeting not organized by their respective

Action  
D.Ms.

ACTION  
D.Ms.

organization a reference should be made to Government for action under Section 153, P.P.O. or the Public Safety Act. Pending the receipt of Government orders the culprits should not be arrested unless it is considered to be absolutely necessary.

ACTION  
D.Ms.

Maintenance  
of law and  
order. Meetings  
being held in  
mosques

(3) No action should be taken to disperse meetings organized by the Ahrar or the Ahmadis even outside mosques unless it becomes an imperative necessity to do so. For the are in no case to be interfered with in any way and action should be taken regarding all meetings whether held inside a place of worship or in other public places by the registration of regular cases against the prominent leaders of the two groups only.

ACTION  
DPR.

(4) The Government propaganda machinery should be accelerated so that the interested parties cannot dupe the public and the true significance and nature of the action taken by Government is explained to the common man. Pamphlets, leaflets and posters should be prepared and distributed to the District Magistrates for dissemination throughout their districts. Propaganda through newspapers should also be intensified and the papers which are generally pro-Government should be asked to cooperate in this matter also because their attitude is anything but favourable towards Government in this matter.

ACTION  
D.Ms.

(5) Maulvis and Khatibs of the various mosques should be contacted by the District Magistrates and the true picture of the whole situation should be laid before them so that the interested parties cannot play upon their religious sentiments and mislead them into inveighing against Government.

ACTION:  
D.Ms.,  
D.P.A.,  
and  
D.I.G.  
C.I.D.

(6) The Conv. called for 13th July, 1952, in Lahore should not be interfered with in any way. The speeches delivered and the decisions taken there should



be examined later to see what action, if any, is called for. This Convention may actually prove to be useful from the point of view of Government if the intending participants are contacted by the District Magistrates or the Director, Public Relations and prevailed upon to denounce preaching of violence and defiance of law. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., will make an effort to intimate the names of the intending participants to the District Magistrates concerned.

(7) In all action taken in this connection by officers on their own initiative or in accordance with the Government instructions issued from time to time it should be borne in mind that the ultimate object is to kill the threat to law and order created by the Nizar-Ahmadi controversy by isolating these two organizations from the rest of the public. This will destroy the unfounded bogey of interference with the religious and political rights of the public by Government which the Nizar have created in their desperate effort to regain their lost power.

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No. 181-St(HS)/52, dated Lahore, the 5th July, 1952.

Copies are forwarded for information, guidance and necessary action to:-

1. all the above mentioned officers who attended the conference;
2. all the remaining District Magistrates in the Punjab, and
3. all the Commissioners of Divisions in the Punjab.

Sd/- Ghias-ud-Din.

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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From

A.A. Ansari, Esquire, C.S.I.,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Rawalpindi.

To

The Home Secretary to Government,  
Punjab, Lahore.

Dated, Rawalpindi the 8th July 1953.

Subject:- Anti-Ahmadi agitation - Court of Inquiry.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your telegram No. 9698-53-H.G., a copy of which was forwarded to me under the same number dated the 3rd July, 1953, along with certain enclosures containing copies of the orders of the Court of Inquiry.

2. I understand the telegram to mean that we are directed to forward the report as well as documents and details required therein to Government for onward transmission to the Court of Inquiry. I am, therefore, addressing this letter to you.

3. As directed in the orders of the Court of Inquiry I am attaching to this letter as enclosures thereto

- (1) an abstract of daily agitation reports commencing from 1st March, 1953, to 7th April, 1953 (Thereafter the movement was officially called off in the District).
- (2) Copy of a special report forwarded to Government under my secret memorandum No. 194/HQ., dated the 31st March, 1953, in answer to Government's query whether the movement showed signs of declining. There was no weekly report but a resume of the situation was given regularly in the fortnightly reports. Relevant copies of the extracts are enclosed;



- (3) a list of standing instructions received from Government in connection with the anti-Ahmadi agitation. Since these instructions were of general character and issued to all the Districts, I am not enclosing copies of these instructions;
- (4) Copies of orders issued u/s 144 Cr.P.C.
- (5) List of both known and suspected dangerous, sympathisers and agitators of the movement drawn up according to Government instructions contained in their memorandum No. 16032-48/BOSB, dated the 26th May, 1953.

4. I joined the District on the 5th March, 1953. All the vital developments leading up to the situation as it prevailed then had already taken tails of the same are not known to me and are being supplied in a separate report by the Supdt. of Police, Mr. Ikram-ul-Haque, my predecessor, informed me over the telephone that he was not submitting any report. At the time I joined, briefly the position was as follows. There had been no serious unpleasantness or signs of explosion although the situation has already dangerously degenerated in Lahore. The people were resorting to strike and taking out processions and making all sorts of anti-Ahmadi speeches but that was all. There was no animus as such against the authorities either at the District level or higher up. The agitators had come to understand that there was no point in creating fuss in far flung places like the District of Rawalpindi and had begun to send jathas to Lahore and Karachi, but the evening before I joined, Government instructions were received stating that jathas must be stopped from going to Lahore and Karachi. This meant that a brand new situation was created at the moment of my joining and we had to contain the trouble making elements within the District of Rawalpindi. Other complicating factors were that the

movement had already assumed a broad based character and was no longer confined to Ahl-e-Akbar as the official view would have it. Most of the Muslim Leaguers were expressing open sympathy with the objects of the movement so that they might not incur the hatred of the excited population although they always whittled down their statements by urging the people to continue the agitation peacefully. The two very influential local Pirs namely those of Golra and Mohra were likewise embarrassed at the violent form which the movement was taking all over the Punjab. They, like the Muslim Leaguers, did not want to lose their following by saying anything against the movement though both of them continued to exercise a moderating influence.

5. Events warmed up very much on the next day namely Friday, the 6th March. Post prayer meetings were addressed by fiery speakers and the news which was received the same day about the then Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr. Daultana, accepting the demands of the so called All Muslim Parties Convention did not have the desired effect. The immediate results were of a violent nature a number of incendiary cases and still more aggressive processions than usual. Lathi charges had to be used on a number of occasions and the violent members dispersed.

6. On the 7th March, the report reached us that the Provincial Government had declared its previous statement as cancelled and was no longer prepared to advocate acceptance of the demand of the so called All Muslim Parties Convention to the Centre. There was a recurrence of angry demonstrations, infuriated mob carrying out processions, using abusive language towards the authorities but till night time all these demonstrations were peaceful. Late at night, however, there were attacks



on 2 or 3 Police men and one young respectable middle class non-Ahmadi boy was stabbed by some miscreant under the misapprehension that he was an Ahmadi. Late that night a meeting was held at Commissioner's residence attended by Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, D.I.G. of Police & Supdt. of Police, and it was decided that in view of the threatening situation the Military must be deployed on suitable strategic points in the City. A second conference was held with the Military Authorities at 10-0'Clock that night and four Companies which were standing to were deployed over the City.

7. The next day namely the 8th of March was the most difficult one throughout the period of agitation. The explosion was brought about by a certain rabid Communist who, according to the motto of his party, tried to exploit the situation and embarrass Government by siding with the "Direct Action" movement. He had gone round the City with a tonga and microphone spreading alarming rumours and inciting the people to violence. This day the mobs were more unmanageable than usual and repeated gas shells and lathi charges were only temporarily successful in dispersing them. On this day, a mob, roughly 4,000 strong, excited and led by the Communist referred to above invested the Kotwali. This was the solitary day on which firing was resorted to but minimum force was used and only one man was killed and 6 injured. The shooting, however, achieved a certain result in that no further attacks against the Police were made nor were there any further attacks on the lives and property of the Ahmadis. The situation having thus come to a head it was decided to clamp down section 144 Cr.P.C. banning processions and assemblies of 5 or more, banning the carrying of weapons and also clamping of curfew from dusk to dawn. A token protest



against promulgation of section 144 Cr.P.C. was made that day around 4 O'Clock. Two small jathas numbering respectively 88 and 140 persons peacefully courted arrest. These persons were accordingly arrested. Among them were some of the original sponsors of the movement namely Maulvi Arif Ullah Sheh and Maulvi Muhammad Miskeen. The curfew was fully respected that night.

8. From the 9th March onwards the only form which the agitation took was the issue of peaceful jathas defying section 144 Cr.P.C. thereby laying themselves under the mischief of section 188 P.P.C. and courting arrest. At first the jathas were fairly large. The number of persons thus offending was disconcerting at certain dates ranging upto 250 or 300. This form of agitation was, in the circumstances, welcome to us. Though it did create concern as to the date by which available accommodation in the Rawalpindi jail could last, there was a solution in sight namely that with the permission of Government other places could be declared as prisons. Between the 7th and 13th of March, large number of people courted arrests but thereafter the number steadily declined and the movement was officially called off on the 6th April, 1953.

9. The above is just a synopsis of the Principal events during the days of agitation in this District. I am, however, enclosing a copy of the daily diary maintained by the undersigned between the 5th and the 14th March, during which period the agitation was at its length. I am also enclosing a copy of the diary maintained by my predecessor from the 27th February to 4th March, 1953.

10. As for the Court's order desiring a statement



of the persons who were principally responsible for this agitation it may be mentioned that to the best of my information there was no Maulvi in the entire District who did not support the anti-Ahmadi agitation as such. Those who had a more fiery temperament or who were fanatics in character went further than this and showered abuses on the authorities and even exhorted their listeners to violence. The chief persons among the Maulvis who led the 'direct action' movement were Maulvis Ghulam Ullah Khan, Arif Ullah Shah, Muhammad Miskeen, Muhammad Ismail Zabih and Abdul Hanan, all members of the All Parties Muslim Convention. The person at No. 1 was arrested under orders of Government u/s 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act, on 27th February, 1953, Nos. 2, 3 & 4 were arrested on 8th March, for violation of section 144 Cr.P.C. while No. 5 were arrested under the Safety Act on 2-4-53. As I have stated in my detailed principal leaders were arrested u/s 188 P.P.C. the conduct of the movement passed into the hands of certain mushroom leaders who were hitherto unknown to us and it was only by prolonged and difficult work on the part of intelligence staff that these mushroom leaders were gradually unearthed and rounded up. Our information about the persons rounded up was not in all cases sound and we subsequently modified our view and took appropriate action accordingly by recommending the less dangerous or less fanatical ones among them to Government for release. A glance on enclosure No. 5 will give the names of persons who

were rounded up u/s 3 of the Safety Act on the basis of suspicions of complicity in the "direct action" movement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Sd/- A.A. Ansari.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Rawalpindi.

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Abstract of "SITRAPS".

ENCLOSURE NO:1

| Sr. No. | Date    | No. of volunteers arrested. |                 | REMARKS.                                                                                              |
|---------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |         | U/s 188 Cr.P.C.             | U/s 3 P.P.S.A.  |                                                                                                       |
| 1.      | 1.3.53  |                             |                 | 10 Volunteers left for Lahore.                                                                        |
| 2.      | 2.3.53  |                             |                 | 41 Volunteers left for Lahore.                                                                        |
| 3.      | 3.3.53  |                             |                 | 40 -do- -do-                                                                                          |
| 4.      | 4.3.53  |                             |                 | 50 -do- Lahore or Karachi.                                                                            |
| 5.      | 5.3.53  |                             |                 | 40/50 -do- -do-                                                                                       |
| 6.      | 6.3.53  |                             |                 | Ahmadiya office set on fire, 6 shops broken at night & one boy stabbed.                               |
| 7.      | 8.3.53  | 113                         | -               | 136 Volunteers went to Campbellpur. A mob of 5000 invested Kotwali. Fire opened. 1 killed, 6 injured. |
| 8.      | 9.3.53  | -                           | Curfew imposed. |                                                                                                       |
| 9.      | 10.3.53 | 26                          | -               |                                                                                                       |
| 10.     | 11.3.53 | -                           | 10              |                                                                                                       |
| 11.     | 12.3.53 | 14                          | -               |                                                                                                       |
| 12.     | 13.3.53 | 50                          | -               |                                                                                                       |
| 13.     | 14.3.53 | 198                         | 4               |                                                                                                       |
| 14.     | 15.3.53 | 55                          | 1               | Of the 55 only one belonged to Pindi. while the rest came from Hazara.                                |
| 15.     | 16.3.53 | 47                          | -               | Mostly from Campbellpore Distt.                                                                       |
| 16.     | 17.3.53 | 49                          | -               | Campbellpur.                                                                                          |
| 17.     | 18.3.53 | 19                          | 4               | Of the 19, 17 belonged to Distt: /                                                                    |
| 18.     | 19.3.53 | -                           | -               | 10 Culprits responsible for causing the death of a boy arrested.                                      |
| 19.     | 20.3.53 | 23                          | -               | Mostly from Attock district.                                                                          |
| 20.     | 21.3.53 | 28                          | -               | -do- -do-                                                                                             |
| 21.     | 22.3.53 | 26                          | -               |                                                                                                       |
| 22.     | 23.3.53 | 32                          | 1               |                                                                                                       |
| 23.     | 24.3.53 | 29                          | -               | 17 belonged to this District.                                                                         |
| 24.     | 25.3.53 | 23                          | -               | 17 -do-                                                                                               |
| 25.     | 26.3.53 | 11                          | -               | 9 -do-                                                                                                |
| 26.     | 27.3.53 | 27                          | 2               | 18 -do-                                                                                               |
| 27.     | 28.3.53 | 28                          | -               | 26 -do- 3 persons arrested u/s 107/151 Cr.P.C.                                                        |
| 28.     | 29.3.53 | 11                          | 1               | 8 -do-                                                                                                |
| 29.     | 30.3.53 | 12                          | 1               | All belonged to Attock Distt.                                                                         |
| 30.     | 31.3.53 | 7                           | -               |                                                                                                       |
| 31.     | 1.4.53  | 5                           | -               | All volunteers belonged to Attock                                                                     |
| 32.     | 2.4.53  | 5                           | 4               | -do-                                                                                                  |
| 33.     | 3.4.53  | 27                          | 1               | 18 -do-                                                                                               |
| 34.     | 4.4.53  | 7                           | -               | 4 belonged to Attock and 1 to Hazara District.                                                        |
| 35.     | 6.4.53  | -                           | 2               | 4 persons arrested u/s 107/151 Cr.P.C. THE STRIKE WAS CALLED OFF.                                     |
| 36.     | 7.4.53  | -                           | -               | No arrests after 6th were reported.                                                                   |

ENCLOSURE NO:2.

Copy of a secret memorandum No:194/HQ., dated the 31st March, 1953, from the District Magistrate Rawalpindi to the Home Secretary to Government Punjab, Punjab, Lahore.

-:ooOoo:-

Reference your wireless message No:6430-47/BD3B., dated the 24th March, 1953, requesting all District Magistrates and Commissioners except Lahore to state whether the "direct action" agitation is showing signs of abatement and of dying natural death.

2. This was received by me on the 25th instant. I did not reply immediately because the situation was then fluid. The Supdt. of Police, Rawalpindi, on the other hand, immediately replied giving his own views about the situation. These views represented the situation at that particular moment. However, there have been a few developments since that time. I feel that it is possible to arrive at a somewhat more accurate estimate now.

3. The background and progress of the movement upto date has been conveyed to Government Punjab through the last fortnightly report and is also given in the S.F's report referred to above conveyed in their No:2050/C., dated 17.3.53. The violent form of direct action was not noticed after the 9th instant. Since that time there have been peaceful jathas ranging between 11 to 200, courting arrest. As time passes the jathas show a tendency to diminish in the number of participants as the more trouble making elements are arrested for defiance of 144 Cr.P.C. or under the Safety Act. After the 14th we observed that there were hardly any participants from the



Rawalpindi City area which began to show a very much improved aspect and things have progressed so favourably that at this moment I am confident that in a day or so the curfew will be eliminated altogether. On the other hand a disconcerting circumstances began to be noticed namely that the volunteers started pouring in from Campbellpore, Jhelum and Hazra Districts particularly from the Fateh Jang Tehsil of Attock District. There was also an indication that the movement was threatening to extend to rural areas as volunteers were pouring in from those areas. In view of this threat certain speedy measures had to be taken. The Tahsildars and the S.H.Os. were requested to be very active and vigilant in the rural areas and try to persuade intending volunteers with threats, cajolery or temptation to desist from their intended misbehaviour. Peace Committee Committees have been formed in the rural areas. Further with the greatest of difficulty we succeeded in obtaining two or three Maulvis to do propaganda on our behalf against the violent form the movement. The results have been fairly encouraging and things are now rapidly returning to tranquility although arrests of peaceful jathas violating section 144 Cr.P.C. are continuing at a diminished rate. The news has already been received that Sialkot, Jhelum, Campbellpore, Sargodha and Lyallpur are normal. This has increased our hope that the situation in Rawalpindi District can also be brought under control in between a week or 10 days time. This District is, however, very much more explosive than any of the others and is potentially more dangerous even than Lahore as the experience in the past has time and again shown.



we are consequently much more cautious both in the action taken to deal with the situation as well as in any estimate that may be offered regarding the progress in our efforts to beat this movement.

4. There are certain considerations arising out of our experience of this movement which may be brought to Government's attention for such action as may be deemed suitable. In the first place although it suited us from the expediency point of view to say that the movement was fostered by Ahrars and certain subversive elements, the fact was that this movement had become a mass movement and the hatred preached by certain half baked fanatic Mullas had engulfed almost the entire population in its vortex. To such an extent had the movement spread that we could not find even a single person from the leaders of the people in any walk of life to condemn the "Khatam-e-Nabuwwat" movement. Thus the very obvious distinction between the doctrine of "Khatam-e-Nabuwwat" and the so-called movement of Khatam-e-Nabuwwat - was no longer noticed by the inflamed masses nor did any of the leaders or Muslim League, M.L.As. dare to point this out to them. It seemed that whosoever believed <sup>in</sup> the Khatam-e-Nabuwwat doctrine must as corollary thereto make things difficult for the Government by all sorts of illegal means in order to force them to give way to these fantastic demands. The liberal, rational and educated section of public opinion had been completely swamped by the poison comitted by the Mullas during the one year that the movement has been in a progress. I have noted in my former confidential report that we could not find a single Muslim



League M.L.A. who was prepared to tell the people about the evil of the course that they had been led into. It became clear that these leaders and M.L.As were all secretly supporting this movement either by words or profession or speeches or money.

5. When things came to such a pass it seems to me to be too clear to need statement that such a movement cannot be eliminated by repressive methods alone. A vigorous drive must be launched to inculcate sound doctrine and sense into the people's mind. The effort which had been seriously made by the last Ministry to honour the democratic principles of freedom of speech doubtless deserve praise but such liberal doctrines need to be qualified to this extent that there should be no freedom of speech allowed to fanatics and ill-educated people to inflame the masses into hatred of other sects.

6. I have mentioned above that when we did start upon a programme of publicity as directed by the Government when they sanctioned a grant of Rs.5000/- for this District it was almost impossible for us to find anybody to join us in the work of publicity. The two or three Mullahs whom we were able to get in were able to give us only a qualified support.

7. It is universally agreed now-a-days that in view of certain well meaning but mistaken acts of Government the powers of District Officers now-a-days were meagre (as compared to those wielded by their predecessors) to deal with movements of this kind. In the first place whenever we wished to rope in the services of anybody we had nothing to offer them at all by way of reward. Zaildars,

Honorary Magistacies, Inamdaris and Jagirdaris were swept away by the Mandot Government under the mistaken notion that they ran counter to democratic principles and were just an imperialistic method to keep the masses under control. This has had deplorable consequences. These things were the means and the instruments whereby the District Officers remained in touch with the incoherent inflammable masses. Now when they have gone away, we have no direct contact at all with the vast masses of the people. Apart from this these triffling awards were the temptation which used to keep a large number of aspirants on their toes co-operating with the Government in its useful task of giving good administration to the country. Nowadays there is only one course open to ambitious people and that is to get a seat in the Provincial Assembly or a Local Body. Once there, they are again of no use to the administration because their efforts appear to be concentrated in obtaining maximum benefits for themselves. During these critical days not a single Muslim League, M.L.A. dared to stand up and try to utter sound, upright and honest views before the people for the fear that they might lose their popularity. As a matter of fact a few of them went about making embarrassing and indiscreet speeches supporting the agitation while their party Government was telling everybody that the movement had been sponsored by certain subversive elements and by the enemies of the State abroad.

8. Recently I received a directive from Government desiring that a list of the Mullahs who had not participated in the movement should be sent up. If Government desired only the names of the Mullahs who have taken absolutely no



part. I fear that the answer will be nil.

Because of the character the movement had taken on, the hands of every Mullah were to varying extents dyed in this unholy agitation and perhaps this was inevitable by education by inclination by history the Mullahs were already strongly predisposed towards this sort of thing and if not prevented in time or if suitable deterrents are not there, they invariably avail of such opportunities. The Shia-Gunni conflict was another thing of this type and in that sense the Khatam-e-Nabuwat movement was not unique. It seemed to be agreed to all hands nowadays that the only way of controlling the Mullah menace is to subsidise them from Government coffers and make them a State institution as has already been done by the Frontier Ministry with results which seem to have been entirely satisfactory and whose efficiency is absolutely unquestioned.

9. There was another point over which there was a wide measure of agreement amongst the officers dealing with the matter in the District and that was that the so-called Khatam-e-Nabuwat movement appeared to be more or less a common platform which enabled the people to collect together and given vent to their accumulated grievances against the Government. On account of real or fancied wrongs there is a lot of dissatisfaction and cynicism amongst the people at the ways things have been handled and also on account of certain misfortunes beyond the control of Government. The dissatisfaction over Kashmir, over the food problem scarcity of rains, stoppage of canal water, shortage of grain, the B.F.C. Report and so on, all seem to have lent hidden force to the movement. It seems probable that with a solution of some of these problems or a change

for the better in their circumstances the venom behind this movement may be very largely scotched.

10. At the end I would repeat that the movement does at the moment shows signs of abatement but it seems almost certain that the abatement would only be temporarily and that there would be a recrudescence of this movement if palliatives are not supplied, if the extensive re-education of the people by means of propaganda is not undertaken, if confidence is not inspired that the Government intends to deal with the various problems confronting the country in a vigorous and inspiring way.

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ENCLOSURE NO:3.

List of instructions received from  
Government in connection with anti-ahmadi  
agitation.

-:0:-

| Sr.<br>No. | Page No. &<br>Date.                          | From & to                               | S u b j e c t.                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)        | (2)                                          | (3)                                     | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1.         | 1&2W/S.S/662/53<br>D. 27.2.53                | H.S. to Govt.Pb.<br>to D.M.&S.P.        | Re.Arrest of M.Ghulam Ullah<br>Khan & sending of sitraps.                                                                                                                                    |
| 2.         | 3&6 D.O.2514-29/BDSB<br>6.Dt.28.2.53         | Chief Secy: to<br>All D.Ms.             | General instructions re.<br>agitation that Chief<br>Minister Mr.Daultana, had<br>accepted the demands of<br>agitators & was sending<br>a special rep. by plane<br>to negotiate with Karachi. |
| 3.         | 7&8.W/M No:3special<br>1/113/53<br>Dt.2.3.53 | H.S.to Govt: to<br>All D.Ms.            |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 4.         | 9.D.C's note<br>dated 2.3.53                 | In connection with<br>the above signal. |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 5.         | 10.W/M No:2911-<br>44/BDSB of<br>4.3.53      | H.S. to Govt.Pb.,<br>to all D.Ms.       | Instructions to dissuade<br>the volunteers from<br>going to Karachi or Lahore.                                                                                                               |
| 6.         | 11.D.C's note<br>dated 4.3.53                | In connection with<br>the above signal. |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 7.         | 13.W/M. dated<br>6.3.53                      | H.S. to all D.Ms.                       | Reg.declaration of Martial<br>Law in Lahore.                                                                                                                                                 |
| 8.         | 14.W/M No:S/704/<br>53, dated<br>7-3-53      | -do-                                    | Instructions reg.keeping<br>Govt. in touch with develop-<br>ments by the quickest<br>means.                                                                                                  |
| 9.         | 15.Local Order                               | D.M. to S.P.                            | Order passed u/s 6 of PPSA.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 10.        | 16.W/M 5528-60<br>53, dt.9.3.53              | SP/T LHR, to all<br>S.Ps & D.Cs.        | Re.discontinuance of<br>duplicate situation<br>reports.                                                                                                                                      |
| 11.        | 17.W/M No:Nil,<br>dated 9.3.53               | H.S. to Govt.Pb.,<br>to D.Ms.           | Instructions reg.guarding<br>of vital installations.                                                                                                                                         |
| 12.        | 18.W/M GS/528,<br>dated 9-3-53               | Chief Secy: to<br>all D.Ms.             | Re.publicity to be given<br>that Govt. does not<br>accade to the demands<br>of Ahirars and had<br>cancelled previous instruc-<br>tions mentioned in letter<br>at serial Nos: 2 & 3.          |
| 13.        | 19 W/M 39-PA-Gs-<br>20 53 dt.10.3.53         | -do-                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                              |

| (1) | (2)                                         | (3)                                                                | (4)                                                                                                                           |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 14. | 21.W/M 2102-53/G.Z<br>Dt. 11.3.53           | Chief Secy:<br>to all D.Ms.                                        | Re. appointment of special<br>Magistrates.                                                                                    |
| 15. | 22.W/M 5822-54/<br>53, Dt. 11-3-53          | H.S. to Govt. Pb.,<br>to D.Cs.                                     | Re. issue of a combined<br>situation report.                                                                                  |
| 16. | 23.W/M 3543-89/<br>BDSB, dt 11.3.53         | -do-                                                               | Amendment to page 21.                                                                                                         |
| 17. | 24.W/M dated<br>11.3.53                     | -do-                                                               | Action to be taken on<br>apologies received from<br>under-trials.                                                             |
| 18. | 25 No: 2102/53-Gaz,<br>26 dt. 11-3-53       | Chief Secy: to<br>all D.Ms.                                        | Government Notification<br>re. appointment of special<br>Magistrates.                                                         |
| 19. | 28 Press communique<br>32                   | -do-                                                               | Explaining Govt. position<br>re-agitation.                                                                                    |
| 20. | 33. Telegram AG-195<br>dt. 13.3.53          | A.G. Pb., to D.C.,<br>Rawalpindi.                                  | Allotment of Rs. 5000/-<br>for publicity purposes.                                                                            |
| 21. | 34.W/M 3877/BDSB,<br>dt. 13.3.53            | H.S. to Govt. Pb.,<br>to D.Ms.                                     | Re. cancellation of<br>arms licences of suspected<br>persons.                                                                 |
| 22. | 35.W/M dated<br>13.3.53                     | Chief Secy: to<br>all D.Ms.                                        | Rounding up of ring<br>leaders of the agitation.                                                                              |
| 23. | 36.D.O. 2099/53/<br>DFS, dt. 16.3.53        | DFP & Addl:<br>Secy: to Govt.,<br>Pb., Food Dept.,<br>to all D.Cs. | Cancellation of food grains<br>licences of those who<br>participated in the<br>agitation.                                     |
| 24. | 37.W/M 4578-4614/<br>BDSB, dt. 16.3.53      | Chief Secy: to<br>all D.Ms.                                        | Arrest of ring leaders<br>to continue.                                                                                        |
| 25. | 38.W/M 4497-<br>4516/BDSB, dated<br>16.3.53 | -do-                                                               | Action to be taken against<br>those Military pensioners<br>who took part in the<br>agitation.                                 |
| 26. | 39.W/M 4453-89/<br>BDSB, dt 16.3.53         | H.S. to Govt. Pb.,<br>to all D.Cs.                                 | Funds collected by<br>Shrars etc. to be<br>frozen.                                                                            |
| 27. | 40 2096/53/PP,<br>41 dt. 16.3.53            | Chief Secy: to<br>all D.Cs.                                        | Instructions re. propaganda.                                                                                                  |
| 28. | 42 W/M 5468-85/<br>43 BDSB dt.<br>19.3.53   | -do-                                                               | Instructions re. calling<br>Military in aid of civil<br>power cancellations of<br>allotments, arms licences,<br>depot permit. |



| (1) | (2)                                                                         | (3)                                         | (4)                                                                                                                               |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29. | 45.W/M 6430-<br>47/BDSB.dt.<br>24.3.53                                      | H.S.to Govt.Pb.,<br>to all D.Cs.            | Inquiry whether agitation<br>is showing any signs of<br>abatement or not.                                                         |
| 30. | 44.W/M 5338-67/<br>BDSB.dt.18.3.53                                          | -do-                                        | Grounds of arrests to be<br>mentioned while reporting<br>arrests u/s 3 P.P.S.A.                                                   |
| 31. | 46.W/M 6472-89/<br>BDSB.dt.24.3.53                                          | -do-                                        | Re.preparation of lists<br>of Maulvis & Paish Imams<br>who remained neutral and<br>of those who participated<br>in the agitation. |
| 32. | 47.W/M 6891-6907/<br>BDSB.dt.25.3.53                                        | -do-                                        | Leaders of the agitation<br>should not be released<br>if they tender apology etc.                                                 |
| 33. | 48.W/M 7112-19/<br>BDSB.dt 27-3-53                                          | -do-                                        | Reminder to page 45.                                                                                                              |
| 34. | 49 1713-III-Reh- All Addl: R.Cs<br>50 53 10967,dt. from RCG.,Pb.<br>27-3-53 |                                             | Cancellation of allotments<br>where there is no<br>improvement in<br>situation.                                                   |
| 35. | 52.D.O.7584-7600/<br>BDSB.dt.29.3.53                                        | Chief Secry: to<br>all D.Ms.                | Action should be taken<br>against ring leaders<br>without fear of favour<br>of any political<br>party.                            |
| 36. | 53.W/M 8/1342-71/<br>53,dt.6-4-53                                           | H.S.to Govt.Pb.,<br>to all D.Cs.            | Requires sitraps to be<br>more details.                                                                                           |
| 37. | 54.W/M 1000/<br>BDSB.dt.6.4.53                                              | -do-                                        | Reminder to Sig.at page<br>45.                                                                                                    |
| 38. | 55.D.O.No:9086-<br>89/BDSB.dated<br>6.4.53                                  | Chief Secry: to<br>D.C. Rawalpindi.         | Troops should not be<br>called unless absolutely<br>necessary.                                                                    |
| 39. | 56.D.O.2460/53-<br>DPS,dt.6.3.53                                            | U.S.Food Deptt.<br>to all D.Cs.             | Reminder to letter<br>at page 36.                                                                                                 |
| 40. | 57 D.O.10265-<br>58 80/BDSB.,<br>dated 7.4.53                               | Chief Secry: to<br>all D.Ms.                | Apologies received be<br>sent to Govt.                                                                                            |
| 41. | 60.11328-59/BDSB<br>dated 14.4.53                                           | -do-                                        | Situation should be handled<br>firmly and no well known<br>Gaddi Nashin be arrested<br>without prior approval<br>of Government.   |
| 42. | 61.D.O.11379-94/<br>BDSB,dt.14.4.53                                         | Chief Secry: to<br>Govt.Pb.,to all<br>D.Ms. | Rounding up all agitators<br>who are at large.                                                                                    |

| (1) | (2)                                             | (3)                                              | (4)                                                                                                                     |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 43. | 62.1059-PT/53<br>dt.22.4.53                     | Secy:RTA to<br>D.Cs in Rawal-<br>pindi Division. | Asks for a list of transport<br>operators who participated<br>in the agitation.                                         |
| 44. | 63.13188-203<br>dt.25.4.53                      | H.S.to Govt.Pb.,<br>to all D.Ms.                 | No person detained under<br>Govt. order should be<br>released without prior<br>approval of Govt.                        |
| 45. | 64.D.O.2945/53-<br>DFS,dt.27.4.53               | DFF Lahore to<br>all D.Cs.                       | Reminder to letter at<br>page 36.                                                                                       |
| 46. | 65 W/M 15039-52/<br>66 BDSB dated<br>30.4.53    | H.S.to Govt.,<br>Pb., to all<br>D.Ms.            | Reminder to letter at<br>page 46.                                                                                       |
| 47. | 67 4621-53-JJ,<br>68 dt.15.5.53                 | -do-                                             | Inquiry re. No. of detenus<br>who were originally placed<br>in classes I & II but<br>later transferred to<br>class III. |
| 48. | 69.W/M 18350-56/<br>BDSB,dt.21.5.53             | ACID LHR, to<br>C.Ms.                            | Asks for recommendations<br>in respect of apology<br>cases.                                                             |
| 49. | 70.18529-62-BDSB<br>dt. 22-5-53                 | H.S.to Govt.Pb.,<br>to all D.Ms.                 | Extension of detention or<br>release of denus arrested<br>u/s 3 of the PPSA - To be<br>dealt with immediately.          |
| 50. | 71.W/M 18657-53/<br>BDSB dt.23.5.53             | ACID,LHR to D.Ms.                                | Reminder to W/M at<br>page 69.                                                                                          |
| 51. | 72.3145/53-DFS,<br>dt.27.5.53                   | U.S.Food Deptt:<br>to D.C.,R'pindi.              | Leaves it to D.C.to take<br>action against those<br>two food grain licences<br>who took part in the<br>agitation.       |
| 52. | 73 1713-III-Reh-<br>74 53/19693,dt.<br>10.6.53. | RCG.,Pb., to all<br>Addl. R.Cs.                  | Allotments previous<br>cancelled be restored<br>to allottees.                                                           |
| 53. | 79 W/M 21383/BDSB<br>80 dt.16.3.53              | ACID LHR to D.M.<br>Rawalpindi.                  | Reminder to letter<br>at page 46.                                                                                       |
| 54. | 81 W/M 23135-37/<br>82 BDSB,dt.<br>22.6.53      | -do-                                             | Asks for a list of<br>Pesh-Imam who participated<br>in the agitation but<br>have since apologised.                      |
| 55. | 83.3366/53-PP,<br>dt.16.5.53                    | Chief Secy: to<br>All D.Cs.                      | Proposed grant of Pb.,<br>Govt. Sanads to those who<br>stood by law and order<br>during recent<br>agitation.            |



| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|-----|-----|-----|-----|

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|-----|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 56. | 84 Notn:24174/<br>85 BDSB.dated<br>4-7-53      | Chief Secry:<br>to all D.Cs. | Declaring Majlis-i-<br>Ahrars as unlawful.                                                               |
| 57. | 87 9698-53-HG,<br>90 dt.3.7.53                 | -do-                         | Requiring D.Cs to<br>submit detailed account<br>of disturbances, in<br>terms of this communi-<br>cation. |
| 58. | 91 Telegram 9698-<br>92 53-HG, dated<br>3-7-53 | -do-                         | -do-                                                                                                     |

ENCLOSURE NO: 14.0.

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 Cr.P.C.

To

The Public in General.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that on account of disturbances involving loss of human life and serious injury to persons and property a grave situation, has arisen in which there is sufficient ground to proceed as here-in-after appearing and immediate prevention is desirable and such direction is necessary in order to prevent danger to human life, safety and disturbance of public tranquility, riot and affray within the Municipal area of Rawalpindi City & Cantonment and within five miles radius of P.S. Saddar, Rawalpindi.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Aziz Asghar Ansari, C.S.P., District Magistrate, Rawalpindi in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 do hereby order as under:-

(1) That all people shall abstain from appearing on any road, street, lane, bye-lane, thoroughfare, and any public place between the hours of 6 p.m. on the night between the 8th and 9th of March, 1953, and on the subsequent nights for a period of one month.

(2) That five or more persons shall not collect in any public place or carry any arms or other articles capable of being used as a weapon of offence or defence at any time of the day or night for a period of one month with immediate effect.

(3) That no one shall hold any meeting or take out any procession or indulge in a demonstration of any kind what-so-ever throughout the Municipal area of Rawalpindi



Cantts, and City within the radius of 5 miles of P.S. Saddar, Rawalpindi for a period of one month with immediate effect.

This order shall not apply to the Police, Magistrates and the Military personnel on duty or to genuine prayers or funeral gatherings or persons, who are specially permitted by the District Magistrate or the Additional District Magistrate, Rawalpindi or the City Magistrate, Rawalpindi in writing.

This order shall remain in force for a period of one month from the date of issue unless modified or withdrawn earlier by me.

This order shall be announce at the Rawalpindi Radio Station and will be published in the local newspapers and shall be given wide publicity by beat of drum or by announcement on microphone and by affixation of copies on the Notice Boards at the District Courts, of Police Station of Tehsil Headquarters.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court on this 8th day of March, 1953.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari,  
District Magistrate,  
Rawalpindi.

No:2612/G., Dated Rawalpindi the 8th March, 1953.

Copies forwarded to:-

1. The Supdt. of Police, Rawalpindi.
2. The Tahsildar, Rawalpindi, for wide publicity.
3. The Editor of the local Dailies.
4. The Station Director Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari,  
District Magistrate,  
Rawalpindi.

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NO:2613/G. Dated Rawalpindi the 8th March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded for information, to:-

1. The Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
2. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
3. The Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, Rawalpindi.
4. The Area Commander, L of C Sub Area, Rawalpindi.
5. The Station Headquarters, R a w a l p i n d i.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari.

District Magistrate,  
RAWALPINDI.

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WHEREAS the situation at Rawalpindi has improved to some extent.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Aziz Asghar Ansari, C.S.P., District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, in partial modification of my order issued under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 dated 8th of March, 1953, do hereby order as under:-

1. that all people shall abstain from appearing on any road, street, lane, bye-lane, thoroughfare, and any public place between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5 p.m. in Rawalpindi City and 8 p.m. to 5 p.m. in Rawalpindi Cantonment and within 5 miles radius of P.S. Saddar Rawalpindi on the night between 11th and 12th of March, 1953 and on subsequent nights for a period of one month, unless modified or withdrawn by me earlier.

The rest of the order dated 8th March, 1953, will continue in force as it is, unless modified or withdrawn by me earlier.

This partial modification of my previous order shall be announced at the Rawalpindi Radio Station and will be published in the Local Newspaper and shall be given wide publicity by beat of drum or by announcement on microphone and by affixation of copies on the Notice Boards at the District Courts, Police Stations and Tehsil Headquarters.

Given under my hand the seal of the Court on this 11th day of March, 1953.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari,  
District Magistrate,  
RAWALPINDI.

No:2680/G. Dated 11-3-1953.

Copies forwarded to:-

1. The Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi.
2. The Tehsildar, Rawalpindi, for wide publicity.

3. The Editor of the Local Dailies.
4. The Station Director, Radio Pakistan,  
Rawalpindi.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari.

District Magistrate,  
RAWALPINDI.

No: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated:

A copy is forwarded for information to:-

1. The Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
2. The Home Secretary to Government Punjab, Lahore.
3. The Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, Rawalpindi.
4. The Area Commander L of C Sub Area, Rawalpindi.
5. The Station Headquarters, Rawalpindi.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari,

District Magistrate,  
RAWALPINDI.



O R D E R.

WHEREAS I am satisfied that the situation has considerably improved in this district, and the Municipal area of City Rawalpindi has also been quiet for sometime past.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Aziz Asghar Ansari, C.S.P., District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, do hereby proclaim for the information of the General public that the restrictions imposed on account of Curfew are abolished in the Municipal area of the City Rawalpindi, with immediate effect.

This order shall be given wide publicity throughout the area where curfew restrictions were imposed by all or any one of the following means:-

1. Announcement of Police, Van.
2. Through the Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi.
3. Through Local Newspapers.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 1st day of April, 1953.

3d/-A.A.Ansari,

District Magistrate,  
RAWALPINDI.

No:3390/G., dated Rawalpindi the 1st April, 1953.

A copy is forwarded to:-

1. Home Secretary to Government Punjab, Lahore.
2. Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division.
3. Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, with 12 spare copies.
4. News Editor, Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi.
5. Local Press representatives.
6. Local Newspapers.
7. Tahsildar, Rawalpindi.
8. Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi.
9. Publicity Officer, Public Relations Department, Punjab, at Rawalpindi.

3d/-A.A.Ansari,  
District Magistrate,  
RAWALPINDI.

O R D E R.

Whereas the situation in the Rawalpindi City has further improved.

Now, therefore, I, Aziz Asghar Ansari, CSP., District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, do hereby proclaim for information of the general public that with, immediate effect, the restrictions imposed on account of Curfew shall be enforced in the City area from 10 p.m. to 4 p.m. as against from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. as thereafter.

This order shall be given wide publicity throughout the areas where Curfew restrictions are imposed for the time being by all or anyone of the following means:-

- (1) Announcement on the Police Van.
- (2) Through the Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi, and
- (3) Through the local Newspapers.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court  
this 21st day of March, 1953.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari,  
District Magistrate,  
RAWALPINDI.

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No:3098/G., Dated Rawalpindi the 21st March, 1953.

A copy is forwarded in continuation of this office endorsement No:2858/G., dated the 15th March, 1953, to:-

1. The Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
2. The Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, Rawalpindi.
3. The Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, with 30 spare copies.
4. The Tehsildar, Rawalpindi.
5. The local Press representatives.
6. Local Newspapers.
7. The executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi.
8. The News Editor, Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi.
9. The Publicity Officer, Public Relations Department, Punjab, c/o Tehsildar, Rawalpindi.

A t t e s t e d.

Phul Badshah,

Superintendent  
21.3.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari,  
District Magistrate,  
Rawalpindi.



WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that on account of Disturbances involving loss of human life and serious injury to persons and property a grave situation has arisen in which there is sufficient ground to proceed as hereinafter appearing and immediate prevention is desirable and such direction is necessary in order to prevent danger to human life, safety and disturbances of public tranquility, riot and affray within the Municipal area of Rawalpindi City and Cantonment and within five miles radius of P.S. Sadder, Rawalpindi.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Aziz Asghar Ansari, C.S.P. District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 do hereby order as under:-

1. That no one shall carry any arm or other article capable of being used as a weapon of offence or defence at any time of the day or night for a period of one month with immediate effect.

2. That no one shall hold any meeting or take out any procession or indulge in a demonstration of any kind what so ever throughout the Municipal area of Rawalpindi Cantts and City within the radius of 5 miles of P.S. Sader, Rawalpindi, for a period of one month with immediate effect.

This order shall not apply to the Police, Magistrates and the Military personnel on duty or to genuine prayers or funeral gatherings or to persons, who are specially permitted by the District Magistrate or the Additional District Magistrate, Rawalpindi or the City Magistrate, Rawalpindi, in writing.

This order supercedes my order dated 8.3.53 and shall remain in force for a period of one month from the date of issue unless modified or withdrawn earlier by me.

This order shall be announced at the Rawalpindi Radio Station and will be published in the local newspapers and shall be given wide publicity by beat of drum or by announcement on microphone and by affixation of copies on the Notice Boards at the District Courts of Police Stations, of Tehsil Headquarters.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court on this 7th day of April, 1953.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari.

District Magistrate,  
Rawalpindi.

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No: 3639/G. Dated, Rawalpindi the 7th April, 1953.

A copy is forwarded for information to:-

1. The Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, Lahore.
2. The Home Secretary to Government Punjab, Lahore.
3. The Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division.
4. The Area Commander L of C Sub Area, Rawalpindi.
5. The Station Head Quarters, Rawalpindi.
6. The Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, with 30 spare copies.
7. All Magistrates 1st Class at Headquarters.
8. All Tehsildars in the District.
9. All Local Bodies in the District.) for wide publicity.
10. The News Editor, Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi.
11. The Local representative of newspapers.
12. The Local Newspapers.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari.

District Magistrate,  
Rawalpindi.

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SECRET.

From

The Superintendent of Police,  
Rawalpindi.

To

The Deputy Inspector General of Police,  
Criminal Investigation Department,  
Punjab, Lahore.

No:5211/C, Dated, Rawalpindi the 20th May, 1953.

Memorandum.

Kindly refer to your secret memo No:16032-48/  
BDSB, dated the 25th May, 1953.

The two lists of detenus have been prepared in  
accordance with the instructions contained in the memo  
under reference and are enclosed.

Only people with strong convictions of their  
own were arrested in this district u/s 3 of the PPSA for  
taking part in the Khatam-e-Nabawwat Agitation. After  
consultation with the District Magistrate Rawalpindi  
have recommended 25 persons for release on various grounds,  
which will be found in the remarks column. They will,  
however, be placed under close unobtrusive surveillance and  
suitable action will be taken if and when they come to  
adverse notice. It has not been found possible under local  
circumstances to recommend release of 12 persons borne  
on List-1.

One Siddique-ul-Hassan Gillani s/o Syed Rasool  
Shah caste Sayed, House No:G/460 D.A.V. College Road, P.S.  
City Rawalpindi, aged 45 years, a paid worker of local  
Jamiat-e-Islami was arrested under the orders of the Punjab  
C.I.D. and sent for interrogation to the Lahore Fort on  
31-3-53. He has no influence locally, and since nothing  
much is known about him, I leave his case for detention or  
release to be decided by the C.I.D., Lahore.

Sd/-Muhammad Ramzan Shah,  
Superintendent of Police, R'Pindi

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No:5308/C, dated 23-5-1953.

Copy with enclosures to Deputy Commissioner,  
Rawalpindi for information in reference to our  
discussions on the subject.

Sd/-Muhammad Ramzan Shah,  
Superintendent of Police,  
Rawalpindi.

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LIST - 1

List of agitators, who should not be released.

| Sr. No. | Name, parentage, age, residence & P.S. of the detenu. | Date of arrest u/s 3 PPSA. | Date of expiry of the period of detention. | Whether an Ahrar or an active worker of Jamaat Islamiat or a religious fanatic. | Whether influential or not. | REMARKS, if any. |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (1)     | (2)                                                   | (3)                        | (4)                                        | (5)                                                                             | (6)                         | (7)              |

|                                                                                                                                                                                         |         |         |                   |             |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. Mirza Ghulam Ullah, s/o<br>Mirza Feroz Khan of<br>Mirza, P.S. Fatehjang,<br>District Campbellpur<br>Mirza Khattab Purana<br>Mulla mosque, City<br>Mirza, P.S. Pindi<br>age 45 years. | 27-2-53 | 11-6-53 | Ahrar<br>agitator | Influential |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------|--|

An old Mulla, who was arrested under the orders of the Punjab Government. I personally feel there are no very strong reasons for his further detention. But since the extent of reasons for his arrest and detention are not known to me, I have included him in this list. He has been secretly co-operating with me from inside the jail. I should, therefore, have no objection to his being released, if the Government agree.

|                                                                                                                                           |         |         |                 |    |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|----|--|
| 2. Ghulam Waqashband s/o<br>Suft Inayat Mohd<br>Sheikh, House No: P/<br>1616/4, Muballah<br>Lagal, P.S. City<br>age 1 Pindi, 26<br>years. | 11-3-53 | 10-6-53 | Ahrar<br>worker | No |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|----|--|

An undependable Ahrar, who cannot yet be trusted for release.

|                                                                                                                         |         |         |                     |     |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|-----|--|
| 3. Hakim Fazal Karim s/o<br>Hakim Ahmad Din, Sheikh<br>No: P/67, Mohalla<br>Jembari P.S. City,<br>Rawalpindi, 35 years. | 11-3-53 | 10-6-53 | Confirmed<br>Ahrar. | Yes |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|-----|--|

| (1) | (2)                                                                                                                   | (3)     | (4)     | (5)                    | (6)                     | (7)                                                                                                                       |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.  | Muhammad Musa s/o<br>Muhammad Hussain<br>Kwaja, No: 0/624,<br>Mehallat Khararpura<br>P.S. Gity, B'pindi,<br>43 years. | 11-3-53 | 10-9-53 | Shruti                 | No                      | An undependable Shruti, who cannot<br>yet be trusted for release.                                                         |
| 5.  | Fazal Mahmood s/o<br>Dilber Hussain,<br>Bajput No: T/629,<br>Bazar Sarafan, 18<br>City, Rawalpindi                    | 11-3-53 | 10-6-53 | -do-                   | Moderate<br>Influential | -do-                                                                                                                      |
| 6.  | Mushtaq Ahmad s/o<br>Waji Muhammad, Arain,<br>No: 2/516, Madhura,<br>P.S. City, B'Pindi,<br>36-45 years.              | 11-3-53 | 10-9-53 | -do-                   | No                      | -do-                                                                                                                      |
| 7.  | Abdul Sattar s/o<br>Ghulam Habbal, Awan<br>Khatib Masjid Naya<br>Mehalla, P.S. City<br>B'pindi, aged 27<br>years.     | 17-3-53 | 16-9-53 | Dangerous<br>agitation | Yes                     | An inveterate Mulla, who wields great<br>influence in the Mifasli and is a<br>very impressive and inflammable<br>speaker. |
| 8.  | Muht Ghulam Sadiq s/o<br>Rahim Bux, Road No: 4-531,<br>Basti Road, P.S. City,<br>B'Pindi, 48 years.                   | 17-3-53 | 16-9-53 | Shruti                 | No                      | An old Shruti. Cannot yet be relied<br>upon.                                                                              |
| 9.  | Niaz Muhammad s/o Behmat<br>Ali, Bajput, No: 11/563,<br>Workshop Mohalla, P.S.<br>City B'Pindi, 40 years.             | 17-3-53 | 16-9-53 | Religious<br>minded    | Yes                     | An influential Saraf, who financed<br>the movement.                                                                       |



| (1) | (2)                                                                                                                  | (3)     | (4)     | (5)               | (6)                                | (7)                                                           |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10. | Sh. Saleem s/o Sh. Muhammad Din, Sheikh No: BB/142, Mohalla Imambara, P.S. City hawalpindi, 25 years.                | 23-3-53 | 23-9-53 | ahrar             | No                                 | Is a confirmed ahrrar, who cannot yet be relied upon.         |
| 11. | Masood Malik s/o Noh Tufail, Kakozai, No: BB/555, Naya Mohalla, City h. Pindi, 23 years.                             | 28-3-53 | 27-9-53 | Communist worker. | Very influential amongst students. | A most dangerous communist. High inflammable and mischievous. |
| 12. | Sh. Abdul Haq s/o Abdul Wahab, Sheikh, No: O/445, Mohalla Pul Shah Nazar Dewan P.S. City, hawalpindi, aged 47 years. | 11-3-53 | 10-6-53 | ahrar             | No                                 | an ahrrar. Cannot be recommended.                             |

Sd/-Muhammad Ramzan Shah,  
Superintendent of Police,  
hawalpindi.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

4. Maulana Nothur Baza s/o  
Hakim Ahmad Baza, Pethen  
Khatib Talpur, P.S.  
Cantt. B.P., Age 38  
years.  
11-3-53 10-6-53  
Religious  
fanatic.  
No  
an insignificant Mulla. Has  
no following and is not  
likely to stir up mis-  
chief on his release.

5. Fazal Shahi s/o Hussain  
Gul, s/o, No: H/250,  
Chachi Mohalla, P.O.  
City, B.P., 43  
years.  
11-3-53 10-6-53  
He was a red  
shirt before  
partition, but  
has been  
living quiet  
peaceably at  
BWP, since  
partition.  
Consider-  
ably in-  
fluential  
Is not likely to take part  
in the revival of this  
movement. He was not even a  
member of all Muslim Parties  
Convention. He was arrested  
for having contributed  
money towards this agita-  
tion.

6. Khuda Bux s/o, Adulah,  
Gujjar of Bhumber, Jute  
Syedan, P.S. Murree Dow  
Seraf Kalayadas P.S.  
City, Rawalpindi.  
13-3-53 12-9-53  
Religious  
minded.  
No  
A very insignificant person.  
Is not likely to cause  
trouble.

7. Said Muhammad s/o Hafiz  
Ullah, Mughal, No: I/254,  
Dhok Khadda, P.S. City,  
BWP, 35 years.  
10-3-53 12-9-53  
Religious  
fanatic.  
-do-  
-do-



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

25. Maulana Saadatul Din  
s/o Maulavi Mawl Ullah  
Shelkh, No: B/644;  
Mawa Mchalla, P.S.  
City Rawalpindi,  
43 years.

28-3-53

27-9-53 Jamat-1-  
Island.

Moderate  
influence.

He is a member of the local  
Jamat Island and since he has  
tendered an apology vide D/O  
of Police/CID's secret and  
express letter No: 17746/HDSB,  
dated 16-5-53 to the District  
Magistrate, Rawalpindi. I have  
no objection to his being  
released. Apology to come from  
a man like him should be taken  
as a clear indication that he  
is not likely to do mischief  
on his release from jail.

Sd/-Muhammad Ramzan Shah,  
Superintendent of Police,  
RAWALPINDI.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

22. S. Ghulam Mohiud  
D'n s/o S. Walayat  
E.ash, Ibrahim &  
S. Jona Gazette,  
Masjid College  
Road, Rawalpindi  
45 years.

5-4-53

2-10-53

Beligious  
Fana lo.

No

A small fry of no consequence or  
any influence. Should be  
released.

23. Qari Abdul Halim s/o  
S. Mohd Shah, B/O  
Tajak P.S. Hazro,  
now Khattib Juma  
Mosque, P.S. Kahuta,  
Distt. Rawalpindi,  
35 years.

5-4-53

4-10-53

-do-

-do-

A Petty Mullah. Is not likely  
to revive mischief.

24. Bashir Ahmad s/o  
Mahbub Khan, Awan  
of Balakot, Distt.  
Abbottabad, 20  
years.

6-4-53

5-10-53

Ordinary worker  
of all Muslim  
Parties Con-

-do-

A young student. Not likely  
to revive mischief.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

20. Maulvi Abdul Hanad  
g/o Muhammad Amir,  
Khatib Masjid, Roster  
Mandl, P.S. Cantt;  
Rawalpindi, 45  
years.

2-4-53

1-10-53

Worker of  
all Muslim  
Parties  
Convention.  
Influen-  
tial.

A very learned Maulvi. He  
extended to me secretly his  
whole hearted cooperation in  
keeping this movement at  
Rawalpindi within bounds. His  
active cooperation in keep-  
ing the female volunteers  
out of this agitation  
deserves special recog-  
nition and I, therefore,  
strongly recommend that he  
be released without delay.  
I arrested him under orders  
from Lahore.

21. Muhammad Khan a/o  
Seth Noor Muhammad,  
T/o D/143, Kucha  
Sewa kam, Bohar Mohalle,  
P.S. City, R'pindi,  
20 years.

2-4-53

1-10-53

-do- No

A insignificant young refugee,  
should be released.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

17. Maulvi Fazalul Haq s/o  
Khatir Ullah, Pathan,  
Majida Ganjwada, Is  
City, 35 years.

2-4-53

Worker of  
All Muslim  
Parties  
1-10-53 Convention. No

a petty hater with no influence. Is  
not likely to trouble.

18. Maulvi Syed Suleman  
Shah s/o Faiz Ali  
Shah, Syed, Khatib  
Majida Bohar Bazar,  
P.S. City kawal-  
pindi, 25 years.

2-4-53

1-10-53

-do-

-do-

--do--

19. Mahan Ahmad s/o Mubammad  
Suleman Gehzal,  
No:1087, Bazar Bangwala,  
P.S. City, Kawalpindi,  
45 years.

2-4-53

1-10-53

-do-

-do-

a small fry, who served as a cook  
in the Juma mosque during the  
Khatme-e-Nabawat agitation. Should  
be released.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

12. S. Mohiud Din Hasan s/o  
S. Ahmed Hasan, caste  
Syed, No: 4/234, Tunde  
Bazar, P.S. City  
Bawalpindi, 30 years.

27-3-53

26-9-53

Religious  
type.

No

A Mohajir without any  
influence or following. May  
be released.

13. Masud Alam Nadvi s/o  
Masud Abdul Shakoor,  
Syed No: K/268,  
Committee Mohalla,  
Daraul Arooba, PS  
City, Bawalpindi,  
40 years.

28-3-53

27-3-53

Jamat  
Islami.

No

Asthmatic and very sickly.  
Although a member of the  
Jamat-1-Islami, he is  
very peaceable and I  
strongly recommend for his  
release.

14. Abdul Jabbar Ghazi s/o  
Masud Abdul Ghani  
Shelkh, No: 8/246 Bhajra  
Bazar, P.S. City RWP,  
45 years.

28-3-53

27-9-53

-do-

No

A very learned man who was  
opposed to the "Direct  
action" sponsored by the  
Ahirars. Has no influence  
locally and I, therefore,  
recommend that he be also

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

8. Meula Jux s/o Jafitullah,  
Mughal, No:1/354 Dock  
Khabba, P.S. City  
Kawalplund, 35 years. 13-3-53 12-9-53  
Religious  
fanatic  
No  
A very insignificant person.  
Is not likely to cause  
trouble.

9. Muhammad Ahmad s/o  
Sardar Muhammad, Rajput  
of Betala, District  
Gurdaspur now Masjid  
Man Sahib, P.S. Hazro,  
Distt. Campbellpur,  
25 years. 14-3-53 13-9-53  
Religious  
minded.  
-do-  
-do-

10. Man Aurangzeb s/o  
Siraajul Din, V/L#2,  
Kucha Pato Hiroshah,  
Chauk Shah Nazak  
Dewan, P.S. City  
Hawalplund, 50 years 17-3-53 16-9-53  
Religious  
Emotional  
Influential  
He has tendered an apology  
and is not likely to take  
part in the agitation.

11. Meulvi Abdul Hakim s/o  
Wali Mohd, P. Man, Bahad, P.S.  
Kartarpura Mosque, P.S.  
City, HWP, 40 years. 22-3-53 21-9-53  
Religious  
minded.  
No  
A very ordinary type of Mulla.  
Not likely to take part in  
the agitation.



(1) (2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

12. S. Mohioud Din Hasan s/o  
S. Ahmed Hasan, caste  
Syed, No: K/234, Junda  
Bazar, P.S. City  
Bawalpindi, 30 years.

27-3-53

26-9-53

Religious  
type.

No

A Mohajir without any  
influence or following. May  
be released.

13. Masud Alam Kadvi s/o  
Masud Abdul Shakoor,  
Syed No: K/268,  
Committee Mohalla,  
Daraul Karoba, P.S.  
City, Bawalpindi,  
40 years.

28-3-53

27-3-53

Jamat  
Islam.

No

Asthmatic and very sickly.  
Although a member of the  
Jamat-1-Islam, he is  
very peaceable and I  
strongly recommend for his  
release.

14. Abdul Jabbar Ghazi s/o  
Masud Abdul Ghani  
Sheikh, No: S/246 Bhajra  
Bazar, P.S. City RWP,  
45 years.

28-3-53

27-9-53

-do-

No

A very learned man who was  
opposed to the "Direct  
action" sponsored by the  
Shuras. Has no influence  
locally and I, therefore,  
recommend that he be also

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

released from detention. It may, however, be mentioned that he is a double starred political suspect, but it would be expedient in view of the local circumstances to release him.

An insignificant young fellow, who was recommended for release vide this office letter No:4056/C, dated 12-4-53.

A petty Mulla with no influence. Is not likely to trouble.

15. Ghulam Hussain s/o Ghulam Rasool, School, No:HB/168, Idgan Road, P.O. City, Rawalpindi, 25 years. 28-3-53 27-8-53 Religious fanatic. No
16. Maulvi Muhammad Ilyas s/o Muhammad Yusuf Pathan, Sawati, Resident of Madrasa Tajim-ul-Farqan, Raja Bazar, P.O. City, Rawalpindi, 35 years. 2-4-53 1-10-53 Worker of all Muslim Parties Convention. No



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

17. Maulvi Fazalul Jaq s/o  
Khatir Ullah, Patna,  
Masjid Ganjwandi, Patna  
City, 35 years.

2-4-53

Worker of  
All Muslim  
Parties  
1-10-53 Convention. No

a petty Mulla with no influence. Is  
not likely to trouble.

18. Maulvi Syed Suleman  
Shah s/o Faiz Ali  
Shah, Syed, Khatib  
Masjid Bohar Bazar,  
P.S. City Khatib-  
pindi, 25 years.

2-4-53

1-10-53

-do-

-do-

--do--

19. Man Ahmad s/o Mubammad  
Suleman Sehgal,  
No:1087, Bazar Baiswala,  
P.S. City, Khatibpindi,  
45 years.

2-4-53

1-10-53

-do-

-do-

a small fry, who served as a cook  
in the Juma mosque during the  
Khat-e-Nabawwat agitation. Should  
be released.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

20. Maulvi Abdul Hamid  
s/o Muhammad Amir,  
Khatib Masjid Boser  
Maddi, P.S. Cantt,  
Rawalpindi, 45  
years.  
2-4-53 1-10-53  
Worker of  
All Muslim  
Parties  
Convention.  
Influen-  
tial.

A very learned Maulvi. He  
extended to me secretly his  
whole hearted cooperation in  
keeping this movement at  
Rawalpindi within bounds. His  
active cooperation in keep-  
ing the female volunteers  
out of this agitation  
deserves special recog-  
nition and I, therefore,  
strongly recommend that he  
be released without delay.  
I arrested him under orders  
from Lahore.

21. Muhammad A'ram s/o  
Seth Noor Muhammad,  
r/o D/143, Kucha  
Sewa Ram, Bohar Mahalle,  
P.S. City, R'windi,  
20 years.  
2-4-53 1-10-53 -do- No

A insignificant young refugee,  
should be released.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

22. S. Ghulam Mohi-  
din s/o S. Wajayat  
Shah, Ibrahim &  
S. Jena Gazette,  
Misjid College,  
Road, Rawalpindi  
45 years.

5-4-53

2-10-53

Religious No  
fanatic.

A small fry of no consequence or  
any influence. Should be  
released.

23. Qari Abdul Halim s/o  
S. Mohd Shah, R/O  
Tajak P.S. Hazro,  
now Khatib Juma  
Mosque, P.S. Khatib,  
Distt. Rawalpindi,  
35 years.

5-4-53

4-10-53

-do-

-do-

A petty Muslim. Is not likely  
to revive mischief.

24. Bashir Ahmad s/o  
Mahbub Khan, s/o  
of Balakot, Distt.  
Abbottabad, 20  
years.

6-4-53

5-10-53

-do-

Ordinary worker  
of all Muslim  
Parties Con-

A young student. Not likely  
to revive mischief.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

25. Maulana Saad Ahmad Oin  
S/O Maulvi Nabi Ullah  
Shelkh, No: B/644;  
Naya Mohalla, F.S.  
City Rawalpindi,  
45 years.

28-3-53

27-9-53 Jamat-1-  
Islam.

Moderate  
influence.

He is a member of the local  
Jamat Islami and since he has  
tendered an apology vide Dlg  
of Police/CID's secret and  
express letter No: 17746/BDSB,  
dated 16-5-53 to the District  
Magistrate, Rawalpindi. I have  
no objection to his being  
released. Apology to come from  
a man like him should be taken  
as a clear indication that he  
is not likely to do mischief  
on his release from jail.

Sd/-Muhammad Ramzan Shah,  
Superintendent of Police,  
RAWALPINDI.



SECRET.

DIARY OF HAPPENING IN RAWALPINDI CITY IN  
CONNECTION WITH THE ANTI-AHMADI AGITATION.

-:0:-

5th March, 1953.

I took over charge at 11.30 A.M. Meeting held by the Commissioner with D.I.G. and the undersigned as well as S.P. at 2.30 P.M. to discuss the situation which was causing grave concern. Mr. S.I. Haque, late D.C. also attended so that his experience may be utilised. Mr. S.I. Haque and S.P. gave an appraisal of the situation. They stated that their policy had been to, as far as possible, maintain a pleasant situation in Rawalpindi - that if Rawalpindi continued to be normal whereas there were so many conflagrations in a number of Districts in the Province, it would be a big contribution to the law and order problem, that it had been the practice to allow ordinary processions, demonstrations and assemblies and speeches to the leaders of the anti-Ahmadi agitation with the proviso that no direct step should be taken by *them* to disturb the law and order by any act of violence whatsoever. It was pointed out by the undersigned that on the preceding evening certain orders had been received from the Provincial Government which modified this situation very markedly - those orders stated that the Jathas proceeding outside Rawalpindi towards Lahore and Karachi must be stopped. I had understood that one of the rules adopted by S.P. and my predecessor was to exhaust the finances of the so-called Committee of Action of the All Muslim Parties Convention to point out to them that the Provincial Government was not competent to satisfy their demands and they should consequently

divert their Jathas to Karachi, to air their grievances before the appropriate authority. This had been successful in that we had managed to take a lot of trouble off our hands. It had also been their view that if a few of the excitable portion of the public could be diverted to the trouble centres, and if this action proved instrumental in maintaining the peace in Rawalpindi District, it would be in the fitness of things. This recent directive from the Provincial Government on the other hand completely blocked that policy and that in fact the undersigned will have to deal with an entirely new problem. This situation was underlined by the fact that a trunk call was received from D.C. Jhelum during the course of the meeting stating that certain jathas had been received at Jhelum from Rawalpindi and that the Rawalpindi Authorities must take steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents. It was agreed at the meeting that it was desirable to, as far as possible, avoid promulgating an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. since in the present circumstances such a promulgation acts like a red rag to a bull and invites defiance of such orders.

Thirdly it was recognised on all quarters that this movement could not any longer be described as being confined to the Ahrars, the Jamat-i-Islami, Islam League and the so-called All Muslim Parties Convention. It had been observed that every section of the population seemed to be behind this unreasonable demand. We had been actually embarrassed with certain statements issued by Muslim League M.L.As like Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gillani and also by Raja Lal Khan. It was also observed that the M.L.As no longer seemed to wield any influence with the excited crowds and that in order to retain their influence and to avoid



unpopularity they were playing a double game in that when they came in front of the local authorities they would express some sort of disapprobation of the movement and that when they talked to the representatives of the anti-Ahmadi agitation they would say that they were heart and soul with the movement, provided always that it was conducted peacefully.

Fourthly it was pointed out by S.P. that the sponsors of this agitation were personally inclined to be amenable but in order to retain their hold over the more violent sections of the movement they will frequently allow themselves to be led into hasty violent acts and words. They were, therefore, unpredictable.

In conclusion it was noticed that the next day would be Friday and there were bound to be certain speeches after the prayers. Friday would, therefore, be a very tense day and it was decided to watch matters very closely. It was also decided that Commissioner should convene a meeting of M.L.As and the more reasonable leaders and try to bring them to a saner view. Moreover, it was settled that S.P. should send for the Pir of Golra and the Pir of Mohra Sharif and try to induce them to remain docile.

This day passed without incident. In the evening accordingly S.P. sent for the two Pirs. The Pir of Golra appeared very much excited and blamed the Government in very strong words but the S.P. succeeded in extorting a promise from the Pir of Golra to remain temperate and not incite his followers. The son of Pir of Mohra Sharif, on the other hand, took up the pose that the agitation was of a very childish and irrelevant nature and that his father had no interest in the movement.

6th March, 1953.

A meeting was convened by the Commissioner consisting of local notables and the leaders of temperate opinion as well as M.L.As at his residence at 9 O'Clock. These people were fairly reasonable but all felt very helpless and embarrassed stating that they had now no control with the crowds which seemed to have been captured by the more violent and rabid section. It was noticed in the meeting that some mischief mongers had spread the rumour that the new Deputy Commissioner happened to belong to the much hated community and it was decided that it should be publicly contradicted.

Friday prayers passed without incident except that immediately afterwards there were huge processions. Thereafter there was a public meeting in Liaquat Gardens. There were a few fiery speeches including an indiscreet speech by Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Gillani, M.L.A. The last speech appears to have worked the greatest damage and mischief. The name of the speaker, as was subsequently ascertained, was Abdul Qaddus and he appeared to be particularly rabid type of Poonchi Maulvi. Just before the meeting in the Liaquat Gardens was convened, a wireless message from the Punjab Government was received stating that Punjab Government had realised that the anti Ahmadi demand was not confined to a section of the population but was the genuine and heat-felt demand of every section of the population and that the Provincial Government consequently deemed it advisable to give way in so far as they themselves were concerned. It was added further that they were deputing one of their Ministers by a chartered plane to Karachi to represent this feeling



of the people of Punjab to the Central Government. It was decided that somebody should be despatched to request the leaders to broadcast this fact to the people.

Evidently this could not be arranged or was inadequately done because the meeting broke up in a furor. Within half an hour of the dispersal of the meeting there was a news that the office of the Jamat-i-Ahmadia had been set fire to. D.C. and S.P. arrived on the spot to find the office in conflagration. The Fire Brigade took sometime to arrive but very quickly the flames were brought under control. Processions and 'Nahras' continued unabated. There were two more fires which kept the Fire Brigade busy for nearly 3 hours. Further the so-called Pak Restaurant owned by Ahmadis was broken into and completely shattered. D.C. and S.P. again arrived on the spot. On every occasion the miscreants made good their escape. The assembled persons were immediately addressed and informed of the Provincial Government's decision and that now there was no occasion for these demonstrations and that they should all quietly go home. The effect appears to have been profound because they immediately agreed. We similarly induced other crowds to disperse. The effect was that genuinely fanatical and religious element was appeased and returned to their homes. The goondas, however, who were bent on mischief and fun remained on demonstrating and shouting. A few lathi charges on four or five occasions on different parts of the City under personal supervision of the undersigned and the S.P. dispersed ruffians and about 15 or 20 people were arrested. The rest of the night was peaceful.



7th March, 1953.

Saturday morning and afternoon were also peaceful but a most disturbing and embarrassing report was spread about by A.P.P. that the Provincial Government had declared that its previous statement should be considered as cancelled. This appeared to disturb people very much and there was a recrudescence of angry demonstrations, very large in number, all over the City. The behaviour of the mobs was most provoking. They used most abusive language towards the Punjab Police, towards the Military authorities, whom they accused of unheard of atrocities in Lahore and towards the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Pakistan. Since most of the processions were peaceful it was not deemed advisable to interfere with them. They were, however, in an ugly mood and they were closely dogged by a substantial contingent of Police to see that no mischief was done. Somewhere round about 9 O'Clock two ugly incidents were reported. In the first place one of our A.S.Is was hit on the head with a brick-bat and 2 of the 3 Police men were injured while they were guarding the house of an Ahmadi. One person - a young respectable middle class boy - was stabbed by some miscreant under the misapprehension that he was an Ahmadi. This person died the next day. The situation was clearly getting out of hand. At 9 O'Clock that night a meeting was held in the Commissioner's residence attended by D.I.G., D.C and S.P. in which it was decided that the situation threatened to deteriorate dangerously and we must deploy the Military on suitable strategic points in the City. It was agreed that D.C and S.P should hold a Conference with the Station Commander and get this done. It was still maintained that the time had not arrived for



promulgation of Section 144 Cr.P.C. Evidently if a show of force was made on this day, probably the situation would be brought under control in as much as the conviction behind all that violence was no longer there in view of H.C.M.'s announcement and the ruffian element which was merely doing this in order to do some mischief would most probably be overawed when they saw the army moving about in the City the next morning.

A conference with the Military Authorities was held in the Kotwali at 10 O'clock at night. The 4 Companies which were already standing to were deployed in the Kotwali area, 'B' Division and 'C' Division. The processions disappeared somewhere late at night.

8th March, 1953.

Another Conference was held by the Military people in the Sub Area Office in the morning. Evidently the Military people were keen to get an appraisal of the situation. The dispositions were again discussed and it was further decided that in view of a disturbing news that a Military Despatch Rider had been attacked on the way in the Sadr area, the mob must at all costs be prevented from over-flowing from the City into the Cantonment area. It was, therefore, decided to guard the two important bridges into the Cantonment namely the Marir Bridge and the Gawalmandi Bridge.

It was pointed out by the Military people that a certain rabid anti-Ahmadi propagandist was going round the City with a tonga and microphone spreading alarming rumours and inciting the people to violence. It was decided that somehow or the other he must be got hold of. The Military

people appeared to be a bit curious about the extent of the duties that they were expected to perform and the degree of initiative that we were prepared to allow, them to handle the situation. It was made clear to them that under the law they are supposed to work under the orders of the District Magistrate or any other junior Magistrate who happens to be on the spot so long as Martial Law is not proclaimed. After the meeting D.C and S.P proceeded to the Kotwali and found rabid excited processions going in every direction, and the provoking microphone with a forceful speaker who, we learnt later on, was one Malik Masood was there. We were informed that they had already set a couple of fires whose smoke we could see at a distance. Consequently we had to make a determined bid to disperse this canaille. A determined lathi charge attack and gas shells did the trick but the mob invariably reformed roughly 100 or 200 yards away. The violence, however, was diminished. Thereafter the D.C and S.P. went for another round of the City. During the course of the round it was observed that firing from certain houses of the civilians was distinctly audible from more than one direction. On our return to Kotwali we learnt that a mob, nearly 4000 strong, had in our absence actually invested the Kotwali. The City Magistrate had been assaulted and had escaped with great difficulty and that consequently fire had to be opened upon the crowd. The fire, however, was very ineffective. Only one person was killed and as we later on learnt, 6 had been injured. The person whom I have described as killed did not in fact expire on the spot but seems to



have died at the hospital some hours later. At last the canaille were convinced that we meant business and kept respectable distance. It was now clear beyond doubt that conciliatory measures were out of question and had been misinterpreted by the rabble as weakness on the part of the authorities. It was essential, therefore, to clamp down section 144 Cr.P.C, banning processions and assemblies of 5 or more, banning the carrying of weapons and also clamping a Curfew from dusk to dawn i.e, from 6 O'Clock in the evening to 6 in the morning. It was also considered essential to clamp censorship on the local Press under section 6 of the Public Safety Act. The notification was made over the radio and by means of microphone attached to a peripatetic Police van. Another conference was called by the Military people at 3 O'Clock. A further appraisal of the situation was given to them. They objected strongly to the Military people being used for Police purposes and maintained that they were to be only called out at a most critical moment when the resources available to the civil authorities had failed i.e. when the Police had tried its bit and was threatened with being over-powered. They also maintained that once they had been called in, they were to take things into their own hands. Once again it was made clear to them that under the law they were to continue under the guidance of the Magistracy and that their demand was subject to certain qualifications. They would not be asked to do any routine patrolling but if one of the Magistrates on duty felt that there was a prospect of severe opposition from any assembled mob in any quarter he was entitled to take

the Military with him in order to be prepared for all eventualities. We returned to the Kotwali again at 5 O'Clock. A few more lathi charges had to be made. Large batches of persons from amongst these persons had been making a determined bid for being arrested. Consequently 88 persons were at first arrested and subsequently another 140. Among them, the original sponsors of this movement Maulvi Arif Ullah Shah and Maulvi Muhammad Miskin were also arrested. Others were offering themselves for arrest. By 6.30 everyone started going indoors. A patrolling programme was chalked out by the S.F. Mr. Ikram Ullah Qureshi and Mian Abdus Sattar Magistrates went with the patrolling parties. At the last stage the A.D.M was also sent. They all returned with the report that the City was entirely quiet.

At 9 O'Clock another Conference was held with the Commissioner. Here it was decided that as from tomorrow arm licenses of everyone residing in the City, barring M.L.As must be suspended forthwith. During the night the S.F. will round up all the Communists who were definitely known to be a contributory factor in the deterioration of the situation. It was also agreed that the two rabid persons Malik Masood and Maulvi Abdul Qaddus must at all costs be rounded up.

A most important point was raised by the D.I.G. He said that the accommodation in the jail was limited and it would be most unadvisable to make too many arrests. It was consequently agreed that in future arrests should be confined to the minimum. In all cases a determined bid must be made by all possible means to smash processions



and assemblies and it should be only those persons who are brave or courageous enough to stand such onslaughts who would be fit inmates of the jail. It was decided that the more dangerous persons including the two mentioned above should properly be dealt with under the Safety Act.

Sd/-A.A.Ansari,  
District Magistrate,  
8.3.53 (11.50 P.M.)

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DIARY OF HAPPENINGS IN RAWALPINDI.

9th March, 1953.

Because of the highly inflammable situation and the treat of the indisciplined crowds directing into uncontrollable violence the routine work of the District Courts was suspended for these days and everyone of the Magistrates including Tehsildars was posted for duty along with the Police and the Military in various sectors of the City on day and night duty. However, the mobs decided against actual violence and resorted to sending jathas to court arrest. This move was welcomed by us. Accordingly 26 were arrested u/s 188 P.P.C. for defiance of the order under section 144 Cr.P.C.. On Wednesday the 13th, the orders of the Provincial Government stating that all the ring leaders responsible for the agitation should be rounded up the leaders of the agitation, the majority of which comes from the Mulla class but appears to be partly financed by certain tradesmen who were likewise arrested. The effect of this move was that the back of the agitation in the City area was broken but jathas started pouring in the City from the neighbouring District of Campbellpore and from Hazara District in the NWFP. This was fairly serious but it appears that recriminations were going on between various Deputy Commissioners and, as previously, I had already received a personal complaint from D.C. Campbellpore that jathas from my District were going over to his and further since a similar complaint appears to have been made by the Frontier Government, I did not make any protests.



Another consideration was that the majority of these people appeared to be the followers of the Fir of Golra and since the latter was secretly co-operating with us and doing his best to restrain his jathas without letting them know his intentions we became more hopeful of our ability to handle the situation. Because of the rapidly improving situation the Curfew hours in the Cantonment area were changed to 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. and in the City from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m.

13th Friday.

We expected a lot of trouble on this day after prayers and consequently all the Magistrates who had resumed work in the District Courts were ordered to return to their posts in the City being Friday prayers. There was a disconcerting number of jathas and persons courting arrest. On this day as many as 250 persons offered themselves for arrest. Now the danger of choking up of jail was acute and consequently we decided that the less mischievous elements should be taken many miles out of the City and left in some less inhabited places like Lehtrar and Kallar. This was done but the majority were arrested.

14th Saturday.

Those persons whom we had deposited in distant places came back to create trouble and again a large number of persons were arrested. This began to cause a lot of concern and we began to explore the possibilities of ceasing the burden on our jail. Inquiries from the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, established that 200 convicts could be accommodated in D.G.Khan Jail. But as

the arrests show no signs of abatement we have to explore other avenues also. Inquiries reveal that Mansar, Wah and Sihala Camps, Attock Fort and a Sarai in Sangjani area could be used as a possible additional prison with the sanction of the Provincial Government as required under the Prisons Act. I have deputed my P.A. to find out and he will spend Sunday trying to explore possibilities.

Sd/-Aziz Asghar Ansari,  
District Magistrate,  
Rawalpindi.  
14.3.53.

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SECRET.

N O T E S.

PAGE I.

Anti-Ahmadi Agitation.

27th February, 1953.  
6 P.M. - 8 P.M.

The notice given by the All Muslim Parties Convention to Government to accede to their demands about the Ahmadi Community which was originally due to expire on the 22nd February, 1953, was extended to the 26th. The parleys with H.P.M. have been broken down and information was received by at about 6 P.M. (through Dy.S.P. Hamidullah) that at about 11 A.M. this morning Syed Ataullah Shah Bukhari, Maulana Abdul Hassanat and other prominent leaders of this agitation were arrested in Karachi. A protest meeting is being held in the Liaquat Bagh tomorrow morning and there will be a complete hartal. There might also be a procession. The situation is tense and effective arrangements have to be made to deal with any situation that may arise. City Magistrate will be on duty with the police tomorrow and Dy.S.P. Headquarters had been asked to make detailed Police arrangements. S.P. should also be asked to return to Headquarters. At about 6.30 P.M. both the Dy.S.P. and I went and saw the Commissioner. He has been apprised of the situation. He agrees that we should do nothing to precipitate a crisis and wait and see how the situation develops. If the protest is peaceful well and good, but should there be any violence or breach of peace or law, action should be taken. I have, however, requested him kindly to ask Government tomorrow

when he gets to Lahore to give District Magistrates Policy guidance on general lines to be followed in dealing with this situation. He has promised to do so.

Sd/-S.I.Haque,  
District Magistrate,  
Rawalpindi.  
27.2.53 (8 P.M.)

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27th February, 1953.  
28th  
10.30 P.M. to 0045 A.M.

Home Secretary's wireless No:3/662/53, received.  
Orders have just been issued posting City Magistrate for duty with the Police tomorrow. Warrant for the arrest of M.Ghulam Ullah Khan, Purana Qilla Mosque, Rawalpindi u/s 3 of the Public Safety Act issued and handed over to D.S.P. Hamidullah Khan. Draft order u/s 144 Cr.P.C. also prepared.

Sd/-S.I.Haque,  
District Magistrate,  
27/28-2-53.

28th February, 1953.

Situation tense and pregnant with all sorts of possibilities. 9.15 A.M Magistrates meeting held. S.P and Dy. S.P. also present. Ilaqa Magistrates asked to go out to Kahuta and Gajarkahn. Draft order u/s 144 Cr.P.C. shown to P.P. and agreed to by him.



10.00 A.M. } A mass protest meeting held in Liaquat Bagh.  
to  
2.00 P.M. } About 10,000 attended. Passed off peacefully.  
Speeches moderate.  
11.30 A.M. Complete Hartal. Did a round of the City  
and Cantonment with S.P.  
6.00 P.M. A small procession taken out to (illegible)  
volunteers to the Police Station. Peaceful.

1st March, 1953.

Situation still tense, but otherwise peaceful.  
Some volunteers have left for Karachi.

2nd March, 1953.

See my note on file.

3rd March, 1953.

Situation tense consequent of news of  
disturbances in Sialkot, Lahore and Gujranwala.

4th March, 1953.

---do---

Further instructions received from Government.  
S.P. is trying to dissuade the workers from  
sending batches. He is meeting them again at  
10 A.M. tomorrow. Leaders are reiterating  
their peaceful intentions.

1st March, 1953.

Situation continued to be tense.  
Am handing over at 11 A.M. to-day to  
Mr. Ansari.

Sd/-S.I.Haque,  
District Magistrate,  
RAWALPINDI.  
5.3.1953.

An extract from the confidential fortnightly report in respect the Rawalpindi District for the first half of March, 1953.

X                      X                      X                      X                      X                      X

## 2. P O L I T I C A L.

The period under review has been marked by grim political activity. The anti-Ahmadi agitation originally sponsored by Ahrars under the veneer of all Muslim Parties Convention was at first confined to ordinary demonstrations and sending of batches of volunteers to Lahore and Karachi. The situation, however, became very tense on Friday, the 6th, when after the Jumma prayers a large procession was taken out which after parading through the main bazars of the City reached the Liaqat Gardens where a public meeting attended by about 20,000 persons was held. There were a few fiery speeches including an indiscreet speech by Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Gillani, M.L.A. The last speech by a rabid Poonchhi Maulvi whose name was subsequently learnt to be Abdul Qadoos, appears to have done the greatest damage and mischief. Just before the meeting in this Liaqat Gardens was convened a wireless message from the Punjab Government was received stating that the Punjab Government had realised that the Anti-Ahmadi demand was not confined to a section of the population but was the genuine and heart felt demand of every section of the population and that the Provincial Government consequently deemed it advisable to give way in so far as they themselves were concerned. Due to the shortage of time, however, this decision of Government could not be broadcasted



to the audience in that meeting or was inadequately done as the meeting broke up in a furore. Within about half an hour of the dispersal of the meeting there was a news that the office of the Jamat-i-Ahmadiya had been set on fire. The Superintendent of Police and myself immediately rushed to the spot, and found the office in conflagration. The Fire Brigade took some time to arrive but the flames were brought under control very quickly after its arrival. The procession proceeded along the Murree Road towards Ban Mai Vero and in the meantime one or two more fires broke out in the City and the Pak Restaurant, owned by an Ahmadi, was also completely shattered. We again reached the spot by the miscreants had made good their escape. The crowd present there was informed of the latest decision and it was impressed upon them that since the Government of Punjab had acknowledged their demands, there was now no question of further demonstrations. This appears to have had a good effect on the public in large who dispersed but some ruffians, who were interested more in mischief and fun, remained there shouting all sorts of slogans. This necessitated a few lathi charges in four or five different parts of the City under the personal supervision with the result that besides 15 to 20 undesirables, who were arrested, the rest of the demonstrators moved into their houses and the night passed off peacefully. There was no incident on the following day, but a news flashed by the A.P.P. that the Provincial Government had declared that its previous decision about agreeing to the demands of the All Muslim Parties Convention should

be considered as cancelled proved to be most embarrassing for the local administration in preserving the law and order which it had succeeded in maintaining hitherto. Angried mobs again appeared on the streets. Their behaviour was most provoking and they were hurling all sorts of abusive language against the Punjab Government, the Military authorities and the Hon'ble the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Since, however, most of these processions were peaceful, it was not considered advisable to interfere with them. A strong Police contingent was deputed to see that they did not comit any mischief.

Somewhere between 8 & 9 P.M. it was reported that one of our A.S.Is. who was deputed to guard the house of an Ahmadi had been hit on the head with a brik bat, that two Constables who accompanied him were also injured and that a young respectable middle class boy was stabbed by some miscreant under the misapprehension that he was an Ahmadi. This boy died the next day. As the situation was defenitely getting out of control, at about 9 O'Clock the same night a meeting attended by the D.I.G., the S.P. myself and the Commissioner was held at the latter's house. It was decided to deploy Military on strategic points in the City in consultation with the Army Authorities and accordingly in a Conference held between the Superintendent of Police, the Station Commander and myself the necessary arrangements were made. Even at this stage it was agreed that the time of promulgation of an order under section 144 Cr.P.C. not yet arrived.



On the 8th morning a disturbing news was received that a Military Despatch Rider was attacked on the way in the Sadr area. A further meeting was held with the Military Authorities at 10 a.m. as a result of which Military detachments were posted at various strategic points in the City. There was a complete hartal in the City and it came to notice that rabid excited processions were going in every direction of the City. It was also noticed that a forceful speaker was going round the City with a microphone, exhorting the audience to violence, and in the meantime one or two fires also broke out. Consequently a determined bid was made to disperse the crowd. A lathi charge and the use of gas shells did the trick and the mob was pushed about 200 yards away. The Superintendent of Police and myself again went round the city but on our return to the Kotwali we learnt that a mob nearly 4000 strong had in our absence actually invested the Kotwali. One of the Magistrates on duty was assaulted and fire had to be opened by the Police in order to dispel the canaille. 7 persons were injured one of whom expired in the hospital later on. It now became evident that the reconciliatory measures were out of question and were rather being misinterpreted by the rebnles as weakness on the part of the authorities. An order u/s 144 Cr.P.C. banning all processions and assemblies of 5 or more persons and the carrying of weapons was, therefore, promulgated and a dusk to dawn curfew from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. was also clamped. Censorship on the local Press u/s 6 of the Punjab Safety Act too was imposed. The canaille appeared determined to defy those orders u/s 144 Cr.P.C. and consequently a few more lathi charges had to be made. The result was that by 6-30 p.m.

everyone started going indoors. Police patrols, headed by Magistrates, were sent to various parts of the City, all of whom returned to report that the city was entirely quiet.

In another meeting held at Commissioner's house at about 9 O'Clock the same night, it was decided that arm licences of every doubtful person should be suspended till further orders. This was necessitated by the fact that a number of shots were heard being fired from house tops of the local residents. It was further decided to round up the prominent Communist workers who had definitely a hand in spoiling the situation. Besides it was also decided to arrest Masood Malik and the Rabid Poonchhi Maulvi and some other agitators under the Safety Act.

The effect of all these measures was that violence as such stopped but the subversive elements decided upon the usual congress tactics in these circumstances, namely they started sending jathas of peaceful demonstrators each containing 25 to 50 persons to court arrest. This has been going on since Monday, the 9th. The total number of arrests so far of this category are 732. To this should be added about 200 or so arrested on account of the violation of curfew restrictions. The alternatives open before us are either to disperse these peaceful jathas by force or to go on making arrests. The Commissioner, the undersigned and the S.P. are all agreed that this would be a very highhanded as well as a brutal procedure and calculated to arouse undying hostility on the part of the population against the administration. In view of this strong feeling we have resisted persistent and wholly uncalled for pressure



from the Military Authorities to adopt the violent course. The alternative is that we must arrest the jathas who court arrest and keep locking them up in the jail. The only problem that this presents is to find sufficient jail accommodation. Two days ago the Superintendent of Jail started protesting that he had no more space. We have thought out an expedient namely that certain barbed wire enclosures should be put up in the interior of the jail in the open spaces and tents should be pitched to accommodate the arrested persons. The barbed wire was obtained from the Public Health Department and the tents, 50 in number, were obtained from Military authorities informally. By this expedient the Superintendent of Jail hopes to accommodate about a thousand persons. Even so we are not feeling secure. The reason is that the movement having spread to rural areas, the people there have taken a fancy to coming up to the town and getting themselves arrested. This tendency on their part is encouraged by the fact that, as things are they get very much better food inside the jail than out. It appears that according to latest regulations they get meat twice a week and even "pulas" once a week. This is a thing which needs to be reversed. In the present circumstances it is essential that such persons may be made to feel the rigour of the jail life as far as possible.

The persons whom we had deposited in distant places came back to create trouble and again a large number of persons were arrested. This began to cause a lot of concern and we began to explore the possibilities of

ceasing the burden on our jail. Inquiries from the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, established that 200 convicts should be accommodated in D.G.Khan jail. But as the arrests shown no signs of abatement we have to explore other avenue also. Inquiries reveal that Manser, Wah and Sihala Camps, Attock Forts and a Sarai in Sangjani area could be used as a possible additional prison with the sanction of the Provincial Government as required under the Prisons Act. I have deputed my Personal Assistant to find out and he will spend Sunday trying to explore possibilities.

In order to combat the above tendency and in furtherance of the Government grant of Rs.5,000/- for publicity to Rawalpindi district Aman-i-Aam Committees are being formed, in Rawalpindi City and in selected rural areas comprising of Government Officials (Tahsildars, S.H.Os and others) all M.L.As who are prepared to co-operate and other public men who wield influence and have the good of the administration at heart. The Provincial Publicity Officer, Mr.Sajjad Kirmani, is also here and has the approval of his Department to spend 21 days in Rawalpindi and go about trying to re-educate the people and make them alive to the danger that the country is facing from the subversive elements. 18 arrests have been made u/s 3 of the Public Safety Act, one of whom has since been released. All the original leaders of the movement except one Maulvi Abdul Hanan who is secretly co-operating with us are now in Jail. At this rate most of the Maulvis will soon be in prison under the Safety Act.

15th March, 1953. Sd/-Aziz Asghar Anseri.  
Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi.



An extract from the Confidential fortnightly report in respect of the Rawalpindi District for the second half of March, 1953.

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2. POLITICAL.

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(1) All Muslim Parties Convention.

The violent form of direct action was not noticed after the 9th instant. Since that time there have been peaceful jathas ranging between 7 to 200, courting arrest. As the time passes the jathas show a tendency to diminish in the number of participants as the more trouble making elements are arrested for defiance of 144 Cr.P.C. or under the Safety Act. After the 14th we observed that there were hardly any participants from the Rawalpindi City area which began to show a very much improved aspect and things have progressed so favourably that curfew has been withdrawn. On the other hand a disconcerting circumstance was noticed, namely that the volunteers started pouring in from Campbellpur, Jhelum and Hazara Districts particularly from the Patah Jang Tehsil of Attock district. There was also an indication that the movement was threatening to extend to the rural areas as volunteers were pouring in from these areas. In view of this great certain speedy measures had to be taken. The Tahsildars and the S.H.Os. were requested to be very active and vigilant in the rural areas and try to persuade intending volunteers with threats, cajolery or

temptation to desist from their intended misbehaviour. Peace Committees have been formed in the rural areas. Further with the greatest of difficulty we succeeded in obtaining two or three Maulvis to conduct publicity work on our behalf against the violent form of the movement. The results have been fairly encouraging and things are now rapidly returning to tranquility although arrests of peaceful jathas violating section 144 Cr.P.C. are continuing at a diminished rate. This has increased our hope that the situation in this District may be brought under control completely within the next week or 10 days.

2nd April, 1953.

Sd/-Aziz Asghar Ansari,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Rawalpindi.

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An extract from the Confidential fortnightly report in respect of the Rawalpindi District, for the first half of April, 1953.

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2. Political.

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(1) All Muslim Parties Convention.

The Anti-Ahmadi agitation launched by the Ahrars is now dead as from the 6th of April there have been no processions or slogans or arrest for definance of section 144 Cr.P.C. This happy situation came about in the following way. An age old agitator one Maulvi Muhammad Ishaq, aged 118 years, at first vowed his attention to court arrest with a batch of volunteers on the 3rd instant or else to conduct the movement in place of Maulvi Abdul Hanan, Khatib Jamia Mosquo, Rawalpindi, who had been arrested under the Safety Act. This disturbed us considering that the said Maulvi Muhammad Ishaq commanded a large following both in this District as well as elsewhere. He was, however, tackled with great tact and skill and instead he was made to make an announcement to call off the agitation. This he did on the 6th and very wide publicity was given to this fact through all means available including the local radio station. This has had the desired effect and the result was that no volunteers offered for arrest after that date. A number of agitators including Khatibis of mosques who exhorted the audience to continue agitation were also rounded up under section 3 of the P.P.S.A and committed to jail.

The fanatical interest in the Khatam-e-Nabuwwat movement is definitely on the wane. The fact is that not only the lukewarm hundred citizens but even some of the fanatics and habitual mischief mongers had been economically hard hit by curtailed business hours necessitated by the curfew as well as by the repeated strikes enjoined by the leaders of the movement. Return to normality has, therefore, been widely acclaimed and there is an atmosphere of relief in the City. The less troublesome among the mischief mongers still unabashed had been sent for and warned that if they continue in the agitation or resort to strikes, the Rehabilitation Authority would cancel the allotment of their shops. This appears to have had a suitable effect and definitely restrained a substantial proportion of them from nefarious activities.

Publicity has been actively going on in the rural areas both directly by the Public Relations Department through the Publicity Officer, Mr. Kirmani, as well as through the revenue staff and Peace Committees were formed in several important villages. Maulvi Abdur Rehman of Kohuta has been of great help in this connection and in spite of his age has been extremely active in the interests of the administration.

16th April, 1953.

Sd/- Aziz Asghar Ansari.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Rawalpindi.



An extract from the Confidential fortnightly report in respect of the Rawalpindi District for the second half of April, 1953.

2. Political.

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The Khatam-e-Nabuwat movement is completely dead in this District and was in fact called off by one of the leading Mullahs of Rawalpindi on the 6th of April, 1953. No arrests have been made after that. Purely religious speeches continue to be made during the Juma sermons in the Juma mosque at one time and main base of the agitators.

2nd May, 1953.

Sd/-Aziz Asghar Ansari.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Rawalpindi.

An extract from the Confidential fortnightly report  
in respect of the Rawalpindi District for the first  
half of May, 1953.

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2. Political & General.

X                      X                      X                      X                      X

(1) All Muslim Parties Convention.

Maulvi Arif Ullah Shah, Khatib Jamia Masjid, and  
President of the All Muslim Parties Convention along  
with Maulvi Mohammad Ismail Zabhi and one or two others  
of his lieutenants came out of the Central Jail,  
Rawalpindi, after serving their term of two months  
rigorous imprisonment each. They exhorted the public  
to send telegram to H.E. the Governor General and the  
Hon'ble Prime Minister of Pakistan protesting against  
the death sentences passed on Maulana Maudoodi and  
Abdus Sattar Niazi. Their activities are, however, being  
watched and suitable action would be taken in case  
they do something really objectionable.

Sd/-Aziz Asghar Ansari.

18th May, 1953.

Deputy Commissioner,  
RAWALPINDI.

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Police Department.

(SECRET)

Rawalpindi District.

Detailed account of the disturbances arising out of the "Khatam-e-Nabuwat" Movement in the Rawalpindi District with their origin and the developments and the measures taken to suppress them.

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It would be intelligible to any one looking at the subject dispassionately that the recent anti-Ahmedi Agitation and the disturbances arising out of it in March, 1953 were the culmination of a keen and constant antagonism, verging on hatred, which existed between the two communities, the Ahmedis, and the non-Ahmedi Mussalmans, during the last 50 years or so. As a logical result of Mirza Ghulam Ahmed's claim to Prophethood his followers became organised into a separate Umat, altogether new community distinctly separate from the rest of the Mussalmans, who were dubbed as Kafirs and outside the pale of Islam of Mirza Ghulam Ahmed's conception. A serious controversy ensued in the life time of Mirza Ghulam Ahmed and subsequently during the British regime; and realizing that the Muslim society was not likely to reconcile itself to his new interpretation of Quran on the subjects of "Khatam-e-Nabuwat", the Jehad and the like, Mirza Ghulam Ahmed adopted the attitude of extreme loyalty and devotion towards the British Government not only as a policy but as an article of faith. On the basis of his own writing the Mirza Sahib is alleged to have described the British Government as a Divine favour and a blessing of God and to have declared that as the number of his followers increased, the number of believers in Jehad would decrease because the belief in him as

the promised Masih and the Mehdi logically led to the denial of Jehad. He is also alleged to have condemned all Muslim States of the World in unambiguous terms. The non-Ahmedi 'Mussalmans', therefore, looked upon Mirza Ghulam Ahmed and his followers as British stooges set up to undermine Muslim solidarity and the controversy over differences in the fundamental principles of Islam got a political tinge. In the wake of mounting animosities acute economic rivalries grew up between the Ahmedis and the non-Ahmedi Mussalmans. Although the new cult applied the epithet of Kufar to the non-believers and separated the husbands from the wives, the children from their parents and the brothers from the brothers, the well organized Ahmedia community were allowed to remain a part and parcel of the Muslim community and swelled at the expense of the non-Ahmedis obtaining a lion's share in Government services and other departments of activities from out of the quota allocated for the non-Ahmedi Mussalmans. An atmosphere of intense hatred and communal bigotry prevailed and the Ahmedis became known as religious, political, social and economic problem for the rest of the 'Mussalmans'. Feelings of the non-Ahmedi 'Mussalmans', who wielded an overwhelming majority against the Ahmedis, however, remained suppressed, and but for occasional troubles, the situation was kept under control by the British Government.

The All India 'Majlis-e-Ahrar', who was then by far the most advanced political group among the Indian 'Mussalmans', were perhaps the first to sense the universal hatred that seemed to prevail amongst the Mussalmans against the Ahmedis and exploited the same as far back as



1953 and 1934-35. It was probably during 1934-35 that Ata Ullah Shah Bokhari was prosecuted u/s 153-A I.P.C. for making inflammatory speeches against the 'Ahmedis' at Qadian and was convicted by a local Magistrate. Mr. Khosla the then District and Sessions Judge, Gurdaspur, however, passed certain remarks against the Ahmedis and described Ata Ullah Shah as 'Mark Antoni'. Mr. Khosla's judgement was universally acclaimed by the non-Ahmadi Mussalmans, but stoutly resented by the Ahmedis, who successfully appealed to the High Court for the expungment of the remarks so far as they related to them. By their stand against the Ahmedis the All India Majlis-e-Ahrar became extremely popular in the country. During the "Shaheed Ganj" Agitation in 1935-36, however, the Ahrars were accused of having betrayed the cause of the 'Mussalmans' and lost their hold over the masses outside the pale of All India Majlis-e-Ahrar.

During the great political upheaval that preceded the advent of Pakistan, the All India Majlis-e-Ahrar opposed the division of India and were completely eclipsed by the All India Muslim League. They were disowned by the masses. When Pakistan appeared on the map of the world, however, the Ahrars were divided into two groups and while Maulvi Habeeb-ur-Rehman's group went over to India, the others came over and offered allegiance to Pakistan and endeavoured to patch up their differences with the Muslim League. During the last Assembly Elections in the Punjab and Bahawalpur State, ostensibly, they supported the Muslim League candidates, but could not come back into prominence.

With the advent of Pakistan the people of this country were confronted with mighty problems and the

great refugee problem and the Kashmir problem occupied their minds for a considerable time. Frustration, however, set in over the alleged 'unsatisfactory' solution of the refugee problem and the 'failure' of the Pakistan Government to resolve the Kashmir deadlock. The loss of the Gurdaspur district was deeply mourned by the masses and the Red-Cliff Award was widely discussed. The Hon'ble Ch. Sir Zafarullah Khan was popularly held responsible for the loss of the Gurdaspur district for his avacacy of the cause of the Ahmedis and serious misgivings grew up about him when his representation of the Pakistan claim to Kashmir before the U.N.O. proved infructuous. The loyalty of the Ahmedis to Pakistan was called into question as it was argued that they had their own Mecca and Medina in Qadian and saw greater chances of their expansion in India and would be able easily to convert the down trodden Indian 'Mussalmans'. They would not hesitate to stage a go back if they obtained some favourable terms from the Indian Government. It was alleged that their representatives in Delhi were already in negotiations with the Indian leaders in this respect. The failure of the demand of the people for the removal of Ch. Sir Zafarullah Khan was ascribed to the secret intervention of Britain and America as according to the people the Hon'ble Ch. Sir Zafarullah Khan had been a British Agent throughout his life and was now hand in glove with the American diplomat on narrow sectarian motives. It became a common knowledge that he did not participate in funeral prayers for



Mr. Jinnah as according to him he was a Kafir and it was unlawful to pray for his redemption. The feelings of the people ran high against the Ahmedis and the Ahrars came into the field again to take the initiative and revived the old controversy. The speeches and writings of Mian Bashir-ud-Din Mahmood and other Ahmedi leaders, the conduct and behaviour of some Ahmedi officials in their dealings with their colleagues their subordinates and the general public gave stimulus to anti-Ahmedi feelings among the people. The Ahrars held 'Tableegh' Conferences all over the Province and explained, in their usual methods, thread-bare, the Ahmedi cult and the attitude of the followers of Mirza Ghulam Ahmed towards the rest of the Mussalmans. A tension, there, came to prevail in the Province and the feelings went high.

The position became worse about a year ago when the Press indulged in their tirade against the Ahmedis with a simultaneous propaganda campaign coming from the mosques in this district as else-where in the Province. It became a regular feature of the sermons delivered by the Ulamas and Khatibs to denounce the Ahmedis during the post Friday prayer meetings. As the time passed the general public was roused to the political, social, economic and religious problem which, they thought, had confronted them and required immediate solution before it was too late. The local Ulamas and the Khatibs worked under the inspiration of the Central Body of All Muslim Parties Convention which comprised all shades of Muslim opinion other than the Ahmedis. The

first phase thus started with fiery speeches which were made from the pulpits of the mosques. A demand was made that the Ahmedis be declared a minority community, that the Hon'ble Ghaudari Sir Zafarullah Khan be removed from the Central Cabinet and also that the Ahmedis be removed from all the key-posts. These demands were put forth in the form of resolutions. Unfortunately, the country was caught in the grip of food crisis and the discontentment of the general public over numerous other problems was exploited in a subterranean manner.

Then came the second phase when the public meetings were held and the Ahrars were noticed taking a prominent part in the enlistment of volunteers. Sayed Ata Ullah Shah and Qazi Ahsan Ahmed of Shujah Abad, the two top ranking leaders of the Ahrars addressed a public meeting at the Liaquat Gardens in November, 1952. This was a big meeting and the public came to realize that the All Muslim Parties Convention were serious in their demands. Thereafter a campaign for the enlistment of volunteers ensued, but the recruitment did not meet with any marked success. The people believed that the enlistment of Razarkars in large numbers would not be required and that the Government would eventually find some way to accede to their demands. They thought that their demands were too logical and reasonable to be thrown to the winds. The All Muslim Parties Convention then declared their resolve to resort to the "Direct Action" in case their demands were not accepted and a month's



notice was given to the Government. In the meantime the funds were collected and the Press notably the 'Zamindar' of Lahore and the local Daily 'Tameer' played a predominant roll in fanning the feelings of the general public over this issue. The issue, was adopted by all the Opposition parties and they decided to put up a united front. The Jamaat-e-Islami and the Islam League declared that they could not associate themselves with the threatened "Direct Action", but in fact their sympathies were aligned with the All Muslim Parties Convention. In fact both these Organizations tried to strengthen the issue through indirect means although they did not openly espouse the cause on the public platform. It may be added, however, that some workers of the Jamaat-e-Islami, in their individual capacity, delivered public speeches in support of the movement. The departure for Karachi of the leaders of the All Muslim Parties Convention raised the hopes of the people for an amicable settlement of the problem, but their sudden arrest at Karachi proved ominous and was a signal for the people to act, and this resulted in the deterioration of the situation in Rawalpindi, and probably other places in the Province. Soon after the news of the arrests of the leaders in Karachi reached Rawalpindi, a public meeting was held in the Liaquat Gardens, in which the Fir Sahib of Golra was invited to preside. This was perhaps the largest public meeting held in living memory. The Fir Sahib of

Golra, however, arrived late, almost, at the conclusion of the meeting and it was winded up by a prayer led by the Pir Sahib himself for the success of the movement.

Sh. Ikram-ul-Haq, C.S.F. Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi was transferred to Lahore and was succeeded by Mr. Aziz Asghar Ansari, C.S.F. who took over on 5.3.1953. He had been Sub-Divisional Officer at Murree and a pack of unscrupulous people opposed to him gave out that he was an Ahmedi and had been sent by the Punjab Government to suppress the movement by force. This led to resentment and commotion, but the report was contradicted on my behalf from the pulpits of the mosques and by other means and the mischief was nipped in the bud. The District Authorities were not, however, caught in the napping. Suitable preventive measures enforced and vigorous counter action through what-ever saner elements were then available taken. Rawalpindi is a leaderless town; and although the measures taken by me and the District Magistrate did not have an immediate effect to combat the activities of the All Muslim Parties Convention, we succeeded in winning over on the side of the Administration quite a few public men of influence and importance. The District Magistrate and myself directly approached the local Maulvis and the Khatibs and the other local leaders of the All Muslim Parties Convention to dissuade them from taking part in the contemplated "Direct Action".



The All Muslim Parties Convention were fully cognizant of the power and the influence of the "Ulemas" and the 'Khatibs' and these were marshalled and utilized to their utmost capacity. Meetings, in camera, of the various Commercial Organizations were convened and appeals for funds were made. The approach of the Ulemas and the Khatibs to the issue was that the glory of the holy Prophet and Islam were at stake. It was impressed upon the minds of the people by speeches from platform, by pamphlets and posters and through the agency of the Press that during the last fourteen hundred years the Muslims of all schools of thought have believed and still believe that Muhammed ( Peace be upon him ) was the last messenger of God and that the meaning of the finality of Prophethood has enunciated in the Quran, was universally interpreted thus by the companions of the Prophet and men of great piety and learning and that a new Prophet was raised in the British regime to disrupt Muslim solidarity. On the basis of Mirza Ghulam Ahmed's writings and the Ahmedia literature the people were told that all those who did not follow the Mirza Sahib were Kafirs outside the pale of Islam and that the Islam of people other than the Ahmedis, their God, their pilgrimage and in fact each and everything they had i.e. their Quran, their Nimaz, their fasts and their 'Zaqat' were different from those of the Ahmedis. The people came to believe that the Ahmedis

were not allowed to offer funeral prayers for even the non-Ahmedi children and the Hon'ble Ch. Zafarullah Khan was frequently mentioned for having refused to participate in the funeral prayers for the Quaid-e-Azam. Even the intelligentsia were deeply affected when they came to learn from these speeches and pamphlets that the Mirza Sahib looked upon the British Government as a Divine favour and God's blessing for him and his followers and that according to his speech at Quetta in 1948 the present head of the Ahmedia community thought in the terms of establishing a Qadiani State within Pakistan, and that since the Ahmedis advocated the denial of Jihad and had deviated from the fundamental principles of Islam, they were a separate community, antagonistic to the rest of the Mussalmans and offered a difficult social, religious, economic and political problem. That they might, with their growing antagonism place the security of Pakistan in jeopardy. Such was the state of affairs in Rawalpindi when sensational report of "what was happening in Lahore" came to Rawalpindi. Police pickets were posted at all the strategic points and extensive patrolling was enforced throughout the City.

On 6.3.1953 a protest public meeting preceded by small public processions was held in the Liaquat Gardens. A large section of the crowd, while passing along the Murree road, set fire to the building of the office of the "Anjuman-e-Ahmedia", Rawalpindi. I accompanied by the District Magistrate and a police guard rushed to the spot and dispersed the mob. It was



alleged by a lawyer, present at the spot, and some others, that the crowd had been brick-batted from over the Ahmedia Building as a result of which some hooligans in the crowd had set fire to the Building. (This plea could not, however, be substantiated by impartial evidence). The fire was brought under control with the help of the Fire Brigade. This was a signal for further mischief and some hooligans indulged in arson and loot subsequently the same night. The Ahmedia Commercial College, the Noor Art Press and the Pak Restaurant, situated in different parts of the City, were broken into and attempts were made to loot, burn or otherwise destroy the effects or set fire to the buildings. I and the District Magistrate and Parties of Police reached every-where in time and saved the buildings from any serious damage. The houses of the Ahmedis were heavily guarded by the Police and a case F.I.R. No:121 dated 6.3.1953 U/S 436/395/149 PPC, Police Station 'C' Division was registered and the investigation was taken up promptly.

A person employed in the Noor Art Press was stabbed on the presumption that he was an Ahmedi, although he was not, and removed to the Civil Hospital. A case F.I.R.No:122 dated 6.3.53 U/S 307 PPC, Police Station 'A' Division was registered and the investigation was entrusted to the local Police. The section of the law was changed into 302 PPC when the injured person succumbed to his injured the following day. With extreme vigilance and untiring efforts the situation

was controlled, but the Military was called in on 7.3.1953 as the situation was highly explosive. As a result of vigorous investigation in the murder case, 10 persons were arrested and 9 challaned in the teeth of opposition from all quarters. One of the accused turned an approver and the case is making a satisfactory progress in court. The case F.I.R. No:121 dated 6.3.1953 U/S 436/395/149 PPC was also successfully worked out and 18 persons were arrested and challaned by the Police, who are standing their trial in court. A considerable amount of the stolen property was recovered. On 7.3.53 telephone wires were cut in the jurisdictions of Police Stations, Golra and Sang Jani and cases were registered at the two Police Stations, vide F.I.Rs Nos:9 and 7 respectively U/S 25 of the Telegraph Act. It became obvious that the movement had spread into the rural areas in that part of the district and a Police force under the District Inspector was sent for the investigation of the cases, the patrolling and the maintenance of law and order. On 8.3.53 a furious mob led by Masud Malik, an inveterate Communist, student of the Government College, Rawalpindi, who had a loud-speaker fitted to a tonga moved into the City raising all manner of slogans. Masud Malik delivered inflammatory speeches at odd places in the City and was joined by a fanatic, Maulvi Abdul Qadus Poonchhi. The mob also indulged in hooliganism and was dispersed by lathi charge. Subsequently, however, a mob of large dimensions assembled under the evil inspiration



of Masud Malik and Maulvi Abdul Qaddus Poonchhi and when they came in front of the Police Kotwali, they threw brick-bats on the Police and others present at the Police Station. The Police had to open fire under the orders of the City Magistrate which resulted in the death of one of the rioters and injuries to six others. The mob was thus dispersed by force and a case F.I.R.No:135, dated 8.3.53 U/S 307/436/148/149 PPC, Police Station, 'A' Division was registered. Masud Malik and Maulvi Abdul Qaddus were rounded up within a short time, and by vigorous patrolling and other effective measures the situation was brought under control. Section 144 C.F.C. was, however, promulgated and the curfew was imposed. The curfew was imposed. The curfew was strictly enforced and 239 persons were successfully prosecuted for minor breaches of the curfew order. These measures stood us in good stead and the situation showed signs of improvement. Vigorous investigations of cases, the recovery of the stolen property and the rounding up of the 'goondas' and others, who indulged in arson and loot, were some of the factors which contributed towards bringing under control a situation at Rawalpindi which would otherwise have been a very serious affair. The movement started spreading into rural areas in other parts of the district and public meetings in connection with the Khatam-e-Nabuwat agitation were held at Gujjar Khan and other places. I and the District Magistrate, however, summoned influential 'zamindars', ex-army officers and some Maulvis and formed Peace

Committees all over the district and succeeded in keeping the villages immune from any serious trouble. The workers of the All Muslim Parties Convention, however, took refuge in the Jame Mosque from where they sent batches of volunteers daily to court arrest. 1033 were, therefore, arrested U/S 188 PPC and on conviction in a summary trial they were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. 64 persons, however, tendered apologies and were admonished. Due to its peculiar geographical position, Rawalpindi had become the hot bed of Agitation. With Azad Kashmir and the N.W.F.P. territories converging on the boundaries of this district and because of the characteristic traits of the people of this district, an overwhelming majority of whom were either ex-army men or in active service, the movement in this district had assumed dangerous proportions. The morale and the loyalty of those in the lower ranks of the Police and the army, who all came from Rawalpindi or the neighbouring districts were also, I am afraid, affected as a result of this mass religious movement. The City itself is completely leaderless and with its heterogeneous population offered numerous administrative difficulties. Most of the Muslim League leaders and the local M.L.As went into hiding and refused to come out to face the public. The Pir Sahib of Golra who had a tremendous following and wields a great influence throughout the district as well as in the adjoining districts of the Punjab and the N.W.F.P., the Pir Sahibs of Mohra Sharif, Maira Sharif, Kalyan Khan and



Charah were personally contacted by me and won over on the side of Administration by personal influence and the force of arguments. On 13.3.53, 370 followers of the Pir Sahib of Golra set out from Fateh Jang in the Campbellpur district and marched towards Rawalpindi to take part in the movement with bands and drums. On receipt of timely information I successfully prevailed upon the Pir Sahib and the mob was peacefully dispersed. In the same way I came to learn that a batch of about 2000 Pathans of the Hazara district were coming towards Rawalpindi. At my instance the Pir Sahib issued directions to them and they went away without any untoward incident. The influence of other Pirs in this district was also exploited to keep the villages immune from this Agitation.

It would be seen that I and the District Magistrate did not confine our action to the arrest and the detention of a large number of agitators. Side by side with the argument of force we used the force of argument to deal a staggering blow to lawlessness arising out of the "Khatam-e-Nabuwwat" Agitation in this district and many an inveterate agitator and a large number of other influential persons and misguided persons. In the same way I won over a batch of young men who were converted on the side of law and order. I also established contacts with those committed to the cause of law and order who were in various prisons and obtained useful writings from men like Maulvi Ghulam Ullah Khan, who had been arrested U/S 3 of the PPSA under the orders of the Punjab Government and Maulvi Arif Ullah Shah, President of the All Muslim Parties Convention, Rawalpindi and used them in putting

an end to this agitation. I used money an enthusiastic workers of the "Khatam-e-Nabuwwat" movement, incognito, against their previous colleagues and effective cells were created within the ranks of the agitators to obtain advanced information to frustrate designs to prolong the agitation. I and the District Magistrate convened several meetings of the notable persons of the Rawalpindi City and enlisted their cooperation and support in the formation of the Peace Committees in their respective spheres of influence in the City to restore law and order. On a number of occasions I went into the midst of angry crowds and dispersed them by various means suited to the occasion. The systematic arrests of the leaders of the movement and other agitators left behind a few small fry and the notorious Maulvi Muhammad Ishaque Mansehrvi came out to the Jame Mosque to announce his determination to conduct the agitation in the absence of the other leading Maulvis, who had been clipped behind the bars. In three days' time I won him over and made him issue an appeal in writing calling off the agitation. This statement was given wide publicity and was broadcasted from the Pakistan Radio, Rawalpindi and Karachi. This broadcast was perhaps the first of its kind throughout the country and was published in the newspapers as well.

It was decided by the Committee of Action to organize a Central Camp at Rawalpindi for volunteers from the N.W.F.P., the Azad Kashmir territory and the adjoining districts of the Punjab. On receipt of this information I prevailed upon the Acting President of



the Committee of action and some others and the plan was not accordingly carried into effect. The women-folk of Rawalpindi City also, who had decided to take out processions and court arrests to give stimulus to the agitation, which had by then started to decline, were dissuaded through their own people and the Acting President of the local All Muslim Parties Convention from resorting to this course of action. Apart from numerous speeches that I had to make at different places during this agitation and which I knew had good effect, I broadcasted a speech from the Rawalpindi Radio and was flattered to think that it had a salutary effect.

The local Ahmedis who did not sustain the slightest physical injury and were successfully protected throughout this agitation, however, showed obtuseness to respond to the requirements of the times. A poster embodying Friday sermons delivered by the head of the Ahmedia community at Rabwah on 13.3.53 couched in some objectionable language was received by the Noor Art Press, Rawalpindi for publication. On receipt of information all copies of poster were seized and with the timely intervention of the Police to stop the circulation of the poster a very embarrassing situation was averted. Case F.I.A.No:170/53 u/s 18 of the Press Emergency Powers Act was registered and the case is pending trial in court. A large number of arms licenses were suspended and arms in the possession of undesirable persons were seized and the students of the local Schools and Colleges were prevailed upon through their parents and the teachers

to refrain from taking part in the agitation and the local merchants of influence and importance were contacted to desist from financing the movement. It was through these measures that the movement was suppressed in this district; and since the 7th of April, 53 the situation throughout this district has remained normal. No instances of incitement to violence on the part of any individual or Organization came to notice during this agitation.

Copies of First Information Report in cases arising out of the disturbances, copies of extracts from the daily situation reports, the Special Reports and the weekly confidential reports from the 1st January to the 15th May, 1953 and copies of all references about the situation made by me and other relevant correspondence received by me from the Government and other higher authorities in relation to the anti-Ahmadi movement and the consequent disturbances are enclosed herewith as desired. A statement on the cases reported and the result of investigations may be found in Appendix 'A'.

Sd/-Mohammad Ramzan Shah.

Superintendent of Police,  
Rawalpindi.

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N.B:-

On 11.3.53 some Railway Telegraph wires were cut on the Mandra-Chakwal Line and a case U/3 25 of the Telegraph Act was registered, vide F.I.R.No:9 dated



11.3.1953. Vigorous investigation was taken up and by strong preventive measures the evil was nipped in the bud.

Sd/-Mohammad Ramzan Shah.

Superintendent of Police,  
RAWALPINDI.

attested:-

Sd/-

Confidential Clerk  
dated 17.7.53.

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Police Department.

(Appendix 'A'.)

District Rawalpindi.

Cases reported during and having  
references to the disturban-  
ces of March, 1953.

-:oOo:-

| S.L.<br>No. | Particular of cases.                                                              | No. of accused |           | Result of the case.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             |                                                                                   | Arrested       | Challaned |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| (1)         | (2)                                                                               | (3)            | (4)       | (5)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 1.          | FIR.No:121, dated<br>6.3.53, U/S 436/395/<br>129 PPC, P.S. City<br>Rawalpindi.    | 18             | 18        | The case was sent up<br>on 20.4.53 and is<br>pending trial in<br>court.                                                                                                                                                              |
| 2.          | FIR.No:122, dated<br>6.3.53 U/S 302 PPC,<br>P.S. City R/Pindi.                    | 10             | 9         | The case was sent<br>up on 26.3.53 and<br>is pending trial in<br>court.                                                                                                                                                              |
| 3.          | FIR.No:125, dated<br>8.3.53 U/S 148/149/<br>436/307 PPC, P.S.<br>City Rawalpindi. | 13             | 13        | The case was sent<br>up on 12.3.53 and<br>is pending trial<br>in court.                                                                                                                                                              |
| 4.          | FIR.No:126, dated<br>8.3.53, U/S 188<br>PPC, P.S. City,<br>Rawalpindi.            | 89             | 89        | Convicted by the<br>court of A.D.M.,<br>Rawalpindi on<br>19.3.53 and sen-<br>tenced to 2 months'<br>R.I. each. Out of<br>these 18 accused<br>offered apology and<br>were admonished U/S<br>562-A, CrP, by the<br>court and released. |
| 5.          | FIR.No:29, dated<br>10.3.53 U/S 199<br>PPC, P.S. Sadr, RWP.                       | 18             | 18        | Convicted and<br>sentenced to two<br>months' R.I. each<br>in the court of<br>A.D.M. RWP., on<br>24.3.53.                                                                                                                             |
| 6.          | FIR.No:32, dated<br>14.3.53 U/S 188<br>PPC, P.S. City,<br>Rawalpindi.             | 72             | 72        | Convicted in the<br>court of ADM, R'pindi,<br>on 24.3.53 and<br>sentenced to 2<br>months' R.I. each.                                                                                                                                 |
| 7.          | FIR.No:127, dated<br>18.3.53 U/S 454<br>PPC, P.S. City,<br>Rawalpindi.            | 9              | 9         | The case was sent<br>up on 5.4.53 and is<br>pending in court.                                                                                                                                                                        |



| (1)                                                                                    | (2) | (3) | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                                  | (5) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 8. FIR.No:128, dated<br>18.3.53, U/S 188<br>PPC, P.S.City,<br>Rawalpindi.              | 854 | 854 | Convicted and sentenced to 2 months' R.I. each in the court of ADM, R'pindi on 10.3.53 & 5.4.53. Out of them 46 accused offered apology and were admonished by the court U/S 562-A CPC and released. |     |
| 9. FIR.No:9, dated<br>7.3.53 U/S 25<br>Telegraph Act,<br>P.S.Golra.                    | -   | -   | The case remained untraced vide order, dated 25.5.53 in the court of Major Mohd Ashraf, MIO, Rawalpindi.                                                                                             |     |
| 10. FIR.No:27, dated<br>7.3.53 U/S 25<br>Telegraph Act<br>of 1885 P.S.<br>Gangjani.    | -   | -   | The case was reported as untraced.                                                                                                                                                                   |     |
| 11. FIR.No:9, dated<br>11.3.53 U/S 25<br>Telegraph Act,<br>P.S.Mandra.                 | -   | -   | The case was reported as untraced on 2.4.53.                                                                                                                                                         |     |
| 12. FIR.No:178, dated<br>16.4.53 U/S 18<br>of Press(Emergency Powers)<br>Act.P.S.City. | 1   | 1   | Is pending in court.                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |
| 13. U/S 107/151 Cr.P.C.<br>P.S.City, R'Pindi.                                          | 8   | 8   | Discharged from the court on 18.5.1953.                                                                                                                                                              |     |
| 14. U/S 3 PFSA.                                                                        | 45  | -   | 29 persons have so far been released. 16 persons are still under detention.                                                                                                                          |     |

Attested:-

Sd/-  
Confidential Clerk.  
Dated 17.7.53.

Sd/-Mohammad Ramzan Shah,  
Superintendent of Police,  
Rawalpindi.

Police Department.

SECRET.

Rawalpindi District.

Appendix 'B'.

The following amount of different kinds of ammunition  
was issued to the Police Officers on duty  
during the disturbances of  
March, 1953.

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| <u>Kind of ammunition issued.</u> |      | <u>Used.</u> |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| .303 bore.                        | 1350 | 20           |
| .455 bore.                        | 240  | -            |
| 9 MM.                             | 128  | -            |

Attested:-

Sd/-  
Confidential Clerk.  
Dated 17.7.53.

Sd/-Mohammed Ramzan Shah,  
Superintendent of Police,  
Rawalpindi.